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Monuments of Heroes, Records of Industrial Achievements;
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The Philatelic West.

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C. Whitmore, Des Moine, Ia., started collecting over thirty-five years ago, and you see he has been a long time at it, and taken very near every stamp paper in America, and says WEST is the only one to put your ads in.

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WITH THE EDITOR

Collectors, have you ever paused to reflect as you placed some rare issue in your stamp ablum or rearranged your cabinet to accommodate a new specimen, just what this collecting habit is? Have you ever thought how much the world is indebted to it? Or have you always considered it at best but a mere form of amusement?

An impulse so common among boys and girls as is that of making collections must be regarded as more than a fad or pastime; it is a stage evolution. And the instinct which prompts it underlies our whole progress. It might be said to be the beginning of systematic knowledge.

The collecting habit began when our prehistoric ancestors first realizing that life was more than the supplying of daily needs, looked into the future. It was an indiscriminate preservation of things useful, of food, and of weapons for the morrow's hunt. The first collections, no doubt, were crude and unsystematic, but they were very useful. Without them each day would be like the last —a new struggle for a day's life and food. There would have been no accumulation of gain.

In the next step the collecting instinct rises to a higher plane. It is no longer an indiscriminate gathering of the primal necessities. It is a specialization limiting itself to things of a kind—to books or paintings or scientific specimens—and its purpose is the preservation of our knowledge and culture concerning them.

When Pisistratus gathered together a few cherished books—the nucleus later of one of the most famous libraries in the world—it was not that he himself might use or enjoy them, but rather to preserve the knowledge they contained. The modern library —a vast collection of books formed for the same purpose—is the foremost means of preserving the world's wisdom. Supposing for an instant that all the books—the collected thought of centuries—should perish suddenly! In many respects the world would have to start its progress anew

The museum, another stronghold of education, owes its birth directly to the collector. Its multitudes of specimens have been gathered by him from the earth's depths, from the mountains and oceans, but their worth is not measured by his labor. They are valuable in that they preserve out science.

It is from collectors, too, that we inherit our art galleries. They have sprung from man's desire to collect what he has cherished of art.

So, after all, the making of a collection is more than a pastime: it is a part of a great movement that is improving the world day by day.

Let us willingly give our collectors all the time and thought that we can, for in so doing we are performing our part of the world's work.—"Youth", Pa

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NO INTERNATIONAL STAMP.

Asked whether the British postal authorities would support the suggestion of an international postage stamp, the Postmaster-General replied to a correspondent:

"Various projects for an international postage stamp have been brought forward from time to time, but none of these schemes has so far proved acceptable, chiefly on account of the financial objections consequent on the various rates of exchange."

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Inscriptions on Stamps

L. G. DORPAT

(Continued)

Hoping to be pardoned, if I do not strictly keep within the limits of the heading, but give, for once, the translation of some Chinese and Japanese terms, which sooner or later may turn up in connection with stamps, as parts of postmarks, names of postoffices or the like. Many a name may be readily understood and much easier remembered, if the following terms are known:

I. Chinese:

Pe, north. Tung or Tong, east. Nan, south. Se, west.

Pei, black. Hoang, yellow. Shang and Hia, under, lower.

Kiang, stream. Ho, river. Tsen, ford. Shan, mountains.

Tien, heaven. Kin, gold. Cu, perl. Kwang, light. Yin, silver.

Hai, sea. Hu, lake. Wan, bay. Yang, ocean.

Koang, broad. Chung, middle. Fu, city. King, capital.

Pe-king: north capital. Nan-king, south capital. Shanghai under or lower sea. Tong-hai: east sea. Nan-hai: south sea. Hai-nan: south of the sea. Se-kiang: west stream. Yantse-kiang: Yantse stream. Pei-ho: black river. Hoang-ho: yellow river. Shan-tung: mountains in the east. Liao-tung: east of Liao. Hoang-tung: broad in the east. (Accents as a rule on the last syllable.)

II. Japanese.

Saki, promontory. Koku, land, kingdom, state. Kio, capital. Ko, place. Shu, district. Hama, beach. Yoko, cross (cross-wise). Kuro, black. Naga, long. Tai, great. To, east. Sai, west. Mi, high. Ni, sun. Pon, origin. Sninma, island. Wan, bay. Han, half. Ichi one. Ni, two. San, three. Shi, four. Go, five. Roku, six. Hachi, eight. Kyu, nine. Yu, ten. Hyaku, hundred. Sehu, circles.

To-kio: east capital. Sai-kio: west capital. Naga-saki long promontory. Ni-pon: the sun's origin. Kyu-sehu: nine circles. Shi-koku: four states. Yagu-shima:: Yagu island. Mi-kado high portal (the emperor).

III. Corean.

Po, bay. Gang, river. Jn, city. Do and an, island.

Gang is also found as Kang and Kiang (Chinese for stream).

The Yalu river is called Yalu-Kiang and Amno-kiang, i. e., the river of the green duck.

Ei-tsieng, councilor. Pantso, judge.

If any reader of the WEST possess knowledge of these languages, especially of the Corean, or any literature relative thereto, I should be very glad to hear from him.

I may finally add Chinese name for "Telephone Office" as given by the Literary Digest No. 728 p. 478. In the New Chang Dialect it is: Ko-den-ore-ko-shee. In the Mandarin Dialect it is: Chiang-tien-yin-kug-szu. Literally translated this is Speak-ligthning-sounds-public-company.

(Continued)

Initials or names of individuals may be printed on the backs of English stamps provided no sign of the printing may be seen on the face of the stamps.

Two values, the 2 krona, brown and blue, and the 5 krona, brown and slate, have been added to the current series of Iceland. The stamps bear the portrait of King Christian.

A 10 cent registration stamp has been issued for Panama. A 5-cent dark blue registration return receipt has also been issued.

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Notes on the Stamps of Crete

VERNA WESTON HANWAY

Catalogue references Stanley Gibbons.

The attention of the scientist and the collector has recently been drawn towards Crete by the archeological researches made on that island by Harriet Anne Boyd, mention of which I made in the "Womans Collectors Department" for December, 1904. This island possesses a history of great antiquity, and is therefore an extremely interesting and successful field for archeological study.

For the philatelist with the modest purse it is one of the most interesting and inexpensive of countries to specialize in.

Unlike the majority of countries its postal issues do not date back to the early days of postal history, which constitutes its chief interest for the modest collector. Its issues are easy to be understood and easy of classification, yet are sufficiently varied and complex to prove interesting as a study.

Crete is a provisional joint administration, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia having postoffice connections there.

The writer does not attempt in this article to do more than to point out the most interesting and material points as found in the catalogue. All minor varieties of paper, watermarks, engraving, printing, perforations and shades of color must be studied by the collector. In these "Notes" on the stamps of various countries which will appear in this publication from time to time, the aim is merely to point out interesting subjects to the collector who is wavering in his choice of a country wherein to specialize—to point out those deserving of special attention, and to treat them in a merely glossary manner.

British Spere of Administration.

The first stamp issued under the British administration was printed in 1898. It was a local production and imperforate. Type 1, 20 parades mauve, catalogued at $10 unused and $7 used. This is the highest priced stamp of the series. Type 2, consisting of 10 parades, blue and 20 parades green was printed at Athens the same year. These two varieties are preforated 11½.

The following year (1899) the same type and perforations were retained but the colors changed to the 10 par brown and the 20 par rose. A variety of the 10 par brown is imperforate.

Russian Sphere of Administration.

Types 3 and 4, 5 and 6, were issued under this administration in 1899, with violet or blue control mark hand stamped. Type 3 is imperforate, and of but one value 1m blue. Type 4 is also imperforate. There are three values of this issue 1m green; 2 rose, and two, green, and two, green-black.

Type 5, with the control mark of the Russian double eagle in a circle, in violet, is perforated 11½. There are twenty-one straight varieties of this type consisting of differences in value, and differences in color, as well as in shade.

Type 6 with the stars at the side has the same control mark and perforation. There are twelve distinct varieties of this type (see catalogue).

Many varieties of the last two types are found without the control mark. There are also many other minor differences.

Permanent Government.

The series of the permanent gov-

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ernment were first issued in (1900) perforated 13, and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., and consisted of type 7 bearing an illustration ofHernes; type 8, of Hera; type 9, of Prince George of Greece, the High Commissioner; type 10, of Talios; type 11, of Minas; and type 12, St George and the Dragon. The four highest values of the series are overprinted with type 13. (a) Overprint on five stamps in vermillion. (b) Overprint in black Variety, with the overprint inverted (c) without over print.

In 1901 the colors of the 1 l., 20 l., and 50 l., of some types were altered.

Types 9, 25 l. blue, in 1901, is overprinted with type 14 in gray black (a). An error (b) is known with the first letter inverted. (c) The overprint is once more found on type 9, in deep black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps

Type 21 was adopted in 1900, perforated, of 8 values. The 1dr. of which was afterward surcharged with type 22.

French Crete.

The stamps are on the order of the ordinary French Colonial series. The first issue was made in 1902, consisting of types 1, 2, and 3 (see "French Crete," in catalogue) of 15 distinct varieties of value and color.

In 1903, types 2 and 3, were surcharged with the values in Turkish currency, (see cat as types 4 and 5) in black. There were five varieties thus treated.

Italian P. O. in Crete.

In 1900 the regular stamp, type 22, of Italy was surcharged in red, 1pi on 25c, blue somewhat like the following.

7 PIA ~kA 7

In 1901 type 31, regular Italian nome stamp was surcharged with type 83 in black. (See catalogue).

Military Pictures Stamps

By H C Redding

Philatelists will be interested in a novelty introduced by the Italian Government, which is issuing what might be described as military picture stamps. Each regiment of the Italian army is provided with a special stamp for the use of the soldiers belonging to it. The designs are of course, all different and of the most varied nature. Thus on one appears the portrait of a colonel of the regiment, on another is a design of rifles supporting the national arms. The military district of Ivrea has a stamp on which is a view of the town of Ivrea; on that of Milan is a representation of a military council; on that of the twenty second regiment of Cavalry are arms of Catanae with the regimental motto On the regimental stamp of the Sixth Bersaglieri are the notes of the regimental bugal call and the motto: "Bergsaglier, ta tua dotrina? Patria, onree, carabina." And so on. It is believed that these stamps will not only increase the esprit de corps of the soldiers, but will also heighten civilian interest in what appertains to the army. It will also. do doubt. bring about new a branch of philately.

The Russian War Office is adapting a similar idea. The King of Italy is said to be the originator of the new departure in which he takes a lively interest.

His wife is a stamp collector.

The high values issued by the British South Africa company are available for both postal and revenue purposes. The values over £1 are used mostly for revenue purposes, but be used they can postally if necessary.

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About Speculative Issues.

BY C. GRANDPIERRE

That speculative issues like North Borneo, Central America and most of the Jubilee issues of Portugal, South and Central America, etc., are real postage stamps and that a stamp collector acts within the admitted limit of philately in collecting them, cannot be doubted. Much has been said against them, but let us not forget that they have also some few good things on their activ.

Most of them are nice looking, some are of the nicest stamps ever issued and not a few are those who have been induced to start a collection of stamps in being attracted by the fine appearance of some of these labels.

On the other hand, there is the question of investment that most of the collectors have to bear in mind.

By all means those stamps are not such a bad investment as many seem to think. Take the Seebecks (Central America) for instance. The Central American states will certainly through the Panama Canal be submitted to an ever increasing influence from the United States. Probably we shall all live long enough to see them under the protectorate of this country, similarly to the actual position of the Republic of Panama. See how the 1877-79 issues of Cuba and all the baby king issues of the late Spanish colonies have been discarded by almost every collector in the world until the Spanish war and how many of them within a few years have jumped from one cent worth to even dollars. A similar boom can certainly be predicted for the Seebecks in not many years to come.

But the average collector will hardly be willing to wait years for that boom. The probability of a future advance in prices is no justification for buying above the actual value. The market is still overstocked with them. The only reason why their prices are kept high by the dealers publishing catalogues is that they have bought them at a high price and do not wish to sell them at a loss. Small and big dealers of course kept them on their approval sheets at 50 per cent discount amongst better grade of stamps and many are those who feel tempted by their nice book and buy some at such high prices. Only 50 per cent off catalogue is a too small discount, in my opinion and bought at that price they are a bad investment.

One of the very worst class of speculative issues are some of the French colonials of the present type. I will even not speak of the surcharged ones. The 1, 2, and 4c values of the most of them are purely speculative as the lowest rate of postage is 5 centime and as there is no stamp above 5c nor any rate of postage which is not divisible by 5. They are though regular postage stamps and are sold solely by the post offices of said colonies.

Still worse are the Labuan and Borneo, some varieties of which have never been used in the mails and are not even to be had at the postoffices of those protectorates but are sold by 100's at the office of their agents, Victoria street, London, and there cancelled to order.

San Marino, the second smallest independent state in the world (the smallest, Andora, on the Spanish border, has no own postal administration) has also speculated on the purse of stamp collectors. The Jubilee issue has admittedly been issued solely to get the money for a new church.

One can also class most of the re-

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cent Portugese colonies as speculative issues. The unused stamps of the earlier issues are of not much better standing and are "remainders." About them in another article.

A HANDY BOOK

Wycil & Company of New York have published a series of very useful books one of which, German Conversation—Grammar, was sent for review in the WEST. Philately has nothing in particular to do with German, nor with any Grammar, but there are a great many devotees of Philately among Germans, and to know German is certainly convenient for any philateilst. German inscriptions on stamps are numerous enough to interest any collector in that language. The philatelic books, catalogues (Senf's and Kohls') and journals are so important that a collcetor, who is not able to read German, loses a great deal. Hence the study of German, be it ever so little, may be warmly recommended to stamp collectors ith the promise that it will prove a profit and a pleasure. There are other reasons why everybody in our counrtry ought to know some German, as the very strong contingent of German blood in the American people, the very high standing of German scholars in sciences and art, the wonderful progress of the Germans in industry, commerce and war (defensive) and finally the friendly relations between the German government and our own. There are many German grammars, bnt the one named above is particularly adapted to all those who wish to make a practical study of the language. It is written for Americans as well as Engilshmen and may be used with very little oral help. Any of our readers using the book may in case of any difficulty obtain written help through the Department of Inquiry.

Since writing the foregoing three more Conversation Grammars were recieved for review, French, Spanish and Italian, also a neat little catalogue listing the publications of Wycil & Company. The retail prices of these grammars are $1.25, a very small outlay, if one considers what benefit he may derive from the knowledge of any additional language. Of course the study requires some time and exertion and for a book alone it is always more difficult to learn than for a living teacher and oral lessons, but, if anyone desires to do the best he can in his own study (or den), the books published by Wycil & Co., can hardly be surpassed. Again, if you have a foreigner at hand who can pronounce all the words of his language correctly but who entirely lacks the education that would enable him to become your teacher, you can with the help of these books make him your teacher with excellent success; all that is needed, is to raed to him the pages passages in the book and let him correct your pronounciation: then let him read, if he can, while you listen and catch the correct quality of the sounds, or, if he can not read, let him talk to you and try to talk to him. The fnndamental idea, upon which these books are built, is the same as the manner in which a child learns his mother tongue, i. e. by a partial use of the language from the very start. The scientific additions, classifications and tabulations are not burdensome, but help an earnest student to grasp the language so much quicker and more thoroughly. Whilst it takes a child 3 to 6 years to learn a language a grown person with the help of these books should learn a language fairly well within 3 to 6 months.

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U S Int. Rev. Lock Seals

J DELANO BARTLETT

Being very much interested in making a collection of U. S. revenues of all issues. I have during the past year given particular attention to those that would come under the head of Tax Paid Stamps.

This line of stamps has been very much neglected in fact, up to quite recently. a collector of tax paid stamps was practically unknown on this side of the water. In Europe there are many collectors who are eager to add to their collection of Beer, Cigar, Snuff and Tobacco Stamps.

No doubt, the reason these stamps have not been more sought after on this side of the water is on account of it not being strictly lawful to have them in ones possession. Yet, we have today, a fast growing army of collectors who are willing to take the risk, believing that the simple possession of a collection of these stamps, showing marks of evidence of having done duty, and clearly evident that no fraud is being, or intended to be done and that Uncle Sam would make no outcry against it. Tax Paid stamps can be divided into three general classes, as follows:

Tax Paid. proper, being the stamps placed on the packages containing the article on which the tax is levied. Under this head would come all stamps found on beer, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, tobacco, oleomargarine, renovated and adulterated butters, filled cheese, mixed flour all liquors, etc.

Special Tax being the stamp, or receipt given to show the tax has been paid for the privelege of doing certain lines of business such as retail liquor dealer, manufacturers of tobacco, dealer in manufactured tobacco. Tax on Stills and on worms, etc.

Seals, being the seal or label used by the revenue collectors in the discharge of their duty, known as Lock Seals and the label placed in the Standard Hydrometer to show that Hydrometer has been tested and found that it can be relied upon as standard. Of these three classes the last two can be collected without any fear whatever of the law and they make a very interesting study. yet no more interesting than the first class. It is not my purpose in this article to ge into the details of the stamps of each class as it would be a mammoth affair, if the subject was taken up thoroughly, but now I wish to call attention particularly to that part of the third class, the Lock Seas, and sometime in the future I will endeavor to treat somewhat on those in the other classes.

Do you collect Lock Seals? Have you ever seen a Lock Seal? Do you know how Lock Seals are used? For the benefit of those, who do not, I will try to give a little information on the subject.

At every Distillery we find an Internal Revenue Storekeeper or Guager, who has full access to every part of the Distillery, and Warehouses and every part thereof is so fully under his charge that he places under lock and seal those places that distilled prints are being made, drawn or stored, so that they can not be moved or disturbed without his knowledge or him being present. These lock is a peculiarly constructed padlock, so made that a paper seal can be inserted, so as to cover the keyhole, rendering it impossible for any one to open the lock (Even the store keeper himself can not open it) without breaking the paper seal.

(Continued.)

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Mexican Fiscals

Documentory Libros.

F. A. BROWN,
East Peru, Iowa

Continued from last number.

1891-2 26x33mm Perf 12½

Thin greenish paper.

179	1c brown	185	50c brown
180	2c "	186	1p violet
181	3c "	187	5p "
102	5c "	188	10p "
183	10c "	189	25p "
184	25c "	190	50p "

1892-3 30x33m Perf 12½ laid paper

191	1c blue green	197	50c blue green
192	2c "	198	1p dark brown
193	3c "	199	5p
194	5c "	200	10p
195	10c "	201	25p
196	25c "	202	50p

Some values exist imperforate

1893-4 24x31 mm Perf 11½x6

203	1c brown	209	50c olive brn
204	2c ultramarine	210	1p blne green
205	3c bronze grn	211	5p green
206	5c red brown	212	10p green
207	10c vermillion	213	25p violet
208	25c orange brn	214	50p carmine

1894-5 24x32mm Perf 9x12

215	1c red	221	50c blue
216	2c yellow brn	222	1p carmine
217	3c dark brown	223	5p orange
218	5c violet brn	224	10p emerald
219	10c dark green	215	50p dark violet
220	25c claret	225	100p slate blue

1895-6 26x33mm perf 12

227	1c orange	231	25c yellow brn
228	2c vermillion	232	50c claret
229	5c green	233	1p yellow grn
230	10c ultramarine	234	5p lilac

235 10d red brown

1896-7 24x30mm Perf 10

236	1c yel brown	241	50c red
237	2c ultramarine	242	1p lilac
238	5c orange	242	5p greenish blu
239	10c red brown	244	10p slate blue
240	25c green	245	50p " "

246 100p rose and lilac

1897-8 22x31 mm Perf 12½

247	1c orange	252	50c emerald grn
248	1c bright red	253	1p blue
249	5c brown	254	5c magenta
250	10c blue	255	10 p violet
251	55c olive	256	25c "

257 50p carmine

1898-9 22x31mm perf 12½

258	1c yellyw brn	262	25c blue
259	2c ultramarine	263	50c red
260	5c orange	264	1p violet
261	10c brown	265	5p red brown

266 10p emerald

No 261 is also found in dark brown

1899 09 23x28mm perf 12½ and 12½

267	1c green	271	25c yellow brn
268	2c orange	272	50c blue
269	5c ultramarine	273	1p red
270	10c emrld grn	274	5p carmine

275 10p azure or sky blue

1900-1 22x27mm perf 12

276	1c brown	280	25c blue
277	2c ultramar	281	50c grey green
278	5c green	382	1p blue green
279	10c red	283	2p bright red

284-10p green

1901-02, 24x27mm perf 13

285	1c green	289	25c vermillion
286	2c blue	290	50c slate blue
287	5c brown	291	1p lilac
288	10 ultramarine	292	5p olive

293 10p carmine

I find this note in M. Horvilleurs catalogue, which I am unable to translate "On a signate aussi $25.50, 100 et 200."

Will some one send a translation?

1902-03 24x17 Perf 23

294	1c orange	300	1p olive
295	2c green	301	5p ultramarine
296	5c blue	302	10p light blue
297	10c red brown	303	50p red brown
298	25c brown	304	100p red & grn.
299	50c carmine	305	50c violet & brn

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299 20c carmine 305 500p violet brn

1903-04 24x27 Perf 12

306 1c carm & grn 312 1p black & yel
307 5c blue & orng 313 5 p blue & pink
308 5c nvy blu, vio 314 5p blue & pink
309 10c brn & lilac 315 50p blk & carm
310 25c carm & oliv 316 100p blue & grn
311 50c blk & slate 317 500 blk & gold

1904-05 Perf 12

318 1c 322 25c
319 2c 323 50c
320 5c 324 1p
321 10c 325 5p
326 10p

I can only give No. Perf and valne will some one supply color and size?

Contribucion Federal

All issues of Federal stamps are imperf.

1862-3 Eacte in relief in Centre size of stamp 216x82 mme type 71 of Mekeel

1 1R black and blue.

2 1p black and blue

3 5p black and blue

This is the set which MeKeel's catalogue assigns to 1872-3m. Lundy in History of Revenue stamps of Mexico, does not make any mention of this set or the three following.

1870-1 96*110mm Type 70 of Mekeels cat 4 10c black 5 1p 6 5p red

1873-3 106x91mm Type 72 of Mekeel. 7 10c black 8 1p green 9 5p blue

1874 105x88mm Type 73 Mekeel 10-10c black 11-1p green 12 5p blue

1873 5 46x60mm white wove paper. sheets of 25 stamps 5x5 unwmk. Bust of J M Morelos

13 1c carmine 15 25c brown
14 5c slate 16 1p green
(Essay 5c blue) 17 5p blue

1876 63x47mm on yellow plain paper no watermark. Nos. 18 & 21 On white horizontally laid paper. Wmk Renta del Timbre No. 20. Profile of Benito Jnares 18 1c blue 19 5c lilac 20 25c red 21 1p ochre 22 5p green

(Continued)

Notes for U S Collectors

By E. R. ALDRICH

The discontinuance of the use of the surcharged U. S. stamps in the Canal Zone has caused dealers to double prices. Whether the shortness o' supply held by dealers really warrants this advance or not will probably not be considered by prospcetive buyers as such as the fluctuations of other surcharged U. S.—notably Guam.

The cash paid receipts upon the covers of catalogues, circulars and packages is coming into more general use and the precancelled is vanishing from use. Recent circulars from the Youth's Ledger shows the Boston precancelled showing that that pioneer user of the precancelled still is loyal to their use. Whether it is a pretty little piece of fiction or not I do not know but I have heard the following. When the mailing clerk of the advertising department asked for precancelleds his attention was called to the "receipt frank" but he said he wanted the stamps The postoffie man insisted on the receipt system and was told if precancelleds were not forthcoming ordinary stamps would be used and the office could do the cancelling act after the matter was mailed. The precancelleds were supplied. In connection with this firm's use of the precancelled have also heard it suggested that the firm recognized the advertising value in their use among the boy and girl stamp collectors. Among those receiving the mail matter so franked.

The 1c Harrisburg, precancelled on the Louisiana Purchase issue, one cent was used on Holiday announcements of the John Wanamaker Co.

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Contribucion Federal Stamps.

BY GEORGE GRIGGS

First Issue years 1874-75 were engraved in New York 1c, 5c, 25c, $1, $5. 1 picture of Morelos. Issue 1876 made in New York picture of Juarez. Issue 1877 likewise a bust of Juarez. Issue 1879 were engraved in Mexico by "Tomas de la Pena" bust of Juarez. Issue of 1880 picture of Guerrero. Issue of 1881 picture of Melchor Ocampo. 1882 Dominguez.

(Issue of 1878 Donato Guerra) Issue of 1883 same. This issue where cancelled by use of a punch. One office would cancel the stamps with a punch in shape of a circle say 5 millimeters in diameter another office would use a 9 millimeter circle, another office would use a triangle still another would use a diamond shaped punch others an oval from ⅛ inch to ¾ inch. Some used cubes, etc.

Issue that followed was made on July 1883 and good until July 1885 and from then on all issues are made first day of July making the fiscal year to begin at said dates. The issues just named of 1883-84 had the bust of Galeana and had an addition to the stamp called "Talon" or stub. It was made for several reasons. The stamp would be placed on a bank check and the stub on the stub of the bank check. Hence the Revenue inspector could see if the law was complied with by seeing the stubs of the check book. If one would go to the Revenue office and pay taxes on the receipt you would get the stamp and the collector would keep the stub. Issue of 1885-86 had the bust of Juarez Issue of 1886-87 had the same. Issue of 1887-88 Hidalgo. Issue of 1888-89 had the classic profile of Montesuma. "Last of the Zins" as Lew Wallace calls Guatemozin. Issue of 1891-92 had Victoria. All other issues till 1897 had allegories representing Mexico except the issue of 1901-02 that had the issue of Lerdo de Tejada.

This is the first time names of pictures on Mexican stamps have been given to public.

Locomtive Stamps

BY PAR

Probably the Locomotive has been depicted on stamps oftener than any other single object, unless ships are excepted.

The locomotive was just pictured on a stamp by W. Wyman on his 5c local for New York. It was next used by the Broadway P. O. They issued two varieties, without any value indicated.

New Brunswick was the first country to use the locomotive to adorn their stamps, using it on the 1c of 1860.

The crudest picture is probably the one on the 5c red 1871 of Peru.

Since then many countries have pictured it on their stamps, and below I give a complete list for the benefit of those who want to make a special collection of "locomotives."

Guatemala Jubilee, small engine in right side of stamp, Honduras 1898, set of 8 varieties.

Labuan, surcharged on North Borneo 16c 1901.

Mexico, 1 peso 1895.

Nicarauga, on sets of 1890 and 1900.

North Borneo, 16c 1902.

Paraguay, on two varieties official.

Queensland, all newspaper stamps.

Salvador, set of 1880 and 3c 1896.

Transvaal, 1 penny Jubilee 1895.

Uruguay, on four varieties, all type A 53, Scotts.

U S., 3c 1869 and 2c Buffalo, 1902

ERRATA

Sorry to report that the dollar mark ($, dropped out of ad of Toledo Stamp Cos where they offer free 25c Congo stamp,' Should read "with every $1 order." Just got word of it after the ad was run.

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Contemporary Philatelic Journalism

VERNA WESTON HANWAY

I. Sparring, Sometimes With Unpadded Gloves.

That "the pen is mightier than the Sword is a truth that is plainly evident—so the literature of the day influences the customs to a marked degree. In any phase of literature there are extremes—some to the good and some to the bad, both can be carried too far. In philatelic literature these extremes are perhaps more clearly potent than in any other form of literature—except perhaps that upon religious topics.

It is the matter appearing in the contemporary philatelic press which calls forth these remarks — verbal sparring being the order of the day. Criticism is in many ways a beneficial bolus. However the task of the critic is a thankless one. Too much criticism and needless criticism is one of the extremes spoken of.

Some of this sparring occurred recently between two weekly papers. One denouncing "trade journals" and in the denunciation spoke of one of America's most popular and valuable weeklies which is published by a dealer. The latter replied in a manner that was praisewothy considering the really uncalled for and vapid criticism. It gave facts which all careful readers of literature have known, namely that some of the greatest and most popular journals of the day have been published by the dealer. In reply the paper of "the first part" replied that they did not deem the latter a cupable example, but that there were many such, nurtured and fostered by the dealer. Such a verbal combat is really not worth the space occupied. The denouncer could bring nothing against the "trade journal," yet because there are "others" the outgrowths of trade, the glove was thrown down to his far superior paper. This sort of thing is neither just nor wise, but extremely ridiculous to the broad minded reader.

There was a few years ago a "Yours Truly," and several others of the same class who wrote with the satirical pen that is so popular among certain classes. Everything in Philately became tinged with the influence of the jaundiced eye and diseased mind—some of the most studious phases of our literature were treated in a light vein, different writers and famous collectors were held up to public contempt, in many cases contempt undeserved. Space which should have been put to a valuable use was used for these unjust, unkind, unfair and ridiculous effusions.

There is at this day a tendency to return to this sort of criticism—indeed a very great deal of the criticism current is written in this vein.

Let us have criticism but for very shame let us have criticisms fair and just. Believe me my philatelic contemporaries unjustness and unkindness does not pay. Often a subject may demand severe handling. It is only fair in such instances to be as moderate as circumstances will allow.

I am almost tempted sometimes to believe that the real object of many of these unfair criticisms is the notoriety which sometimes results. Notoriety, however, may often times prove unpleasant — especially when the chip is about evenly balanced.

I am aware that this article may be called a criticism, but such is the intention. I have always and shall always write in such manner as I deem just. So do I in this articles tance disregardless if those I denounce be friends or enemies—I am

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only judging by works. As the Irish woman said when she hit her husband over the head with the frying pan, "it is because I love ye that I slap ye."

Then there is another vein in which some journalists delight to write—satirical slang. Slang is always vulgar, satirical slang is rank vulgarity, the writer proves himself a vulgarian, which after all is not a pleasant thing to be termed. Dignified writing is always a pleasure and proves the writer to be a person of dignity and as such he will be regarded and treated. He will remain among persons who can appreciate dignified writing unassailed and unapproved.

One of the most vulgar, ridiculous and malicious things that has ever appeared in any self respecting paper was published a year or so ago in a western journal. It was a poem, (sic!), or rather was intended for a poem, and was directed against a woman writer upon philatelic topics. This woman occupied a reviewers chair and as such naturally had enemies. Her reviews were often a little too severe. This however does not excuse the poem (?). It was a matter of wonderment to me that any respectable editor would publish such a thing.

Some are of the opinion that the severe critic is admired. After having been such for a time, a person who is not either inane or without a conscience seldom views it in this light. Those who have felt the aftermath, that comes after the thing is said and cannot be redeemed are willing that some one else shall enact the cruel part.

All this may be preaching, and preaching is odious—generally. But don't you think it may sometimes be taken with benefit—even though—sugar coated. There is a saying to the effect that truth is like cayenne pepper sprinkled upon a worm—it don't hurt much but oh Lord, how it makes them squirm!

Papers desiring an impartial review on the dues of those below, are requested to send a copy of each issue to the address below:

Auslaendische Fachzeitungen sind hoeflichst gebeten ein Tauschexemplar regelmassig an den Unterzeichneten zu senden.

Tous les journaux philateliques sont pries d'envoyer un exemplaire en echange a l'adresse sous-donnee.

Deseamos recibir esemplares de cambio de las publicaciones filatelicas estranjerrs a la adresa enseguida

R. R. Thiele, Wauwatosa Wis, U S A

It has been rumored that the new issue for Roumania was to be made by the American Bank Note Company and the sum was even stated which was to be paid the Company for engraving the dies, but no further details have been forthcoming. Now M. Maury in Le Colleitionneur de Timbres Poste gives the following interesting information about the new issue:

"The designs were chosen in a competition opened for the purpose and among the five competitors the two designs presented by M. Jean Pompiliou, chief architect of the civil hospitals, were awarded the prizes and adopted. The first type, to be used for the values from 1 to 25 bani, shows the effigy of the King to the left in a circle surmounting the royal crown. The upper part of the stamp is occupied by foliage. The lower part is reserved for the inscriptions: figure of value in the left corner,

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ROMANIA in large fancy letters, POSTA repeated vertically at left and right. The second type is reserved for the values 40 bani and upwards. It shows the effigy of the King, also to left, in a square shield with rounded corners. Above ROMANIA in fancy letters: below the figure: of value followed by a B over two dashes. At right and left: the word POST in small letters. These stamps should have been ready in the course of October, but so far we have not recieved any."

These designs seem to be fairly satisfactory by the description as given: it remains to be seen how they will appear in the engraving.

The new set for Reunion is to comprise three types, towit: a sea nymph, the arms of Reunion with the device Præter Omenes Angulus Ridet, and the map of the island. M. Maury, who besides his philatelic wisdom is an expert is in heraldry, says he is anxious to see the second tpye, as he never heard of Reunion having any coat-of-arms. I wonder, by the way, how many of our readers (of whom no doubt not a few know more or less Latin), could give us a correct translation of the motto above given?

A correspondent of the Nederlandsch Tijidcshrift voor Postzegelkunde reports as follows from Kjoebnhavn in regard to the new Danish surcharge 15 on 24 oere:

"A distinct variety occurs in this surcharge on the 4th stamp from the right in the 2nd row from below, i e. No. 87 in the sheet. This cliche shows the 5 of the right hand 15 broken in such a fashion that the upper part reminds one of a different 5: the space between the two parts proceeding from the upright stem is only ½mm. in width, about half the normal width, while at the top the stem with the bar running to the right appears to be broken. The fault was discovered in printing and corrected. Five Kronen are being paid for a copy!"

It seems a little high for a broken letter but there is no accounting for tastes.

From No. 89 of La Revue Postale (which in turn quotes from the Etoile Belge, a prominent Belgian daily paper) I quote the following:

"A Danish employe has had an original idea and as it was at the same time a charitable idea it was immediately put into execution. This is what it consisted of: the Danish Government printed 4 millions 2 oere postage stamps. These stamps, which bear the current design with the surcharge Juen 1904 (Chistmas 1904) were placed on sale at all postoffices of the Kingdom. They serve to frank letters in addition to the normal rate. The authorities count on the spirit of charity among the people and especially on the collectors to absorb the whole stock and thus realize a profit of 100,000 francs which is to be distributed as a Christmas present to various works of charity."

I should think there were some mistake here. I have not yet seen one of these stamps, but I doubt that they are really in any sense postage stamps; very probably they have no postage value and are simply sold througn the post offices. Notice the words above: "in addition to the normal rate;" these betray the character of these stamps.

El Filatelico Espanol is indefatigable in its researches into the Spanish fiscals. In No 51 it devotes over five pages to a study of the stamps on policies and certain classes of contracts, and yet brings the subject only up to the 1867 issue. Extracts

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from the respective laws are given to show the scale of rates etc., and altogether these articles are a perfect store house of information for those collecting these interesting fiscals.

A new issue is threatening for Portugal and most the Portugese Colonies. Several of the European papers report on it; I quote the following from No. 84 of Le Timbrophile Belge:

"A project recently submitted to the Portugese Cortes by the Government and very apt to be adopted has as its aim the complete transformation of the monetary system in vogue in Portugal and its African colonies.

The mil reis, worth nominally $1.11, but by reason of the decline of the rate of exchange obtainable at $1.00 is to be retired and replaced by a new monetary unit, the luzo, equivalent to the franc and like it divided into centimes. The change has as its utlimate end the entrance of Portugal into the Latin Monetary Union with which Spain is also seeking to ally itself. The value of the luzo in exchange with the old coin is fixed at 200 reis. It is evident that this will entail a change of great importance in the postal tariffs of Portugal and even more certain that it will bring us a new series of stamps, of postal cards, of letter cards and envelopes. Two means of fleecing the collectors present themslves to the Portugese Government to sell the stock of its present stamps at auction, or to create a series of numerous surcharges; probably it will manage to inflict one or the other upon us "

Our colleague also brings news of the new Austrian issue of postal cards. Startling innovations have taken place here: the frame has disappeared, the text has been simplified and is now printed in the color of the stamp, here is a space for the name of the sender on the face of the card (following the fashion set by France) and the number of language varieties has been reduced from nine to six. This idea of providing a space on the face of the card for the name and address of the sender has also just been adopted by the Netherlands, as reported by the same paper. It is sometimes curious to note the successive adoption of such innovations by successive countries.

In spite of all domestic troubles in San Domingo our contemporary from down there, Santo Domingo Postal, has entered upon its second year with its No. 13. We wish it continued prosperity and growth. I am not quite sure whether the following item has any reference to the anniversary of our esteemed colleague:

"The stamps for an 1905 issue have already been ordered from Germany (i. e. for the Dominican Republic). The issue will consist of ½, 1, 2q, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 1 peso; the tpye will be similar to the 1901 issue, but all will have a black coat-of-arms and a frame in various colors."

(Continued.)

Never will a company of Toledo club women feel more keenly the pleasure enjoyed than the city Federation of Women's Societies at its meeting at the Collingwood Dec. 10. Mrs. Kline presided, and the music and the excellent paper went very well, indeed. Mrs. Norma Stewart, wife of Manager of Toledo Stamp Co, gave a most intelligent review of modern philately. She knew her subject thoroughly and gave it in a most interesting way. Postage stamps in America date back to 1840, and she outlined the history of important stories of freak sheets and designs and gums and methods, and gave a clear idea of the extent of the subject.—Toledo Daily Times.

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Stamp Notes

By O. T. HARTMAN

Different uses for revenues in different countries.

Take following for example and their odd use.

1. United States
   Oleomargerine stamps of 1886.
2. Government dog stamp of Ireland.
3. Canada Petroleum inspection.
4. Japan, Almanac stamps.
5. France, Equipage tax.
6. Great Britain
   Copyhold and Commission of 1868
7. India High Court Martial of 1861
8. Italy Sale of Powder.
9. New Zealand Fine paid of 1874.
10. Trinidad Tree Fee.
11. Turkey,
    Permit to hunt and Fish.

A few days ago I had to call at a drug store and noticed a box of face powder with the 1c proprietary of 1872 still attached. Must be mellow with age by this time

There are a few towns, provinces, etc., which never issued postage stamps, but had or have now, revenue stamps of their own. Alabama, Berkenfeld, Scotland, Croatren, Ireland, Louisiana, Isle of Man, Many of Cantons of Switzerland, also States of Brazil and Argentine and others.

It might not be amiss to draw attention of collectors of South American revenues to be wary of those cancelled with the word: "inuntilizado," which is nothing less than to make remainders of stock of revenues on hand unfit for further legal use and hardly properly used revenues.

Farmers and Philatelists must possess an all round knowledge (in their respective branches) to get along successfully. For instance you are required to be able to distinguish between wood cut, type set and steel engraving used all at the same time in the Austrian revenue of the years 1858 to 1861.

At least one credit mark can be given to our hobby. No philatelist will buy at the present day any kind of patent medicine, etc., with a proprietary attached, without not knowing that the contents are old.

You hear so much about the precancelled proprietaries of 1898, issue, but have any of the WEST readers ever paid any attention to the fact that many of the 1 and 2c proprietaries are cancelled and have been used extensively by champagne manufacturers. Here and in France. For instance, Mumm & Co, many dates, red and blue printed surcharge, K & Co., F. H. H, M. C. Co., Ch. de Cazanove and others.

Perhaps collectors had more call for the contents of stamped medicine bottles than the contents of champagne bottles and naturally in consequence paid ilttle attention to them.

DEATH-MASK STAMP.

The new Servian postage-stamps, bearing the heads of King Peter and Karageorge side by side, which were issued at the time of the recent coronation of King Peter, have been suddenly withdrawn. It has been discovered that when the stamps are held upside down the outlines of the two heads appear to form the death-mask of King Alexander.

POSTAGE STAMPS ANATORIUM

For use on Christmas and New Year cards four million special farthing stamps have been issued by the Danish Postal department, the reverse from which revenue is to be applied to the building of a sanatorium for children afflicted with tuberculous diseases.—Dec. 1, London Express.

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Philatelic Problems

By CHAS. GRANDPIERRE

A contemporary paper published in the East, is to be congratulated to have begun an open discussion amongst its readers on "Philatelic Problems," a department somewhat new in this country but which has been successfully conducted for year by several European philatelic papers. It is though to be regretted that some of the queries published up till now lack on clearness and that the aricles submitted to the competition are limited to 200 words

Query No. 2 reads: "Of the countries easy to complete, which particular one is especially worthy of mention?"

The question looks plain enough at first reading, but if we look into the matter we will soon find out that we have first to adopt definitions of the words "country", "complete," "easy" and "worthy" before we can give an answer.

What is a country in philately? Thurn & Taxis, North German Confederacy, Alsace & Lorraine and German Empire are four different countries according to Senf cataolgue, but only one according to Scott.

Is a country "complete" with only one copy of each type and value? or to "complete" a country, is it necessary to collect also at last the more apparent varieties of print paper and color. For instance, is Chili complete with a collection of only four stamps of the first two issues or are eight or more necessary? The reply is still more difficult if we examine most of the British colonies, even if we leave entirely out of consideration the numerous varieties of watermarks and perforations. How, per example, is Cape of Good Hope to be completed? Are one of each value of the Scott types 1 and 2 enough. That will hardly be satisfactory to any British colonial collector and justly every philatelist will say that everyone of the varieties numbered by Scott are main varieties and ought to be collected even by the non specialist. But there is the difficulty. if one stamp of the each type and value are sufficient, that country can be completed with comparatively little money, but if we collect every catalogued number, it will be almost impossible to "complete" it within a short time, even with enough hard cash at disposition, a couple of those stamps being extremely scarce.

What is "easy?" Is a country easy because all of her stamps can be purchased by the one who has enough money at disposition? or is only that country easy which has not issued any stamp considered now as a rarety?

The very easiest country would be Poland, with her solitary stamp costing hardly more than one dollar. Easy also would be Roman State and several German and Italian states for the one who has a little money. There would not be need of much philatelic knowledge to complete them—if there were no forgeries.

What is 'worthy"? Is a country worthy because it has blessed us with a hundred or more varieties of surcharge or because, on the contrary it has issued no surcharges at all? Is Poland worthy because she has issued only one stamp with only three varieties of shades and two varieties of paper? Or is that unfortunate country (admitting it is a country at all) worthy on account of her struggles for liberty? Chili will be one of the easiest countries, if we collect only the main varieties of the first two issues. It is very "uneasy" if we collect, as it should be done, every

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stamp of every separate issue.

Let us place ourselves at the point of view of the beginner and medium collector with moderate means, in one word at the point of view of nine tenths of the stamp collectors, and give some definitions.

We will call a country in the philatelic sense, any territory having or having had at one time a separate postal administration and separate issue of postage stamps. When the North German Confederacy will be a "country" but not the so-called Alsace-Lorraine, the stamps so called having been issued by the North German postal administration for the territories occupied by the German troups during the 1870-71 war. "Countries" would be the German and Itailan states (including Sardinia, not mentioned by Scott), the Swiss cantons, etc. Most of the French and Portugese colonies would not be "countries," whilst the Indian States having separate postal administration and their own stamps would have to be considered as such.

To be complete, a collection of stamps of any country should include every stamp forming part of a distinct issue. The above mentioned varieties of Chili and Cape should be included. On the other hand all varieties due to accidental circumstances, as shades, varieties, perforations, re-engraving types, etc., should not be considered necessary to "complete" a country. Varieties of watermarks ought also to be dispensed with for all practical purposes.

"Easy" should be considered a country, if none of its stamps are too high priced to be out of the reach of the average collector, if even the beginner, with the aid of a catalogue, is able to distinguish without much trouble the different main varieties and if there are not too many forgeries of those stamps.

Worthy should be the country who has issued nice sets of stamps, which has no speculative stamps, has not sold remnants and of which the different issues have not been made to suit the fancy of the postmaster general but mark historic events of ruler or of system of government.

If we adopt the above definitions and examine the different countries of the world, we might classify them according to their respective philatelic merits.

The Indian States of Holkar, Travancore and Wadhwan are certainly the most easy to complete. Less than 50 cents cash will complete all three if we are satisfied with unused copies. They cannot though be considered to be very worthy from a philatelic point of view.

The next cheapest and most easy to complete will be Jamaica. Without the watermark varieties and the revenues postally used, her stamps catalogue only $4.55 She certainly is very worthy of interest, having issued only nice stamps and only one surcharge besides the "officials". She is also not difficult to specialize and would it not be for the revenues and telegraphs used postally, it would be the country which would get the palm.

Norway's complete catalogue only $7.20, Prussia $9.40, Netherland (without the types of unpaids) $11, Bosnia only $2.84, Italy (without Sardinia or beginning with Scott No 16) $16.70, Baden $13. (the rural stamps unused), German Empire $16.50, Denmark $22.80, Bayren $24.25, Belgium $27, Bulgaria, about $28. We might add several of the German and Italian states which can be completed at less or little above $10 cash.

These will be the countries the most easy to complete with little ex-

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pense and an average philateilc knowledge. But not all of them serve the predicate "worthy." Bosnia, for instance has little interesting to show except types of the numerals and of the lettering.

I think the decision which country is the most easy to complete and the most worthy of attention must fall either in favor of Norway, Prussia or Netherlands. All three require neither much money nor philateilc knowledge. They have been remarkablely free of provisional issues, their stamps though not beautiful can be considered as nice. As a rule they are not heavily cancelled.

Against Norway there is to be said, that several cheaply priced varieties are not easily obtainable. Prussia has the advantage that no new issues are to be expected, that all stamps are obsolete, but the greatest number of copies offered for sale are not very fine condition. In fact to complete Prussia in fine condition as not an easy task.

Netherlands have the advantage that all of their stamps are very easily obtainable in good condition, that there are no watermark varieties to bother about and that all the minor varieties of perforations, types and shades are easily distinguishable and to be had at low price, enabling the general collector to go over to specialism without much trouble, knowledge and expenses. The only thing that can be said against that country is the perfect muddle of shades, perforations and paper qualities, but these faults have little interest for the general collector.

To resume, in my opinion, the Netherlands are the most easy and at the same time most worthy country to complete.

One million stamps are now offered as low as $21 in England.

BOILED DOWN

ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE

Four countries—Bavaria, Austria. Wurtemburg and Switzerland—border on the lake of Constance. Passengers on the boats have heretofore had much trouble in finding out what stamps to use on their letters. It has now been decided that letters mailed on the boat may bear the stamps of any one of the four countries named as well as German imperial stamps.

St. Helena keeps its finances straight even now by the sale of surplus stamps, and does it openly. So, too, do the Canary Islands. Spain changed its design annually for years, and made hundreds of thousands of pounds thereby. The Congo Free state is estimated to have made from 15,000 to $20,000 annually for a long time in a similar manner. In one instance, at all events, an entire new issue was sold outright to a Belgian wholesale dealer, and the die destroyed.

The Palmer Museum, located at West Hoathy, England, contains reprints and forgeries of postage stamps to the number of 70,000.

Of course, since the Postoffice Mauritius sold for $7,2oo, every one considers it the rarest stamp in existence, but it is not. The stamp was issued in 1847, one thousand of them forming the whole issue. Today there are twenty-six of them in existence. Of Canadian stamps, the 12d of 1851 is the most valuable, being worth about $500.

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Philately of The Gods.

Arthur Weellington Wheeler

CHAPTER II.

On Mt. Olympus.

It was the day after I had been allowed to enter the city that I sat in the "pubilc square" on Mount Olympus. The noon hour had been struck by the old "town clock" and the throngs of gods were starting homeward. While I sat and watched these immortals go by I was sitting under a most beautiful tree which was on an elevated portion of the "square." Here I had been asleep all morning and had just been awakened by the noisy crowds. During my sleep I had dreamed I thought that the tree above me was covered with "St Louis Locals" and that "Seebecks" began to crop out of the earth and that their sharp perforations pricked me. Fortunately it was at this point (not the perforations's point) that I was awakened.

As I stood rubbing my eyes I noticed a noble looking god passing me followed by a number of pages who bore huge blocks of gold. As my curiosity increased and as they drew nearer to me I noticed that these blocks were finely engraved pieces of gold. Were those the stamps of Godland? Yes these were the "stickers" of the gods, despite the fact that they had no gum and were not "o. g." As the gods did not use the stamps for postal use, why should not the stamps be elaborate pieces of art. These were the things that I meditated upon in the few minutes that I stood watching this procession.

While my eyes followed this cavalcade out of sight another parade was approaching me. In the retinue that soon came up I was carried off. Where I was to be taken I knew not. However after an hour's ride I found out that I was to go to the Philatelic Club rooms of the gods, which I could see a short distance ahead.

When we came up to the building I was escorted to the main hall and from thence to the auditorium. As I entered the room a clamor of voices was heard. Here in this spacious room were the gods bending over the numerous exchange tables with expressions of both pleasure and displeasure on their immortal faces

This was exchange day, I was told by my attendant. He also said that an auction would follow on the morrow. As I stood by the stately door watching the proceedings, his superior excellency Jupiter noticed my presence and immediately stepped to the throne (as he was president of the club,) and demanded my presence.

I was lead forward, after which at the raising of his right hand the noise ceased and all became seated. He spoke.

"O, my fellow gods, there is in our midst a mortal, a son of earthly phialtely."

The audience spoke: "Let it be so."

A request was made by the president that Mercury make his appearance upon the platform As he was not in the room attendants were sent out in search for him. He was found in an apartment of the servants in the same building. He was here engaged in teasing the servants of the establishment by pasting unused stamps (which he had procured on earth) on the persons of the slaves. He at last made his appearance in the assembly hall. In accordance with the desire of the president and of the company he gave an account of the behavior of myself enroute to the Mount. His report seemed favorable to the gods and I was questioned then.

(Continued).

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A Catalogue of the Stamps of Trinidad with Notes

W. M. E. AULT

VII. Seventh Issue. 1872-1878.

Entirely new colors were used in printing the 4d and 1s stamps in 1872. The paper used was similar to that of the Fifth Issue, watermarked Crown and C. C.

a. Perforated 12½ 1872.
   4d gray
   4d blue gray
   1s yellow

b. Perforated 14. 1876 (Continued).
   (1d) lake
   (1d) rose carmine
   (1d) scarlet
   4d gray
   6d yellow-green
   6d dark yellow green
   1s yellow

In order to meet a demand for a ½d stamp the 1d carmine were cut in halves, diagonal and vertical, each half being used as a ½d stamp.

(½d) carm (diagonal half of 1d)
(½d) carm (vertical half of 1d)

VIII. Eighth Issue. June 1879.

During June 1879 the 1d stamp of the preceeding issue was printed in lilac on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C. C. and surcharged "Halfpenny" in black.

Perforated 14

½d lilac and black surcharge.

The surcharge was applied across the lower part of the stamp, just above the word "Trinidad," and consisted of plain block letters.

A variety of this stamp exists in which the watermark is placed sideways instead of the normal upright position.

IX. Ninth Issue. April 1882.

With this issue Trinidad began the use of the watermark Crown and C. A., using the same paper and type as issues of 1877 and 1879. The 1d carmine of 1877 appeared with the surcharge "one penny in black in the same type as surcharge of June 1879. The 4d of 1877 also appeared with the new watermark.

Unwmkd. Crown and C. A. Perforated 14.

½d lilac, black surcharge
1d carmine, " "
4d gray

The 1d stamp is also known cut diagonally in half each half being used as ½d.

½d carmine (half of 1d)

X. Tenth Issue. May 9, 1882.

A provisional issue made its appearance in May 1882, consisting of the 6d of 1877 with the original value obliterated by lines drawn with pen and ink and a new value, 1d, added in manuscript by same method. This surcharging was done by several of the Postoffice employees and consequently there are a great number of types.

The surcharge appears in black and in red.

Wmkd Crown and C C Perforated 14.

1d on 6d yellow green red surch.
1d on 6d yellow green black surch
1d on 6d dark yellow green red surcharge

In some stamps the value is barred by a single thin line some by single thick line and others by two lines. Varieties of these stamps are known cut diagonally, vertically and horizontally in two, each half having been used as a ½d stamp, but only the stamps surcharged in red are known in this condition. The black surcharged stamp seems never to have been cut in fact the use of it was very limited.

(Continued.)

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G. J. Carter of Brooklyn, N. Y., has issued the only ablum for U. S. stamps outside of regular issue of postage and revenue. It will pay every reader to send to him for specimen page of this fine album. See his ad on another page. You will not regret securing one.

Chief among the numerous inovations and avantages may be mentioned the following: Spaces for every stamp will be artistically arranged, such spaces being exactly the size of the design of the stamp. so that when the same is mounted in its proper place no outline will appear, giving the page identicallly the appearance of the blank album.

The measurement of these spaces being absolutlely accurate, will help materially in assisting the collector in arranging the stamps in proper place.

Every space will have the number (according to Standard Catalogue), kind of paper, mode of separation, etc., printed thereon.

An index will be printed at the back of the album. revised and corrected by the leading authorities in the Hcountry.

The publisher has been guided by the suggestions of all the leading philatelists, and the best of these have been incorporated into the work.

Collectors of Revenues and Private Proprietary stamps will have no new varieties or new issues to bother them, and will know positively that every stamp added brings them nearer to a perfect and complete collection, whereas in all other branches of collecting new issues frequently appear faster than the spaces already in their album can be filled, thereby making like a complete collection almost impossible.

An entirely new departure has been made by having the stamps on the left side of the album—thereby avoiding the creasing and ruin that frequently occurs in turning over the pages.

In the $10.00 and $25.00 editions, the Catalogue (the most complete ever issued) will be found separately to lay flat in back of Album. In the $20. edition this will be bound in with the album.

In the Catalogue, a unique arrangement has been made, making it at the same time, a perfect Catalogue and check list. The work is a "complete" Album in every sense of the word and prepared at an enoromus cost. It will contain over one hundred pages, 10x13 inches, printed on finest paper from engraving specially drawn and type specially cast. A succinct history of every stamp ever issued. the changes made in various plates. the fullest possible particulars of every variety of paper, etc. Edited and revised by the leading authorities of the United States.

A great deal is said from time to time against commemorative issues of stamps, some of which are expensive and few of which are required for the successful carrying on of the postal service of the countries issuing them. They are, however, the most interesting and valuable stamps that are made, when viewed from an educational standpoint. There are no issues which bring out so clearly and fully the historical, biographical and geographical facts concenrning the countries issuing them. Such series also serve to relieve a collection from the burden of sameness or monotony which comes from the getting together of large numbers of stamps of a similar type. Commemorative stamps are certain to keep up an interest in collecting which would be liable to decline in their absence.

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Notes From Europe

J. C. AUF DER HEIDE, S. H. D.

Dear Readers: Please accept my very best wishes for the New Year and let us hope that Philately may prosper every year more and more and that the WEST may become three times as thick and full of reading matter as now; that Mr. Brodstone may become a rich as Mr. John Rockefeller; that all readers may pick up rarities at one tenth catalogue price and that your European correspondent's cool-English may become as perfect as the language of John Motley.

The different European catalogues have been received, and the latest is that of Mr. Champion of Paris, which catalogue is the same as that published by Messrs Yvert & Tellier Aninens. This is a very fine catalogue and its price is only 3 francs or $0.60 America. But for those, who are used to Messrs Stanley Gibbons or Kohl's catalogue, it is not an interesting book as there are too many omissions.

The topic of the day is Messrs Stanley Gibbons Weekly paper, entitled, "Gibbons Stamp Weekly," of which the first number was published on Dec. 10, (dated January 7th, 1905 This paper will be published, as the name says every week and make stamp collecting popular to the younger collectors. It gives 16 pages of reading matter, every week. (The first number twenty pages) and 8 pages of advertisements, reserved for the firm alone. The editor is Mr. Edw. Nankivel, who is well known in English and American philately circles. No man could have done this work better than Mr. Nankivell. S. G. Monthly is published as heretofore, but is more consecrated to advanced collectors. Let us hope that this second European Weekly may prosper.

Philatelic Literature Collecting is coming to the front. Most leading dealers are looking for rare papers and odd numbers. Although we do not have here as many philatelic papers as in America, most of them have lived a great deal longer and it is mostly the first and second volumes, which are sought after.

A fact that will not be known to the gratest part of philatelic literature collcetors is that the first European Weekly stamp paper, was published in Holland. It was Mr. Croiset of The Hague, who published in 1895 De Postillion, 26 numbers and made weekly of it in 1896, in which appeared 52 numbers. With this second volume the publication was stopped as there was not taken interest enough in Mr. Croisets's publication. This paper was written in Dutch and French and printed on very good paper.

Hoping I may find something interesting for my next letter, I send my best greetings to the readers of the WEST

A writer in Stanley Gibbon's Monthly Journal states that the plant in the upper corners of the 2½ pence stamp of Cape of Good Hope is the protea or sugar-brush, a flowering shrub.

For your duplicate stamps you will find that keeping them in approval cards or a pocket stock book is about the handiest way. They are inexpensive and can be obtained from any of the large dealers.

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DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY.

By L. G. DORPAT, Bx 37, Wayside, Wis.

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included besides the fee above provided for.

211 Whose portraits appear on the stamps of Peru?

1896 1c Qnca Manco Capac
5c Pizarro
50c President La Mar
1898 5c President?
1c Bridge at Lima
2c Postoffice at Lima
1900 22c Edwards de Romana
1901 1c Admiral Gran
2c Colonel Bolognesi
5c President Romana
1894 surcharge General M. Bermudez
1885 Arequipa 5c Admiral Gran
10c Colonel Bolognesi.

Regards the history of these men see some recent encyclopedia or encyclopedia supplement.

212. Have the stamps of the Suez Canal Company been reprinted? I find no mention of reprints, but of counterfeits coming from London, England.

213. What is the price of $1.00 U. S. Rev. "Entry of Goods" unused? The catalogues make no distinction between used and unused revenues. Price is about the same for both. It may be a good plan though to give unused or uncancelled revenue stamps the preference over used, because of greater beauty and finer condition

214. Is there a 2c Mexico 1895 imperforate? I find no mention of any except where made by trimming perforated copies.

215. What is the approximate value of Venezuela ¼ rose 1874 inverted surcharge and with small c? I know of no stamp in which both of these characteristics occur. The inverted surcharge is quoted by Kohl's catalogue at 15 cents, the other stamp with small c in Correo at 12½ cents. Unused they may be worth a couple of dollars.

216. Who can give information about where grammars of Volapuek, Neutral & Lingue Blen may be obtained? If readers of the WEST will supply answers to this and other unanswered questions or any additional information supplementing the answers given, they will help much towards making this department valuable.

217. Why do some of the catalogues leave some stamps unpriced? This and similar questions have been asked before, but it is impossible to answer them authoritively unless the compilers of catalogues will volunteer to give their reasons. It is probable that unpriced stamps were not in or that simply a mistake or omission was made. It does not follow that such stamps must be of very great value. Catalogues differ a great deal too according to the different stocks carried by the respective dealers. It is all right to use the catalogue as a general guide, but one must not expect too much. Prices fluctuate continually for stamps as for flour and sugar; they must depend upon the commentary supply and demand. For example, if there is no supply nor demand of a certain stamp in a certain condition, there will neither be any price for it, if there is no demand the price asked by those who have a supply may be far too great, etc., etc.

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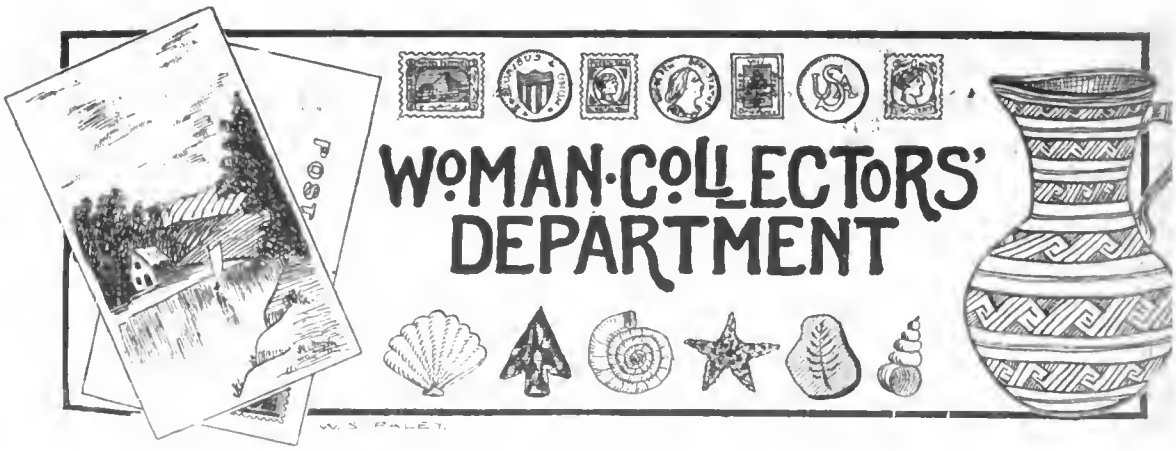

By MISS VERNA WESTON HANWAY, Dallas, Pa, Box 156

Nestled in an eastern mountain range lies a beautiful city, well known to tourists for its broad and beautiful avenues, magnificent homes and public buildings, and its historical environents.

There is however another side to the life of this city—a side that is not so pleasant to dwell upon--I speak of the slum districts. This city is in the heart of a mining region and naturally attracts the foreign element, and the very lowest and most degraded classes of it. There are blocks upon blocks where these people live, so filthy that it is like beckoning disease to venture thereon.

In the heart of this district there lives and labors a band of noble women—women who have given their lives to the civilizing and enlightening of the people of the slums. They gather the young, those who cannot be persuaded or forced to go to the public schools and endeavor to educate them. It is almost impossible to hold the attention of the children of the poor for any fixed period, and the "mission" was soon in despair for some method that would combine plaesure with study.

One of the women had had some knowledge of stamp collecting, its educating qualities and the power it usually held over the youth. The other members, however, were rather dubious as to the success of such a quiet refined method to attract the interest of such a class of children. After some conversation they were induced to agree to a trial of the plan.

The lady of whom I speak, for convenience sake we shall dub her Miss W——, then purcnased a large number of cheap packets and albums. She mounted a few varieties of each country to illustrate the method and was agreeably surprised at the interest the children displayed.

She gave away many albums and packets, and soon almost every child had a small collection. As an inducement for the bettering of the lessons she gave a prize of a few stamps to the best scholars, and those who had been good in deportment and attendance.

A good natured rivalry was the result. Better lessons, better attendance, and better deportment. The children acquired habits of classification and neatness, taking an actual pride in their collections, almost the only article.

In almost every lesson the stamps were brought into use, in history, geography, arithmetic, and even reading and writing "Miss W——, whose picture is this?" "Teacher, from what country is this stamp?"

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were questions that were asked many dozen times a day.

Gradually they became familiarized with the coinage of nations, the history, the geography, the manufactures, the people, their manners and customs.

Many of my readers live in large cities, in cities with degraded districts as terrible as that of which I speak. They probably give largely to the missions that labor in the slums, clothing, books, toys, and the numerous articles the missions solicit. Why not give of your duplicates, your cast off albums? Why not instruct the men and women who labor for increased civilization in the benefits that this hobby posesses if used as an instrument for furthering education. The interest i t usually awakens in the youth is proof of its success when uesd a I have decribed.

The stamps of some remote country, Japan for instance, awakens all the curiosity and enthusiasm that the chi'dish mind holds. They wish to know of the country from which which it comes, its manners, customs, geopgraphy and history. The collecting and classifying of stamps teaches habits of neatness and system that no other method could.

Teachers in the kindergarten and pubilc schools have from time to time used postage stamps to illustrate the lessons. The Swedish Government recently took up the matter, and a booklet was written at their instigation, or rather is being written. for free distribution in the public schools illustrating the fascinations and the instructive qualities of stamp collecting.

This is a grand work and should be encouraged. It solves the question of methods for the universal knowledge of the hobby. It instills in the youthful mind the element that leads to Philately's becoming a habit, a life long habit.

Whatever may be said of American "push" in other directions, it is a truth that American philatelists are not so progressive and enthusiastic as the collectors in numerous countries across the pond. We need philatelists who will take an active interest in the philatelic education of the youth. It is true that some of our philatelists and some of our societies are striving for these ends, but a few isolated cases will not accomplish these projects. Let every philatelist do his part, and then, and not until then, will our hobby be what it should be by virtue of its merits, the most widely known and widely followed of hobbies.

I find, however, that I am digressing far from the subject of this article, or rather rambling discourse. My purpose was to speak of the influence Philately came to hold over the community that I have mentioned. To return to it I will tell you of a pathetic instance

A bright little Polish child who was especially proficient in her studies soon gathered a really nice collection. The pride and careful attention she gave to it was almost pitiful to witness. Miss W—— took a great liking to the child, assisting her in every possible manner. Often, impressed by her earnestness, she would give her really good specimens.

Day after day the child's love for stamps increased until it became almost a passion. Poor child, it was the one bright spot in her life.

Her home was three rooms shared by twelve persons, and such persons as they were! In the evening she would sit for hours gazing at her stamps in spite of the jeers with which she was greeted. She was

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threatened by the destruction of her album on all sides until the fear grew so upon her that she took great care to keep her collection from all hands but her own.

One evening her father, a man brutal almost beyond belief, came home in a terrible rage. He ordered the child to procure him some liquor. Hastily hiding the album she rose to comply. His anger increased so at the momentary hesitation caused by this action, that with fearful curses he struck the child and taking the album, burnt it before her eyes.

All night long she lay in a delirium. Morning found her in the throes of a fearful brain fever. She was removed to the mission and every possible means was taken to aid her recovery. It proved useless, for she died crying most pathetically for her album.

The stamps of Guatemala from 1898 to 1895 show the picture of Quetzalcoatl. It was the sacred bird of the early inhabitants of Central America. That interesting novel, "The Fairy God," describes the early days and times of this god of the Aztecs. This bird is about the size of a large quail, and resembles the parrot and is so called by many. The Quetzal, as it is called for short is one of the handsomest of birds. Its gorgeous tail feathers are from twenty to thirty inches long, of an emerald green. The breast of is of sapphire and the back and wings green.

The Argentine Postmaster general has decided to issue a stamp especially for picture postcards.

My Reason

By Guy W Green

I love you, old album. The reason?
Well, really, I hardly can say.
I love you as brooks love the meadows
Or bluebirds the beautiful May.
I love you as earth loves the sunshine,
Or mountain-tops love the white snow.
I love you because I am helpless,
And nature has planned my life so.
I like, when the lamps are all lighted,
To have you close here by my side,
To open your faded old covers,
Where comfort and pleasure abide;
To spread out your pages before me,
And see their warm colors again;
Their brightness will banish my sorrow
As sunlight dispels the cold rain
And sometimes I think, as I watch you,
That you have a soul of your own;
Mayhap that you've changed into being
As life from the marble has grown;
Perhaps that you watch for my coming,
And pulsate with pleasure or pain,
As life opens brightly before me,
Or all of its struggles are vain.
You know all my troubles and heartaches,
And all of my errors and sin;
The world sees the outwardappearance
But you see the beings within;
And yet you pass judgment in silence:
Old album! your system is best—
If a man would but heed your example
This world would be a haven of rest.
Oft time, when aweary with labor,
Your presence has brightened the gloom;
My burdens have silent departed
And left a strange peace in the room.
I love you for this, old companion,
As over your pages I bend;
Our friendship is fragrant and changeless,
And shall be right on to the end!

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A New Solution to The Problem of The Duplicates

By V. REKA

Yes, it is quite a serious problem and many are the attempted solutions. In the exchange columns of our Philatelic and Collectors papers we see various attempts at its solution more or less unsatisfactory. But when a fellow has taken a lot of time to put up a lot of stamps and sent them away for exchange, waited weary weeks and never heard from them, it rather dampens his ardor for this form of exchange. Did he get rid of his duplicates? Should rather say he did!

When we see dealers in stamps going into the exchange business, we wonder a little, as we know they can get all they want at one-fifth what we paid for ours. But they work at a profit on the small per cent charged for conducting the pusiness. Our different societies manage it pretty well and we know the officers to be honest, And by attending the meetings we can see what we are exchanging. This comes nearest to "the heart to heart" exchange with our friends, and is perhaps the best solution yet offered.

But now we think we have just a little better one, which will be a revelation to many. We have tried it ourselves and like it better than any other.

Amongst many good things in the November number of the Philatelic WEST and Camera News, was an article by "Bill" entitled "Hints on Collecting Stamps." All beginners should read it. The key-note is, "to do a little and well" to study your stamps." Now, working on the same plan we have an inexpenisve album and know all about every stamp in it. We would rather have a few of each country than to have complete set, especially where the stamps of a set are practically all alike.

And now as to duplicates, we have almost none except the commonest kinds. Let your ambition be to have at least ten of a kind. Get cards five inches long and three inches wide and mount the stamps of a on a card. Then arrange these cards in the same order as the stamps are arranged in your album. Begin by mounting all stamps of which you have two or more copies. Get all you can and keep all you get. If you have more than ten and want to, make another card and another and so on. I have been collecting "off and on" for thirty years and have about all the rare stamps I can afford. But the stamp-collecting fever still comes on and I have hit upon his method of working it off. I have just bought from one dealer fifteen of the eighteen sixty-nine three cent blue, locomotive, paying one cent each for them. This is the first stamp I ever remember licking, to stick on an envelope. They look "beautiful" indeed to me.

Then I bought of another dealer ten of the ugliest stamp I guess that your Uncle Sam ever made. What is it? The eighteen sixty-three two cent black, Jackson. I did not buy so many of these 'cause they cost too much. But when you get them together, the different shades and the different cancellations and centerings are a study in themselves.

And now a word in closing about cost and values. I wish we could eliminate this money idea from our minds, as we would get rid of the accompanying discontent and dishonesty. But we cannot. Some of the most highly prized stamps in my col-

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lection did not cost me a cent and are of low catalogue value. Some I picked up as pretty playthings, so long ago I do not remember when I got them. Some were given me by friends whose faces I see no more. It is the associations which give the true value to the stamps in your collection.

A catalogue of a large stamp firm says, "1c and 2c stamps are not worth saving. There are millions of them used every 24 hours, so don't waste your time saving them." "We take all we can get, and never throw away any good stamp of any kind. We put them up in little bundles of one hundred each and carefully pack them away. What are we going to do with them? THAT IS A SECRET.

When you get too many cards to be held by a simple rubber band, you can get a box to put them in, a large cigar-box will do, or if you can afford it a card catalogue index tray. Maybe you'll have to remount them but you can make them look better anyway and it will serve to pass the time away.

Now this is a new solution of the duplicate problem. If you do not believe it, try it and after you have tried it, tell us, where are your duplicates?

It is said that the natives of the Cook Islands were the first to discover that the expenses of government could be defrayed by the simple process of continually issuing new sets of letter labels.

These guileless Polynesians, who do not number in all more than 10,000 or 11,000 souls, were originally cannibals. But becoming converted to Christianity, they found the ways of civilization required the use of postage stamps.

They accordingly got a supply from New Zealand, printed with a neat border in ordinary letter press on prepared gummed paper.

Before long the dealers began to buy up these unpretending stamps, and so many were asked for that the native rulers realized that here was a new industry, more profitable even than the growing of coffee or the making of copra.

At once they rose to the occasion. A new issue of different design, and properly engraved, was ordered, and again the wholesale dealers rose to the bait.

Afterward all was plain sailing. When ever the islander thought they wanted a fishing boat, or some more top hats, or a fresh supply of whisky, they brought out a new stamp.

It is estimated that in these early days, before collectors began to fight shy of what philatelists call "speculative issues," quite a million and a half of stamps were dispatched abroad from this lonely little archipelago, not one of which, of course, represented any postal work done in exchange for the money paid for it.

The 3-pies gray of the Victorian type of England has been surcharged for use in Jhind. The 1-rupee carmine and green, Edwardian type, has been surcharged for use in Patalia, as has also the 1-rupee, queen's head type, but the latter has not been placed on sale as yet. Two values, the 3-anna violet and the 4-anna bright blue have been issued by Holkar, one of the Indian states. They bear a portrait of the new maharajah.

It is reported that 650,000 of telegraph stamps have been recently surcharged by Chile.

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Stamp Fiction

By C. E. BEAUPRE

I have read with much interest Verna Weston Hanways article published in the November issue of the WEST and agree with her that a little good fiction among us stamp fiends would be interesting. As I have written to the WEST in a previous article I am an old soldier of our Civil War and for over 20 years have been confined to my home almost a helpless cripple being a shutin all these years have devoted myself to reading all kinds of matter, both history and fiction and although an old man have still a love for a good story and think it would be a good thing if Verna Weston Hanway and other lovers of our hobby would try their hands in starting a series of storys to be published in the WEST. Another thing most all collectors have had many interesting experiences in getting stamps and without resorting to fiction can tell something good. I have in mind to tell one or two of mine which I hope the WEST will think worthy of a place in our favorite magazine.

A few years ago I wrote a letter to Colonel Henry Watterson Editor of the Louisville Courier journal. Although I knew that he was one of the leading Confederates and edited a paper during the dark days of the early sixties in which he gave us Yankees all kinds of fits. I had no hesitency in asking him if he had any of the old Confederate stamps and if so would he kindly send me some for be it known that I am one of those old soldiers who think the hard bitter feelings of those dark and terrible days should be relegated to the past. Shortly after I had written I received a package of stamps with the postmark of Louisville but no letter. A couple of weeks later I received another there being no one else in Louisville to whom I had written naturally thought Colonel Watterson was favoring me and wrote him a letter of thanks and was surprised a few days later by receiving a nice letter from a young lady, the daughter of a confederate soldier. She wrote me that she was one of the secretarys in the Louisiana Courier Journal Office and it was part of her duties to open the mail On reading my letter she thought it but little trouble to send me stamps from time to time and she did not show Colonel Watterson my letter. Through this circumstance we entered into a friendly correspondence which proved a pleasure to us both and further cemented the good feelings have been growing since the war between the North and the South. Our [illegible] the glorious red, white and blue [illegible] the guiding star of a united people and while the stars and bars will always be dear to the hearts of the people of the Sunny South. They are now loyal and as has been shown in this late war with Spain ready to give of their best blood for this, our united country. Although I might write many pleasant circumstances in my hunt for stamps will at this time only relate one more, hoping that others will give some of their experiences and in this way we will get acquainted with each other.

I had a lady friend who went to the Philippines as a teacher. I requested that if she came across any stamps that she would send them to me. Shortly after she was located in her school she wrote me a letter enclosing a lot of Philippine stamps and also the two rare stamps of Formosa, these latter she wrote me she got in a Chinese Junk shop in Manila. Of course when a collector comes on

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a find of this kind he is much pleased. So you know how I felt at that time. But this article is getting too long and may be thrown in the the waste basket. If not, at some future time I may be tempted to write something more.

Washington Notes

By C M

Curious things can happen in silver-standard coutries. The Mexican Government has decreed and made public in the Official Gazette of November 23, 1904, that the Mexican silver peso, when imported in quantities greater than the sum of 5 single dollar pieces, shall pay duty at the rate of $10 per kilo, bruto (2.2046 pounds gross weight). The law took effect after midnight of December 31, 1904. Any unfortunate who goes to Mexico with more than five dollars on him could be arrested for smuggling should he fail to mention it to the customs officers. The per capita in that country must be low enough to make 5 single dollars seem like wealth beyond the dreams, etc.

The 22 annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology has been published for 1904, containing 32 pages, illustrated. It can be procured through a member of Congress or by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents for $2.25.

A number of interesting "separates" from the report of 1903 (the last) of the Smithsonian Institute have been published The list of subjects is too long to give here, but can be procured from the Institution on applicaton. The value of the separates that while it is difficult to procure the full report, yet the separates containing subjects of interest to an applicant can generally be had for the asking.

The International Bureau of American Republics has published an interesting handbook of 454 pages on Mexico.

The different departments are now publishing descriptions and catalogues of the exhibits at St Louis. The State Department puts out a 62 page pamphlet profusely illustrated. Bulletin No. 54 of the Department of Labor (procurable on application) gives 1490 pages of the exhibit of that bureau at the exposition.

The new series for the Philippines is passing well through the "essay" stage. The determination of the Insular officials to outdo all previous attempts at artistic results has led to many designs being discussed. Even two color work has been suggested as a possible factor.

Congressman Hogg has introduced a bill to preserve the remains of the cliff dwellings by creating the "Colorado Cliff Dwellings National Park." It provides for the setting apart of the portion of the country containing these relics, for the policeing of the tract and for excavating, examining, and gathering objects of interest only under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

There are various bills before the House for the consolidation of the third and fourth classes of mail matter with a rate of one cent for two ounces.

Bills before Congress on the subject of the delivery of small parcels by rural free delivery carriers may result in new stamps, as a new stamp is mentioned by the Postmaster General in connection with the matter though why such a stamp should be required is difficult to see.

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Stamp vs Card Collecting And the Advantages of Both

JOSEPH H. WINKERS

(Continued.)

Inasmuch as on postals are depicted views of towns, buildings, landscapes, rivers, mountains, etc., as well as the different types of people who inhabit the various countries of the globe, whereas on a stamp, is shown as a general thing, only the likeness of some great man or woman of that particular country. I do not mean to imply that there are not a great many stamps on which is shown some scene or other, but, unlike those shown on picture cards, these views are so small that one cannot get an accurate idea of what they represent. This is especially true in the case of cancelled stamps.

The usefulness of a view card is still further manifested as travelers' letter writer, the soldier's message bearer, the business man's advertising medium and many other things.

Some people have gotten the idea, however, that card collecting will some day supplant that of stamp collecting, inasmuch as a card always bears a postage stamp. Thus they think that stamp and card collecting can be condensed into one. Right here is where many many people are mistaken, as I will try to show you. As we all know, a postal card requires, customarily, only a 1c stamp or its equivalent to transmit same, except from one country to another, where the postage required is 2c Now these are only the commonest stamps, which can be obtained almost anywhere, therefore, how any well thinkjing person, who has any idea whatever of stamp collecting can predict that card collecting will gradually supplant that of stamp collecting, is almost incredulous. True there may be some half hearted, disinterested stamp collectors, who never have given their collection much more than a passing thought, that will give it up for the sake of collecting cards but there are no true hearted stamp collectors, who think anything at all of their collections that will do so. What value is there in postal cards or the stamps on them that would tempt an enthusiastic stamp collector in this way? None whatever. A person can easily be a collector of both cards and stamps, as each have their own advantages, as well as pleasures, and as I have said before, I am an enthusiastic collector of both, but should it come to a question of which I was to collect, I would without hesitancy say, "Give me my stamps."

Occasionally the collectors come upon a split stamp, a stamp which has been split into two or more pieces each having done postal duty. In 1856 the stamps of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were split. This stamp was designed and printed in four-fourths, because ¼ and ¾ shillings were needed and it was thought more economical to produce one stamp that would answer the purpose of three than to print three different values It was so printed that any quarter might serve as a whole stamp by itself. It was used until 1867. Brunswick in 1857 followed this example, issuing a four-fourths Gutergoschen. Each quarter is inscribed "3"-Pfennige" and "Postmarke," thus constituting a real stamp by itself. Spain issued a split stamp in 1872: Geneva, Switzerland, also issued a spilt stamp.

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By ROY FARREL GREENE, AS of C C

An interesting session of the Archaeological Institute was held in Boston the latter part of last month, at which, on the night of Dec. 28, Dr. Chas. F. Lummis, editor of "Out West," gave a lecture on "The Primitive Music of the Southwest," illustrating his remarks by phonographic reproductions of Indian and old Spanish songs Dr. F. M. Palmer of Los Angeles read a paper on "The Indian Archaeology of Southern California."

At an auction sale, held in London on Dec. 11, Robert Burn's family bible, containing interesting family entries, was sold for $3,250, the purchaser being a London dealer in curios and antiques.

Secretary of State Cowie of Colorado, and H. P. Lowe, of Gilpin county, that state, recently donated to the state's mineral museum at the capitol building two of the finest specimens of crystals in the world. The gift of Secretary Cowie is a calcite crystal, found near Hot Springs, Ark., which is one of the largest and finest yet discovered. It is perfect in form and unusually clear, seeming almost transparent. Mounted on black velvet in a polished brass case it occupies a place of great prominence in the mineral exhibit, and attracts more attention probably than any specimen in the collection. The gift of Mr. H. P. Lowe is a group of barrel crystals of very rare formation and quite perfect. It had been slightly injured by rough handling but is still a rare acquisition to Colorado's famous Museum of Minerals.

Capt. C. A. Hoffnagle not long ago presented the Seth Warner chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Vergennes, Vt., with a frame for its charter. The frame was made by Capt. Hoffnagle from wood taken from one of the boats of Arnold's fleet which was sunk in Arnold's bay a few miles from Vergennes, Oct. 11, 1776.

The Curio Editor has received from the publishers, (The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, O)., a copy of "Tonda, a story of the Sioux" which besides being a very readable and interesting romance, is of value to the student of anthropology because of its characters drawn from real life with perfect exactness by an accurate though loving hand. The data for the novel, the local color" as we believe novelists style it, was obtained by Prof. Moorehead directly from the Pine Ridge Sioux, the photographs illustrating the book are from life and the drawings made by William Foster were under the direction of the author. Mr. Moorehead has been a life-long student of Indians, both ancient and modern, and his books are always well worth reading, and retaining for one's library. He is the author of several Archaeological text books of note

Dr. F. H. Snow of the University of Kansas, has made twenty-one sci-

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entific collecting expeditions in the past twentynine years. Of these expeditions eight were to Colorado, six to New Mexico, four to Western Kansas and three to Arizona. The earlier expeditions were fraught with much danger from the Indians. On one trip to New Mexico, Dr. Snow and his party were reported massacred by the Apaches. These expeditions have resulted in an entomological collection of over 20,000 specimens. Many of great value. So world-wide has become the knowledge of the Kansas University's collection that scientists from both Europe and America pay annual visits to Lawrence to study the specimens.

Nearly every curio collector has among his cherished specimens a copy of some old newspaper, perhaps sometning of the Revolutionary period, perhaps something of the yet more recent Civil War Epoch. Speaking though of old papers, Thomas C. Bradbury of Biddeford, Me., is the owner of a faded and worn old copy of the New England Couran, which is dated "From Feb 4 to Feb. 11, 1723." The copy is devoted for the most part to a speech of the king and an editorial line says that the Courant "is printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin."

Near Pontefract, in Yorkshire, England lives a banker who has a museum of old doors, and these are about the strangest things to collect that we ever heard of. The doors are said to be from old houses, castles or abbeys, that have historic interest, and one of those in his collection is said to have shut off Charles II, from his pursuers and it bears marks of a battering ram. Quite lately the gentleman bid $5,000 in Paris for a door through which during the Revolution Marie Antoinette, Charlotte Corday, Danton and Robespierre passed to the guillotine. A collection of ancient weather cocks is also one of this gentlemans possessions.

A new building for the National Museum is now under construction on B street, at the edge of the Smithsonian grounds, between the Smithsonian Institution and Central Market, Washington, D. C. It will be one of the largest Museums in the world, having more than double the floor space of the present museum building. The outside walls measure 560 by 360 feet and it will be of simple, dignified, classic origin design, harmonizing with the capitol and the White House, with a central dome about 200 feet in height. The material will be granite, three different kinds being used and three different shades of color, because no one quarry could furnish all the stone necessary, within the time that it will be required. The design of the building is intended to express its purpose, the window space being unusually large that plenty of light may be furnished, and the entrances will be of appropriate proportions. The main entrance will face south on the Mall toward the present Museum, but there will be another entrance on B street, leading directly to a hall seating four or five hundred people, which may be used for lectures and temporary exhibitions. The cost of the building is limited by Congress to $3,500,000.

The blacksmith doesn't make one heavy strike and wait until the iron cools off to feel, the dent—he keeps it up while the iron is hot and so should the advertiser.

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Confederate Bonds

T. S. HITCHCOCK

Away back in 1865 I was doing some dental work for a returned soldier. He was telling me about his soldier's life and how one day they entered a town and the inhabitants left in great haste. They ransacked many houses. In one they found a lot of Confederate money. He rolled up a lot of bonds and put them in his knapsack and brought them home.

I asked him what he was going to do with them. He said, "Nothing, You can have them if you want them." I took them. Well, I knew they never could be worth anything as money. As they cost me nothing, I kept them, not thinking nor caring any more about them till 1883. I was then living in New York City. One morning while I was looking over my morning paper I saw a notice, "Confederate Bonds Wanted, four dollars will be paid for every 1000 bond of a certain issue. The next morning I looked for the ad and found he offered $5.00. That set me to thinking, but at the same time I was afraid it was a joke. On the third morning the offer was $6 00. As I could not go down town that day, I thought I had let a good chance slip. But the next morning the offer was $7.00, so down to Wall St., I went, expecting all the time that my bonds would not be the desired ones and would furnish him a loop hole to back out of. Well, I found my man, in a little 8x10 room with one chair and one small desk. I said, "Is this Mr. Carr, who offers $7.00 per thousand for Confederate Bonds?" He said he was the man but it was only certain ones he wanted. "Well" says I, "I have ten 1000 C S A Bonds I wish to dispose of." He said, "Let's see them." I unrolled them; he looked them over, the looked up at me and said, "You are a lucky man. They are the ones I wanted." So he paid me $7.00 each for the ten bonds. I asked him no questions till I had the money safe in my pocket. Then I said, "What under heavens do you want of these. Of what earthly use are they only as a curio? As they read they can never be redeemed, for it says "twenty years after the recognition of the Confederate State we will pay. Well they have never been recognized and never can be, so the face of them shows they will never be redeemed. "Oh, well" he says, "I don't care, I am buying for an English party. He thinks there is money on deposit in London for the redemption of them, but this is the last lot I buy, for I know he will find out he has been a darned fool."

Can anyone tell of getting more money for C. S. A. bonds.

The hobbies of public men are interesting. The late Bishop Hurst was a collector of old American books, almanacs, and autograph letters. Bishop Hartzell, of Africa, is said to be making a collection of the postage stamps of all the countries in the continent of which he has the missionary supervision. Dr. Edmund M. Mills, who raised our Methodist twenty millions, is just as successful raising roses, and is a prize winner wherever he exhibits.

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Cahokia Indian Mounds.

C W MERRITT

During a recent visit to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, myself and daughter had the pleasure of seeing the great Cahokia group of prehistoric earthworks and mounds, situated about 8 miles north east of East St. Louis.

Crossing the Mississippi on the Eads bridge, one of the greatest engineering feats in the world, we transferred to suburban car, and after a succession of dirty town, dangerous switch yards, dismal swamps, beautiul fields, and meadows, and occasional mounds we finally stopped at what appeared to be a very large hill covered more or less with trees and under brush. It was Monks Mound, said to be the largest artificial earth made mound in America, if not in the world. The dimensions on the ground are 790x1080 feet and 102 feet high. It is a truncated pyramid. The sides sloping at an angle of about 37 degrees, the top level containing two acres. This space was occupied up to 1806 by a monastrey and gardens of the Trapist Monks. Some of the berry bushes and fruit trees are still standing. There is a fine view to be had from the top as far as the eye can reach, up and down the river. and St Louis in the distance. The mound faces the points of the compass (as do all the pyramidal mounds of this group) the long way north and south with a Ramp or apron on the South, the width of the mound and extending south 150 feet with a further circular projection in the centre southward of 50 feet all of this forming a level space of nearly one acre, and about 25 feet high. Nearly all the pyramidal mounds have this ramp and projection, and with one exception they are on the south side, the exception being a rectangular mound 400 feet west of the large mound and facing the east. It covers 2 acres and is about 8 feet high. Due south of this one is another one shaped like the large mound covering 2½ acres with ½ acre flat top 25 feet high, on which a farmer has built his house, a site highly desirable, for be it remembered this is on the flat bottom land which at this point is 10 miles wide and level as a floor. There are no depressions to show where the dirt was taken from to build these huge piles. A person is singularly impressed with the vast amount of labor expended in piling up the large mound. One person's thought was that it would take 1000 people 1000 years to build it, another's that it could not be done in that time. It has not been explored the owners refusing to allow excavations in it, though the surrounding land and some of the low flat mounds are cultivated. The plow turning out many pieces of flint implements, pottery, and bones. We saw some skulls that were well preserved, and very well developed. There are vast numbers of flint hoes and spades found, snowing that argiculture was practiced by these people to a large extent. The soil is exceedingly rich as shown by the fine crops now growing. All evidence goes to show that a large population had existed here, there being no other mounds for 15 miles either up or down the river.

This group contains nearly 75 mounds, ranging from 2 feet to more than 100 in height. One on the east of the large mound is about 200 feet square and 4 or 5 feet high. Another one south east 1200 feet across and 25 feet high, one 60 rods south 250 diameter, 20 high; one ½ mile south, 150 diameter 65 high. The

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sites of the latter are very steep probably 50 degrees. Many of the low ones are farmed over, gradually wearing them down and eventually they will disappear, unless State or Federal government takes charge and makes a National preseve of this wonderful group.

We picked up a number of shreds of pottery of uniform good quality, being so much better than that found here There are no decorations in lines or points or incisions, but there were lugs, legs, and other ornaments in profusion. Great quantities of pottery are found there; a full wagon load being dug up a few rods North east of the large mound in a space 30 feet square. After wandering and wondering over these remains of an unknown race we caught the last car back to the city, well satisfied that not the least exhibit at St. Louis is the great Cahokia mounds.

Some Facts About Coins Old and New

The director of the mint is called on to answer such a wide range of questions concerning the values of old and new coins and medals that he has found it necessary to issue a circular covering matters of this sort. It tells some interesting facts. It appears that the mint does not buy old coins or paper money, except some rare colonial coins in fine condition, which are desired for the mint cabinet. Mutilated or uncurrent United States gold and silver coin is purchased as bullion. The mint has no pattern pieces for sale. The government pays no premium for the return of any of its coins or paper money. New coins cannot be struck until authorized by an act of Congress. The mint supplies United States coins only and not of any past date. The fifty-dollar gold piece and half-dollar and quarter dollar pieces in gold were struck by private parties on the California coast during the '49 period, and not by the United States government.

The coinage of the following coins ceased in the years named: Half and one cent, copper, in 1857; one cent, nickel, 1864; half dime and three cents, silver, and two cents bronze, in 1873; twenty cents, silver, 1878; trade dollar, 1883; one dollar and three dollars, gold, and three cents, nickel, 1889. The Columbian half dollar was coined in 1892, and the Isabella quarter in 1893, the date on the coin (1900) being that of the unveiling of the memorial.

There are certain markings on every United States coin that enable the place of its coinage to be located. Those struck at the Philadelphia mint have no mint mark, but those struck at all other mints are distinguished by a small letter on the reverse near the bottom. These letters are: C for Charlotte, N. C., discontinued in 1861; C C for Carson City, Nev , discontinued in 1893; D for Dahlonega, Ga., discontinued in 1861; O for New Orleans and S for San Francisco. The coins of the United States now authorized by law are, in gold: double eagle, eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle; in silver, half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime; minor, five cent, nickel and one cent bronze. A person may buy a proof set of gold coins from the mint for $38.50, and a proof set of silver and minor coins for $1.50. When the business of the mints is slack medals may be struck from the dies furnished by individuals, public institutions, and incorporated societies, at a charge sufficient to cover the cost of the operation and the value of the metal.—Classmate.

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Uses of Pebbles by Prehistoric Peoples

GEORGE J. REMSBURG

The finding of numerous small quartz pebbles on the Indian village and camp sites in Northeastern Kansas, is, to a cetrtain extent, archaeologically significant Of course, such pebbles naturally exist almost everywhere, but when we find them intimately associated with the rubbish of an aboriginal village, and, in many instances, showing signs of usage, it is obvious that they were carried there by human hands for a purpose.

The simple pebble formed an important part in the domestic economy of savage life. The larger peebles, from the size of a hen egg to that of a person's head, were used for various purposes around the Indian camp, but served more extensively as hammerstones. It is not of these, however, that I propose to treat in this aricle, but of the minute specimens from the size of a pea to that of an ordinary marble. In some instances they have been artificially modified, while others possess a glossy appearance unlike that which characterizes a weather worn pebble and which unquestionably denotes a long continued usage. Some, by their natural symmetry, attracted the savage eye, and met his requirements without any artificial modification. I have several of them so perfect in form that one can scarcely believe them not to be the deftly wrought products of the lapidarian's art The process of cutting or grinding these pebbles, with the crude tools of the aboriginal artisan, was doubtless a tedious one, owing to the hardness of the material, yet, some of the prehistoric tribes of America, the Mound Builders for instance, drilled or perforated them into various shapes, and converted them into beads and other ornaments.

I have in my collection a small milk-white quartz pebble, oblong in shape, and less than one inch in length, around the lesser end of which has been cut a groove This end being flat and the other end tapering to a blade-like edge, the specimen bears a close resemblance to a miniature stone axe or hatchet. The groove, however, seems to be the only artificial modificaton that the pebble has undergone. The unique shape of the stone no doubt attracted the attention of some Indian lapidist and he cut a groove around it as a means of attaching it to his person for an ornament or a charm. Clarence B. Moore, the well-known eastern archaeologist, speaks about finding with the skeleton of a child in a mound on Tick Island Florida, a small pebble which had been similarly grooved. I have another amber-colored and almost transparent agate pebble, resembling an axe in shape, but minus the groove. It was picked up on an Indian village site where it was probably carried by the Indians to be converted into a charm, as a plaything for the children, or utilized as a gambling stone, a sybmol, or a simple ornament.

Pebbles were often used by the Indians in gambling. The favorite game among the Sia Indians, of New Mexico, was called "wash-kasi," and was played with numerous small pebbles. De Forest, in his "History of the Indans of Connecticut," says: "They made use of rude dice, consisting of pebbles, or other small objects, painted so as to render the different sides distinguishable." Rattles made from gourds, inflated intestines, and other hollow objects in which pebbles were enclosed, were universally used by the Indians in their dances, and other ceremonies.

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Prof Say tells us about the Kansa Indians, in their dances, using rattles made by enclosing small stones in inflated intestines.

It is said that the shamans or sorcerers of the Kansa tribe used small round pebbles in their sleight-of-hand or mystery acts. It is alleged that there used to be ten shamans in this tribe, and that all had round pebbles which they blew from their mouths against the persons they "shot in a mysterious manner." Among the Dakota, the kin of the Kansa; small pebbles of various sizes were carried as symbols of the elements, etc; for example with the Santee Dakota, a small black pebble symbolized the four winds or quarters; while with the Teton Dakota, the same was symbolized by small pebbles of two kinds, one white and translucent, the other "resembling ordinary pebbles," probably in being opaque.

The writer has picked up at the old Kansa village sites along the Missouri river, a great many pebbles, under conditions which indicated unmistakably that they had been carried there by the Indians for various uses. Some of them are very symmetrical in form, and, taken collectively, make a decidedly interesting cabinet acqusition.

"The Autocrat" and His Hobbies.

Mrs. Hardig Davis, in her recently published book, "Bits of Gossip," gives some interesting glimpses of Dr. Oliver Wendall Holmes, who spent a summer morning in wandering through Mount Auburn with her, in a mood half merry and half sad. He told her that he believed he knew every grave in the old villages within a radius of thirty miles from Boston. Holmes preached the value of a hobby in the rush of American work and worry, and practiced what he preached with camera and violin. "Under his literary table, too, was a little box, furnished with a jig-saw, lathe, etc. It ran in and out on grooves, like a car on a railway. He showed it one day with triumph. 'I contrived that,' he said; 'but only my friends know about it. People think I am shut in here hard at work writing poetry or lectures. And I am making jimcracks. But if any of the dunces make their way in, I give it a shove—so! Away it goes under the table, and I am discovered—Poet or Professor, in character—pen in hand!' And he chuckled like a naughty boy over his successful trick.

Picture Postcards in War.

From The New York Tribune.

It is a happy idea of the Japanese war office to provide the troops in the field with illustrated post cards, bearing a message for home ready printed and needing only the soldier's signature. The message runs thus: "This is to let you know that I am alive and well. I cannot give you my address, for I do not know where I shall be tomorrow. But your letter will reach me if you copy the postmark on this card. Greetings to my family and friends." The first use of the picture post card in a campaign was made by the French army of the Loire in 1871. Since then it has been ignored by the military mind in Europe. But the Japanese have a knack of snapping up the unconsidered trifles of our western civilization.

A fox farm has recently been started at Cape Breton, Canada. Two acres of well-wooded ground have been enclosed with wire, outside of which is a high board fence. Inside the barriers twenty valuable foxes, ten pure black, and the others mostly silver grey, were liberated.

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Fossil Thought

Estella Bachman Brokaw

(Continued.)

Of course we all know about the serpent mounds in Ohio and other parts of the world. In the Ohio mound, and most of the others, the serpent is represented with open mouth reaching for a ball or egg shaped object. Some years ago a small carved stone tablet was found in a sealed room in one of the cliff dwellings in Southern Colorado. The carving was of a five coiled serpent reaching for a ball or egg above it. Have we not all read of the Midgard serpent of Norse legend: of the world engirdled serpent of ancient mythology: of Typhon of the Egyptians who was slain by Horus; of Leviathan of the Bible—not to mention the serpent in Eden—and many, many others? How do these come to be so alike and yet found in such diverse places? Looking up into their water heaven—the canopy—the people in all parts of the earth saw writhing, twisting, coiling forms. and the serpent or dragon became the symbol of the god they adored. The serpent or dragon reaching for the ball typifies the age-long conflict between vapor and solar forces: the vapor serpent swallowing the sun, or the sunlighted, egg-shaped opening in the canopy—Belpeor, the shining hole.

Then there is the sacred tree found in the records of every people and every tongue. Among the oldest civilizations of both hemispheres and among the semi-civilized and savage races of both worlds there are numerous traces of tree worship. On the engraved cylinders of ancient Chaldea, some of which date back to 4000 B. C., this tree is pictured, and on the Assyrian monuments, the slabs of St Mark's at Venice, the ancient monuments of Mexico and Yucatan, and in Egpyt and India, there are engraved records of this sacred tree. In every country in Europe, in China and Japan and among the Indians of America are found traces of tree worship. Our own Christmas tree is still lingering trace of this universal thought. What was the great original tree of which all these later trees are symbols? Where did it grow and how would it have have looked to us if we could have stood beside those first people who saw it? Let Professor Vail tell us: "Over our heads we would see a ruddy vapor belt striated with darker bands and lines. The optician tells us these lines, though there might be thousands of them and all strictly parallel, must appear greatly diverging from the horizon to the zenith. Each one, as it passed overhead, would appear like a great tree stem made up of countless other stems that diverge and branch toward the zenith like a great celestial tree. Now a canopy is simply made of bands, belts and lines, and it matters not from what part of a planet's surface one may look up into such converging and diverging scenes, his eyes would everywhere meet the very appearance of an all-expanding and overshadowing celestial tree. Every band would be a tree trunk or stem standing on the horizon and spreading its branches of prismatic foliage and varying glory on the vault above."

But it was not trees alone these primitive people saw, but all manner of figures. There the heavenly hosts battled with arrow and lance and spear: people copied the forms and we see them in the arrow points we collect. There the lines were woven in and out to form "the garments of the gods" and the human child

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learned to weave. There the shadow of the earth thrown upon the canopy day by day when the sun was in the underworld, gave them patterns and measures which they copied in pyraimd and mound. It was truly "the shadow of turning." I have not space to tell how it was done, but their water heaven taught the human race mathematics and music and gave them color lessons of the most glorious sort. It furnished copies for the first writing. In trying to work out what they saw they learned art and building and agriculture. The field of research in this line is illimitable. The traces are everywhere and with the key in hand tne hunt is most fascinating. This key also leads to an explanation of the decidedly different colors of the great branches of the human race. It shows exactly why there are "missing links" in the chain of life "from the monad to man." There is no end to what I might say on this line, but our good president has given me just so much space and I must stop.

I am positive there is not a member of the A. S. of C. C. who would not find a new and wonderul interest in her or his collection, no matter what special line it is, after entering upon the study of which I have given but a faint glimpse. In showing how the earth was formed it throws light on all lines of study and research. The name of Isaac Newton Vail, the discoverer, will go down through the years as long as history or any branch of natural science is suited by people on this planet, for none of these things can ever be completely understood without a knowledge of the earth's annular system and its results.

James Mooney, ethnologist of the Smithsonian institute, has returned to Washington with his heraldic collection of Kiowa shields and teepees, which he secured after a sojourn of about four years among the Kiowa Indians in Okalhoma. The Washington Post says that the collection probably is the only one of its kind in the world. The shields of the Kiowa warriors are symbolic and are supposed to possess a sacred power in preserving the wearer from harm in battle. The designs are drawn, not by the bearer, but by a shield maker, who gathers the ideas of the symbols from the dreams of one of the head men of the tribes. There are 120 of these models, most of them decorated with gay feathers and painted gaudily with yellow and red. In the grave of one Indian, Mr. Mooney found a large silver medal, which had been given to some of the ancestors of the dead warrior by the whites in their treaty in Onio in 1789. On the medal was a profile of Washington, and the words, "Father of His Country." Another interesting relic was a silver cross about five inches in length, which had once belonged to the famous Indian chief, Sitting Bear, or Satank. Satank was captured by the whites in 1871, but while on his way to prison attacked his guards in such a fierce manner that they were obliged to kill him on the spot. This death was in accordance with the old warriors wishes, as he had sworn never to go to prison, and sang his death song in his native tongue just before making a fight on his guards.

A man that never advertises is much like the man without a home; no one knows where to find him.—Michiagn Tradesman.

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Organized September, 1898 as the League of Canadian Philatelists,

OFFICERS FOR 1905

President—O. W. Barwick, 17 Tara Hall Ave., Montreal, Que., Can
Vice President—H. L. Hart, 71 Gottingen St, Halifax, N S
Vice President for United States—C. H. Fowle, 43 Magoun Ave, Medford, Mass.
Secretary-Treasurer—F. B. Archer, 995 St Urbain St Montreal, Can
Sales Superintendent—H. Smith, 42 Dudley St, Medford Mass,
Auction Manager—G. P. LeGrand, Paspebiac West, P Q, Can
Librarian—H. A. Chapman, Box 72, Rocky Hill, Conn
Attorney—G. F. Downes, Drawer G., Strathcona, Alberta, N.W T
Purchasing Agent—W. James Wurtele, 126 St, James St, Montreal, Canada
Executive Committee—Geo. Van Guilder, J. Perez-Pelinto, J. E. Warrington, Montreal
Official Organ—The WEST.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

Applications for Membership.

354 Rev. John H. Astley, Clerk in Holy Orders, The Rectory Sydenham, Ont Can
Ref. F. H. Bell and P. G. Cole.
L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr. Reference, J. F Archer.
355 A. B. L. Rimmington, Clerk 723 St Urbain, Montreal, Canada.
Ref. F. H. Bell and J. Perez-Pelinto

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—146 W. Patterson, to Box 937 Montreal, Que.

Dues from January 1905—I beg to remind members whose certificates expire Jan. 1st. 1905 to remit their dues as promptly as possible, as by so doing they will greatly assist the Secretary-Treasurer in taking charge of his office.

Certificates under the following number become due January 1st, 1905.
8, 9, 16, 19, 20, 27, 29, 31, 37, 41, 47, 50, 90, 93, 99, 102, 114, 121, 123, 125, 196, 202 205, 207, 233, 234, 235, 240, 241, 244, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 285, 291, 294, 296, 297, 313, 314, 316, 317, 319, 320, 321, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336.

From January 1, 1905 all correspondence to be addressed to our new secretary treasurer, Mr. F. B. Archer, 995, St Urbain St, Montreal, Canada.

Faithfully Yours, F. H. Bell, Ex-Secy-Treas.

Financial Statement December 17, 1903 to December 31, 1904.

Receipts.	Dec. 17, '03, cash rec'd from my predecessor....		$1.07
	Dec. 17, '03, to Dec 31 '04, initiation fees 32@10c		3.20
	Dec. 17, '03, to Dec 31 '04, 114 dues @ 25c		28.50
	Dec. 17, '04, to Dec 31 '04, 16 foreign dues @ 50c		8.00
	Total Receipts		$40.77
Disbursements.	Dec. 17, '03 to Dec 31 '04, 8 months Adhesive....	$18.35	
	Charges on money orders for above	.15	
	Stationery	1.15	
	Postage on mailing notices, certicates, ballots and correspondence	8.71	
	Fees returned	.25	
	Total disbursements	$28.61	
	Balance on hand ...	12.16	
Montreal December 31, 1904	Total	$40.77	

Auditors' Certficate Report.

We beg to report having made the audit of the financial transactions of the Society from December 17, 1903 to Dec 31, 1904, and have verified and certified the following statements, viz:

1st Income
2nd Disbursements

The transactions of the Society, comprising the verification of disbursements, collection of revenues, and recording of the details in the various books of the Society, have been carried out in a careful and satisfactory manner, being found correct and precisely as represented.

Signed, W. Patterson,
E. W. Stanton.

Montreal, December 31, 1904

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C. P. S. ELECTION.

We the undersigned scrutineers appointed to open and count the ballots cast for the election closing this day declare as follows.
There were in all sixty three (63) ballots received. giving the following results:

FOR PRESIDENT

*O. W. Barwick	29
C. H. Goulden [not a candidate]	23
Kelsey Hall	5
Scattering	5
Total	62

VICE PRESIDENT [Canadian]

*H. L. Hart	39
G. A. Craig	16
Scattering	8
Total	63

VICE PRESIDENT [U S]

*C. H. Fowle	57
Scattering	6
Total	63

SECRETARY-TREASURER

F. H. Bell [not a candidate]	36
*F. B. Archer	22
Scattering	4
Total	62

SALES SUPERINTENDENT

*H. Smith	57
Scattering	9
Total	63

AUCTION MANAGER

*G. P. Le Grand	40
A. C. Roussel	12
Scattering	9
Total	61

LIBRARIAN

*H. A. Chapman	53
Scattering	5
Total	58

ATTORNEY

*G. F. Downes	55
Scattering	6

PURCHASING AGENT

*W. James Wurtels	32
E. W. Stanton	20
Scattering	07
Total	59

TRUSTEES

W. Patterson [not a candidate]	28
F. B. Archer " "	26
O. W. Barwick " "	22
*G. VanGilder	22
*J. E. Warrington	22
*J. Perez-Pelinto	22
Total	142

OFFICIAL ORGAN

*WEST	12
Scattering	10
Adhesive [Disqualified]	
Total	22

*Elected

W. Patterson
N. Huguenin
F. H. Bell

REPORT OF SALES DEPARTMENT at 31st Dec. 1904

1462 Books rec'd to date valued at	$25,029 94	231 Circuits have been sent out	
1316 " retired " " "	21,534.33	214 " " " returned	
Am't sales from retired b'ks	4,764.86		
145 books in Dept. valued at	3,497.61	17 Still in transit	

In presenting my Fifth Annual report of the Sales Department, to the officers and members of this Society, I have the pleasure and gratification of stating that it is generally in a very satisfactory condition and shows a marked improvement, in many respects, over the previous year.

In comparing the figures with those of 1903 I find only 236 books have been received, against 259 the year preceding, but the value of them is only $40 less; whereas the sales have increased from $826 to $1097. The Insurance fund has been increased by $26.67, making $96.03 now deposited in the the bank and $20.— charged up against current circuits. All books have been retired up to April last, with the exception of one book received in November 1903; 6 in January and 3 in March 1904. The sales on these being very small on the first circuits, were sent out again and detained. All the rest of the books outstanding were received during the last 8 months, and I find it almost impossible to retire many of the books in less time than this, when they go on 2nd and 3rd circuits Some Circuits have taken 5 or 6 months to go their first round. I still have an occasional case of substitution. I personally, experienced a loss recently, where a member was kind enough to remove a fine specimen of No. 19 Kong Kong and replace it by a useless specimen of No 20, a difference of $6 in cat. value. Several stamps in the same book had also been taken out and replaced. This is also contrary to rules, as it is possible for the member so doing to inadvertently[?]get hold of the wrong stamp. Circuits are occasionally kept much longer than they should be, but this sometimes happens through the absence of the member. I am willing to accept any reasonable excuse for these delays but I hope members will not delay longer than absolutely necessary. I would like to call attention of members to my remarks in last years report; they still apply in some cases, although reports and remittances have come in much more regularly the last 6 months. I hope the above report will be accepted by the members with satisfaction and I trust that my endeavors to meet the wishes of both buyers and sellers, who have been kind enough to patronize the Dept. have been appreciated and I respectfully ask for their further support and that they will so far interest themselves in it by inducing their friends to join the Society and participate in the privileges of the Sales Dept of "The Canadian Philatelic Society." I must thank the members for again electing me Sales Superintenent and for the confidence placed in me. Wishing one and all a very prosperous and happy New Year. Faithfully Yours, H. Smith, Sales Supt., Medford Mass, Jan. 2, 1905

TRUSTEES REPORT

A meeting of the trustees was held on 27th ult and the applications for 1904 were counted. The following brought in new members: Bell 14; *Goulden 10; Smith 5; Huguein 2; Norcross 2; Mayers 1; Wurtele 1; Lacombe 1; Baxter; Thompson 1; McIntyre 1; Sheldon 1. Total 40.

The prizes donated by Century Stamp Co for bringing in new members were won by Bell 1st. $10; Smith 2nd $5; and 3.00 was divided between Messrs Huguein and Norcross. $1.50 ea the above prizes to be taken out in stamps from the Century Stamp Co price list ror 1904. *Goulden being interested in the Century Stamp Co did not compete for prize. A claim of $2.59 against Insurance fund was passed and a cheque for same sent to the Sales Suderintendent.

Montreal, Jan 6th F. B. Archer, Secy Trustees.

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MINERALOGY

[EDITOR'S NOTE—Our readers are invited to contribute interesting items, articles, etc to this Dept. Also reports of new discoveries of mines and minerals. All letters addressed to the editor at Glendive, Mont., will be answered as far as possible in this dept. —Forest Gaines]

So much has been lately written about the recently discovered element radium, that a short description in this department, will perhaps, not come amiss.

Radium owes its discovery to two French chemists, Prof. and Mme. Curie of Paris. Its existence was long ago suspected, but only recently was the element really isolated from its ores, after years of long and patient research on the part of Prof. Curie and his wife. On account of the peculiar medical and other properties of radium, all the world has united in paying homage to its patient discoverers.

The cost of radium is now estimated at about $2000 per gram. A year ago, Prof. Curie estimated the cost at $6000 per gram. The reason for this great cost is seen, when it is stated that many tons of the ore are required to produce a single gram of radium, and all the world contains but a few pounds of it.

In spite of its exceedingly high price, radium has found a ready sale, on account of its valuable medical properties. In fact the demand is said to have exceeded the supply. The claim is made that one thousand part of a gram of radium in a glass tube gives better results than a strong x-ray machine, in the curing of cancer, etc. One doctor even makes the assertion that the curative powers of some spring water may be due to radium.

Now for the mineralogical aspect of the element. Its chief ore so far has been the pitchblende mined at Joachimsthal, Austria. It occurs at this locality in mica slate in the deep workings of the former levels of old silver mines. It has lately been found that the Imperial Museum at Vienna has had specimens of this pitchblende since 1806, or nearly a hundred years, which show no diminishment of the radio-activity. This would seem to prove that the energy of radium is practically indestructible, as has been claimed.

Pitchblende containing radium is also found in this country and Prof. Curie states that he has received some excellent specimens of it from Colorado. The element in the mineral carnolite, the latter occuring in Utah, although the radio-activity is considerably less than in pitchblende. Some investigators have lately associated radium with helium, which was first discovered in the atmosphere of the sun and was later found on the earth.

Recent experiments at McGill University, in Montreal, have been made with the purpose of showing the effect of the activities now going on in the center of the earth. Consequently they are of much interest to the mineralogist and geologist.

It has been shown by means of a hydraulic machine, having a capacity of one hundred and twenty tons pressure to the square inch, that solid rocks may be made to "flow" or change their form. Thus marble, limestone, granite, etc., is pressed from one shape to another. The "flow" is necessarily very slow, but it is a decided movement for all that.

Thus we see artificially how Nature has exerted her forces in changing the contour of the earth's crust. It is this force which, when wielded, makes mountains, causes earthquakes changes a certain area to sea or land, etc. It is much to be hoped that the experiments will be indefinitely continued, as the results are very interesting, not only to the scientist, but the layman, as well.

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Collecting Shells on The Bermuda Islands

By C. Abbott Davis

We left New York on the Fourth of July 1903 for an eight weeks vacation to study Natural Science in Bermuda. Our boat, the Trinidad, reached Hamilton on the evening of the 6th, and we enjoyed a pleasant ride of 2 miles to our hotel, the Frascatti, at Flatts Village. This hotel is located in an ideal place for any kind of collecting, being situated on Flatts Inlet, where the swift tides run in and out of Harrington Sound. The following morning we rose early and although our trunks had not arrived we picked up an old tomato can and began to turn over stones for land snails.

There were lots of Helix circumfirmatus and Helix reinianus, but for some time, I could not tell these apart. Succinea bermudensis were found occasionally with the pretty little pink and white Helicina convexa.

Polycyra microdonta was there with an occasional appressa, and lots of big naked snails known by the formidable name of Veronicella schivelyae. An endemic shell known as Helix bermudensis was found in large colonies breeding in damp, dark places, while Eulota similaris (a pretty white Helix) was found crawling about on all the trees and shrubs. In 1876 a snail called Rumina decollata was introduced which has now become a pest, and thousands can be picked up in any corn field. Besides the above there were several varieties of a very small peanut shaped shell called Pupa found under stones. We filled our quart can, covered it, and began on another taking approximately 5,000 land shells before breakfast the first morning.

All the 300 islands are composed of shell rock or coquina, and embedded in this rock, in several quarries, are some good fossils.

One of the boys found 12 species new to the Bermudas, and a few new to the world.

I collected a few of the rare Heilx Nelson; and hundreds of the yellow and white banded form zohata and several of the big pearl shell Livonia Pica. Over on the south shore we discovered Littorina angulifera. Way up on the roots of the Mangrove trees along with several varieties of Melampus. In the "Nautilus" of March 1904, I discussed 5 new varieities of Melampus from Hungry Bay.

Along the rugged craggs of the sea shore are found, in little holes, Tectarius muricatus, while several Siphonaria, Fissurella and Chitons are found at the waterline stuck fast to the rocks. For this habit the natives call them suck-rocks.

The Bermudian oyster is a Perna, while their clam is a Tellina and their scullop is Pecten zic-zac, flat on one side.

The fisherman use Arca deshayessii, Moniola tulipa, Chama macrophylla, and spondylus americanus for bait, while in the United States, the latter shell often retails for a dollar. Boring tunnels through the various canals are found 4 more shells, and I saved one of these in honor of my friend Mowbray. The Bermudas are not as prolific in shells as either the Bahamas, Cuba, Porto Rico or Jamaica, but the beautiful coral carpet and the wonderful fish (Bermuda leads the world on curiosities in the fish line) make Bermuda a pleasant collecting ground, summer or winter, as the temperature is about the same the year around.

To sum up—while there are only

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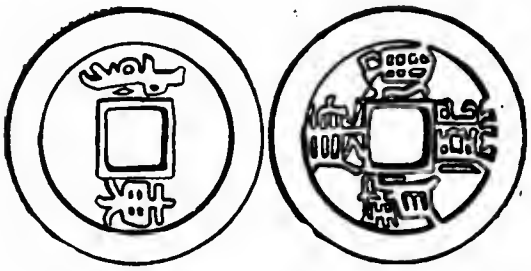
about 500 species of shells found here to 1500 in Jamaica or Cuba, and tney are neither as highly colored nor curious in shape, yet they are plentiful (I brought home 2 barrels full) and there are many still unmarred waiting for the dredge.

Japanese, Chinese and Korean Coinage.

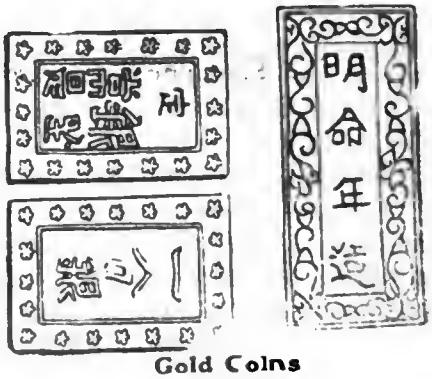


At a time when so mnch interest is centered in the manners and customs of the peoples of the Far East, it is only natural that numismatists should make enquiries in reference to the coinage of the chief nations of that part of the globe.

The Chinese nation boast of a long line of Emperors, extending through centuries of unbroken dynastic rule. Its arts and sciences were advanced, its commerce assured, and its buying and selling communities estabilshed constituents in its empire, long before the British nation had advanced beyond the stage of barbarism. The coinage of China is therefore ancient, and connected with the history of the people, or at least with the dynasties who ruled over them. Japan, although of far less antiquity, has proved itself, in these modern times, a country inhabited by workers in metals and artsts of no mean order. Its rulers have advanced with wonderful rapidity out of Eastern indolence, and have shown themselves energetic and wishful to adopt the progressive plans, methods and customs of Western civilization. The coinage of Japan, once bearing a marked similarity to the ancient Chinese monies, has been changed during recent years; and now in shape, form and die resembles that of European peoples, although, of course, Japanese characters have been to a large extent retained on its modern coinage. Korea, over which empire Russia and Japan are now fighting, possesses a coinage which to the uninitiated bears striking resemblance to the monies of China and Japan. There is not much interest attached to a collection of coins of this little Eastern empire, but a brief description will doubtless be of some value to those who think of collecting the coins of the Far East.

Collectors of coins of China, Japan, and the Korea experience great difficulty in deciphering the curious inscriptions upon them, especially as in the coins of the older dynasties the symbott and signs used were crude in form, and often closely allied to others, only a slight stroke or abbreviated mark altering their meaning. "The Currency of the Farther East," published some years ago, was a descriptive cataiogue of the Glover collection of Chinese, Japanese and Annanese coins, and was wonderfully illustrated with representations of ancient coins of those countries, but it did not contain any descriptive matter, and therefore was not of much value to casual collectors who had but a few coins belonging to the countries under review.

(To be continued.)



Gold Coins

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Gold Dollars

LEWIS AND CLARK SOUVENIR COINS SELLING RAPIDLY

Suitable for Mounting as Jewelery

Portland.—Lewis and Cark souvenir gold dollars, which sell for $2 each, are proving popular, as was expected, and the first issue of 25000, coins, will soon be exhausted, if the demand for the souvenirs continues.

When the appropriation was made for the Fair by Congress, a clause in the bill provided for the coinage of the gold dollars, the issue being limited to 250,000. The coins are of the size of the gold dollar which was formerly current, being somewhat smaller than a dime. They are different from any other coin ever circulated in that they have two heads or obverses. This was made neessary by the fact that it was desired to give credit on the coin to both Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, the explorers whose expedition a century ago, in the words of President Roosevelt "marked the beginning of the process of exploration and colonization which thrust out national boundaries to the Pacific." On the side of the coin bearing the likeness of Captain Clark are the words "United States of America" and "One Dollar." On the other side are the portrait of Captain Lewis, the words "Lewis-Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore." and the date "1904." The coin has neither wreath nor stars. The sale of the Lewis and Clark souvenir coins is being pushed in various wàys. In September the executive committee of the Portland Commercial Club appointed a committee of fifty young women to take charge of the sale. The committee met and it was decided that each member was to secure four others for the committee, giving the completed committee a membership of 250.

The committee also adopted a resolution requesting every man in Oregon to wear one of the coins.

The first coin to be put into circulation was sent by the young women to the first young lady in the land, Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has acknowledged the courtesy shown her.

The immediate object of the Exposition in putting the coins into circulation is to realize funds for the Fair. It is asserted, however, that the coins will in a few years be worth more than their face value, as rarities. The government coins the souvenirs at their face value, and the difference between that price and the selling price represents the Exposition company's profit. The coins are sold in lots of six for ten dollars, and storekeepers attracted by the small profit possible for them, are displaying them in their windows.

Jewelers are tastefully mounting the coins for scarf pins, brooches, and pendants for watch fobs, and in this form they are sellinng rapidly.

A circumstance that has greatly enhanced the popularity of the coins among the women is the fact that the proceeds from every sixth coin will go towards a fund for the erectio of a monument to Sacajawea, the "Bird Woman." It was the "Bird Woman" who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their first journey to Oregon. Sacajawea shared with the men in the party the dangers and hardships of the long march and her heroism on two occasions saved the lives of the company. It is natural, then, that the women of today should feel a deep interest in the brown-skinned sister, who, next to Lewis and Clark, is deserving of eulogy. The statue to Sacajawea will be placed in the center of Columbian Court, on the Exposition grounds.

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Ancient Arizona Villages.

Prehistoric Ruins Are Persistently Looted of Relics By Vandal Tourists

B. C. HOPE

Archaeologists are much perturbed by the persistent looting of the prehistoric towns of Arizona by relic hunters and they have been stirred up to urge their preservation by legislative action for the benefit of students of ethnology. Vandals digging in the ruins find relics, which they dispose of, and so distribute articles of great value in throwing light on the prehistoric inhabitants beyond the reach of ethnologists.

Among the groups which the archaeologists are particularly anxious to preserve in this way are several between Flagstaff and the Black Falls, in the Little Colorado River Valley. These consist of a citadel and buildings evidently devoted to a number of different purposes. The structures, as a rule, are small, with low walls, the largest not being more than three stories high. The stones fit closely together and show signs of having been dressed into shape. Apparently the rooms of the lower stories were entered from the roof and never from laternal doors. When windows were present they were mere lookouts, or small, rectangular openings, which would admit scanty light. The roofs, apparently, were flat.

The most impressive of the masses of aboriginal masonry in this region is about five miles due west from Black Falls and 40 from Flagstaff. The mine stands above the plain and is visible for many miles. From a distance perched on a redstone mesa; the top of which is 15 feet above the plain, it resembles an old castle. At its highest point this ruin was evidently three stories high, or at least had three rooms, one above the other. The walls are fine examples of primitive masonry, due care having been taken to bind the corners and otherwise the walls together.

Oldest Coin in the World

An archaeological find of the greatest interest has just been made by Pastor Lohmann, chairman of the German Society of Scientific Research in Anatolia. During his recent journey in North Syria a coin of pure silver, excellently preserved, was offered to him, which, on examination, proved to bear a perfect Aramean inscription of Panammu Bar Rerub, King of Schamol, who reigned eight hundred years before Christ. It is the oldest known coin in the world. Up to the present the Lydians have always been regarded as the inventors of money, but this new find shows that the Semitic Arameans, who lived two centuries before the Lydians, are the oldest known coiners of money. Apart from this discovery, Pastor Lohmann found several new Hittite bas reliefs at Marach.

$255 For Nine Pages

In 1867 Lord Tennyson privately printed at Canford Manor, the press of Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, a small poem of nine unnumbmred pages, entitled "the Victim." Whenever this rare little trifle appears in the auction room it is always eagerly sought after, copies having realized $280 and $160 respectively. In London a copy was put up for sale at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's rooms, and was knocked down for $255.

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Union Souvenir Card Exchange

OFFICERS

President—H W Lintz, Hebron, Ark.
Vice-President—Herman J. Funk, 171 25th Place Chicago, Ill.
Secy-Treas—J Park Graybell, 1113 East Alameda Ave, Denver, Colo.

Dues, for U. S. 50c per year; Foreign 75c

A WORLD WIDE SOCIETY FOR ACTIVE POSTCARD COLLECTORS.

ORGANIZED APRIL 1904

OUR NEW VICE-PRESIDENT.

It gives me great pleasure to announce to the members of THE UNION that the office of Vice president has been created, and Mr. Herman J. Funk, of Chicago, selected to fill that position.

With such a splendid energetic young man as is Mr. Funk in office I am confident that THE UNION will be made the largest and best Card Collectors Society in the world.

NEW MEMBERS.

97 F J Radetzky, 1428 South St, Beaumont, Tex.
98 N Boyen, 5 Kruisstraat, Rotterdam, Holland
99 Bruno Sternbeck, Bollwerk 20, Stettin Germany
100 Miss Victoria M. Mandslay, 2255 Pacific Ave. Alameda, Calif.
101 John Straley, Comanche, Texas,
102 Miss Leona Watson, Highgate, Ontario Canada.
103 Walter Yackley, 40 Pulaski Street, Dayton, Onio.
104 Bernardino Rolandi, 4 Santos, Cartagena, Spain.
105 Prof. Moritz Loewy, 1251 Garden Street, Hoboken, N J
106 Miss Kate Woodruff, P O Box 215, Yokohama Japan
107 Henri VanOs, Rue de Bom 49, Anvers, Belgium.
108 John R. Brown, Mosgiel, Otago, New Zealand.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

27 C. C. Brink, from Doon Iowa, to Highland Park College, DesMoines, Ia.

NOTICE.

11 H. W. Lintz, wishes to hereafter exchange ouly unused cards, or cards which bear no writing on the view side.

Members 1 to 108 inclusive. Please send for a supply of our new Application Blanks and distribute them among your collecting friends, in return for which you will receive 3 beautfful unused cards for each new member secured through your efforts.

NEBRASKA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.222

Nebraska's Pride.

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGEST STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

Pres. E. H. Wilkinson, Omaha, Sta. C.
V-Pres., F. B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.
Secy-Treas., L. T. Brodstone, Superi or, Nebr.
Sales Supt., Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.
Auc Manager,
Librarian, H. T. Parker, Lincoln, 245S 15 St.
Count. Detector, W. C. Estes, Omaha, Bx 1262;
Attorney, H. Whipple, Omaha, N Y Life Bldg.
Trustees, W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel, Omaha.
Hopson & Peterson.

We have been asked to combine the society with another which matter will be left to the members at next meeting, for many of the members dues are payable and we wish to see all send dues in at once.

Applications.

Thos. Marwood Clearwater
E. Nyrope, Neliegh, Bx 34
A. L. Hopkins, Oakdale

Change of Address.

H. Setton, Lincoln, 1605 Wash St.

Renewals.

C. L. Hovet, Fairfield
Konard John, Saint Library, Merrick Co.

When the mint at Philadelphia was cleaned this summer the sweepings "boiled down" to two neat chunks of gold and silver. The floors had secreted nearly fifty thousand dollar's worth of dust and the chimneys of the nineteen furnaces had stolen more than twenty thousand dollars.

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American Society of Curio Collectors

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kas.
Vice Presidents—Jacob Veigel, North Pasadena, Cal.;
Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs F May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.
Official organ—The WEST.

Cost of membership.—Initiation fee, 25 cents annual dues, 50c. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a competentent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members.

Members of A. S. of C.-C.—Your secretary has been busy the past few weeks making a new list of members of our society. As you know we are not only without funds to begin the new year but also have no books to refer to. I am happy to say, however, that matters are being systematized. Enough has come to pay our bill for printing, and we have made a good beginning on our indebtedness to Mr. Brodsone. I prophesy that before this year is half over our debt will be paid and your secretary will have sufficient funds to prosecute the work as it should be done. I have a list of 59 paid up members for 1905, and this is not complete. Most of these have sent their dues to Mr Brodstone, and a few to Mr. Greene. When we announce our debt as paid your secretary desires that all dues be sent her as it will simplify her work and she believes she has the confidence in her honesty of the Publisher of the WEST, that the per cent due him will be promptly forwarded with your address and you will have no trouble in getting your magazine. I would like to say a good word for the publisher of this magazine. In the four years that I have been a member of the A. S. of C. C. I have not missed one number of the WEST, and he as well as our able president has rendered valuable assistance in getting the work started this year.

F. May Tuttle,
Secretary and Treas., A. S. of C. C.

The following have paid dues for society direct to publisher, if any have been overlooked, would like to have you let me know for this is for 1905.

B S Dennis, Fresno, Calif; H F Duprey, Santa Rosa, Calif, 229 4st; A G Reynold, Diston City, Fla; D E Hust, Bowerston, Ohio; Geo S Hale, Westport, Conn , Bx 35; Owen T Brewer, Owens, Fla, De Soto Co; A C Gomez, Brooklyn, N Y 21 Third Place; F Wetherintgon, Paducah, Ky, 1719 Harrison St; E Hugg, Richmond, Ill, McHenry Co: Edward Grummick, Davenport, Ia, R R 4; Miss M Shydler, Hopkinton, Ia, Bx 120; Mrs. Tuttle, Osage, Ia; H E Morey, Boston, Mass, 31 Exchange St; W H Johnston, Gregory, Mo, Clark Co; A Everitte, Escondido, California; B. C. Wheeler, Pylesville, Md; J J Rettinger, Hastings, Minn, Bx 180; Eliza Mark Ferris, Nelsonvile N Y; J J Gasell, Piermont, N Y, Bx 26: Harry M Clark, Dana, Kan; Oswald A Bauer, Piermont, N Y: A L Hopkins, Bx 82 Oakdale, Nebr, Antilope Co: M Slayton Belding, Mich, R R 17: Dr Mitchell, St Paul, Minn, 534 Summit Ave: L Brodstone, Superior, Nebr, Bx 6; R D Hay, Winston, Salem, N C; Geo A Strauss, West Alexander, Penn: Roy F Greene, Arkansas City, Ia: Forest Gaines, Glendive, Mont: L W Stillwell Deadwood, S D; S Remsburg, Potter, Kan: H D Gates, B 242, Poultney Vt; W H Hyatt, Seattle, Wash 6531. Woodlawn Ave: Dr Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind:

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H A Parkhurst, Amhurst, N H: A B Coover, Rockabell, Ohio: R . G Green, 1535, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill; W G Jerrems, Jr, Chicago cor Adams and Quincy St: D R Scott, Chicago, 378 W Van Buren St: Mrs Estella Bachamn Brokaw, Pasaedena, Caiif, Sta A: A Crozier, Wilmington; Del. These have reported to have paid Warner for this year but no report from him: Dr J M Henderson, Columbus, Ohio, 13 East State st: Mrs S M Krag Letcher, Calif: B Holcomb, Sunbury Conn, Hartford Co: N W Lermond, Thomaston, Maine: J M Barkley, Cincinnatti, Ohio 221 Carpenter St: J Boyer Grant, Centralia, Ia.

More Curio members.

B J Cherry, San Jose, Calif, 500 S 10 st: W A Shaw, Dunlop Tire Co, Toronto, Canada: J D Cox, Upper Stewicake, N S, Canada: E W Kimball, Boulder, Colo; Dr Newton, Farmington, Ct, Bx 57: C D Perry, Hanover, Ct: G DuBose, Hugenot, Ga: F O Nelson, Boise, Idaho: J F Powell, Waukegan, Ill; G O Green, Princeton, Ill: T H McCoy, Chicago, 3815 Lake Ave; C E Tribbett, Darlington, Indiana; J J Price, Jefferson City, Mo: J D Anthony, Waubeek, Ia; C E Briggs. Lisbon Ia: F W Hill, Mt Vernon, Ia: R D Gross, New Sharon, Ia; F R Sterns, Sac City, Ia; C R Hartinger, Alden Ia; E L Bangs, Baltimore, Md, 140 Clarkson St; M Mason, Sellwood Sta Portland, Org; J J Walsh, North Adams Mass, Bx 480; F G Hillman, New Bedford, Mass, 63 Hillman St: W J England, Caro Mich; B Butler, Brevoort Miss: T W Allen, St Joseph, Mo; 902 N 6 St; E J Palmer, Webb City, Mo; C C Cobb, York, Nebr; T O Young, New Haven, N Y; T Metzger, Rochester N Y; C P DeKay, Florida, N Y; H Hettmeyer, Cincinnati, P O Bx 77; J H Davis, Kent, Ohio: D Averiall, Portland, Ore No 31, Morrison St: J L Wheeler, Providence, R I: 72 Comstock Ave: Prof. C A Davis, Providence 133 Elmwood Ave: C M Baker, Grantvile, S C: Mrs J Browne, Denver S C: G B Dixon, Watertown, S D: F W Coning, New Brunswick, N J: J R Detrick, Lorraine, Va: F Gingrich, New Kamilche, Wash: J Short, Cheney, Wash: J A P Harris, Bx 26, Berrysburg, Penn: H McAlister, Lexington, Ore: J L Strong, Brantford, Ont, Canada: L Frazier, Marion, Kan: C Daly, U S Consul, Guelph, Ont, Can: F A Andrus, Kellog, Org.

Want to hear from all members who paid Sec. Warner and when and how much? for it seems that the last 2 years reports have not been as good as should be.

New Members.

A L Hetrich, San Francisco, Calf, 508 Market St: M L Garretson, Franklin, Park, N J; E S Crane Yazoo City, Miss: G J W Haarer, Ann Arbor, Mich; F Toole, Bloomfield, Mo; D Barnes, Chattanooga, Tenn, Bx 226.

Applications

G W Miller, Ste Luce, Rienouskai Co, Que, Can; G A Smith, Oakfield, N Y; F E Vaughn, West Haven Ct, 92 Centre St; G B Mair, Broken Bow, Nebr; R Loyd, Columbian, Mich; H Lindquest, Chicago, Ill 62—27st; A W Hayes, Byron, Okla; F A Blowers, Winnebago, Minn: J Minchen, Fleming, N Y: R D Stewart, Baltimore, Md, 5056 North Calhoun St, ref the Sun.

Mrs. Tuttle of Osage, Ia, 233 State St, has kindly taken charge of secretary's office and has issued some fine application blanks that we hope all members may get some and get the society in shape as it used to be 3 years ago and trust all members will help her at once. Send for some blanks.

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THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

President ..... H. D. Munger, Corning N. Y.
Vice-President ..... J. A. Solomon. East Greenwich R. I.
Sec'y-Treasurer ..... F. A. Mueller, Peake, Nebr.
Sales Sup't ..... L. V. Cass. Sunbury. Pa.
Exchange Supt ..... G. W. Munger, Corning, N. Y.
Attorney ..... J. S Robertson, St. Thomas, Ont.
Counterfeit Dectector ..... Rev. R. Von Pirch. Berlin. Ont.
Librarian ..... Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.
Trustees { ..... A. D Blair, Elmira, N. Y.
..... J. A. D. Park. Buffalo. N. Y.
..... R. F. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.

REPRESENTATIVES

Canada ..... Fred Cruse. Walkerville, Ont.
Great Britain ..... W, W. Webster, 11 Leonard St. Derby.
Costa Rica ..... O. P. Nunes, Box 15, Port Limon
New Zealand ..... Robert Brown, Denniston
Guatemala ..... A. L. Godoy, Guatemala City.
Australia ..... H.W.Shelton. Castlemaine, Victoria

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Fellow-Members—

I herewith hand you my first report of the year and as usual we are yet gaining members. We shall have a great society when we get fully organized and already 3 societies have consolidated with us while others may shortly do like wise. We hope all the members of these societies will send in at once to me their 1905 dues of 25c and also several members of our society should do the same. Kindly attend to it at once. Next month the list of members of the societies that have consolidated with us will be published if the membership have not expired and if they pay up their dues. Trusting you all will attend to this at once, I am

Fraternally yours, F. A. Mueller, Secy-Treas.

NEW MEMBERS.

Fred Brewer, 430 N. Geneva St, Ithaca, N.Y.	Proposed by	Crandall
Lawrence Mintz, 402 W. Seneca St, Ithaca, N.Y.	" "	Crandall
D. E. Loweree, 39 Manzano, Guadalajara, Mexico	" "	Munger
H. E. Milford. 433 W. Clinton St, Elmira, N Y	" "	Buck
A. C. Chase, East Providence, R I	" "	Mueller
J. O Bergmann. Jr., Argyle, Wash	" "	Oakden
Gustav Schmidt, Giessen, Germany	" "	Munger
Chas. E. Fisher, Taunton, Mass	" "	Solomon
Hermann Rosenberg, Gimnasului, Bacau, Roumania	" "	Munger
V. F. H.Phillips, Kaitske, Wellington, N Z	" "	Shelton
Eben S. Martin, Minneapolis, Minn	" "	Munger
UNION PHILATELIC SOCIETY	" "	J A D Park
NEW CENTURY PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION	" "	"
ANGLO-AMERICAN STAMP EXCHANGE North Hampton, England	" "	Laycock

RE-INSTATED.

T. A. Drews, 604 Barthwick St, Portland Ore (No 21)

EXPULSION.

F. W. Pitt, Reed's Point, N. B.

The following numbers became delinquent this month and members cards bearing these numbers should pay their dues at once, for if not paid in a reasonable time will be dropped from roll. 76, 83, 85, 87, 88, 90, 93, 94, 95, 143, 145, 146, 148, 150, 152, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 167, 168, and the following came due in February: 97, 98, 09, 100, 103

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From December 15th to Jan. 5, 1905

Receipts.

Applications and dues	10.38
On hand Dec. 5	2.86
	$13.24

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Disbursements.

Printing election ballots	$1.50	
Mailing election ballots	2.84	
Monthly prizes	1.35	
November report	2.75	
Membership cards	1.15	
Secretary's postage	.60	
Receipt book	.10	
	$10.29	
Balance on hand January 5, 1905	2.95	
		$13.24

PRIZE DRAWINGS.

The results of the December prize drawings will be announced in the next WEST. The contest has been prolonged one month extra on account of several foreign members and officers in the consolidating societies. After this month we shall discontinue the prize drawings and offer suitable premiums besides our rewards of merit. Quite a bit of new literature will be published and we hope every member will try to get us at least one new member.

Fellow Members:—

Please allow me to extend to you my sincere thanks for having chosen me as your Vice president for the ensuing year.

Hoping that I may be of some valuable assistance to the Association,

I remain respectfully Yours.

John A. Solomon, Vice-President

PERSONALS.

Three more societies have consolidated with ours and several others will follow the example. Our members will have their benefits about doubled by these consolidations and it will pay every up-to-date philatelist to join our society at once. The cost is but 50c paid in full up to January 1906 or if you are a member of any of our branches you may have your membership issued up to January 1906 by sending 25c dues to our secretary. Foreign memberships cost 4 shillings for the first year and 2 shillings annually thereafter. This is on account of the extra cost of foreign postage. It will pay you to join at once and get in touch with our members. We shall give our members many increased benefits and shall issue a year-book, rule-book and list of members.

Apropos to the above we may state that we have received the rules and information in regard to the Anglo-American Stamp Exchange (which is the British branch of the M. P A.) and will say that they are a compliment to the progressive secretary. Mr. Laycock is doing good work and we wish him best of success. Already this branch has about 25 members

We shall get out our list of members at once and shall begin compiling same immediately. See that you are fully paid up if you are a member of the M. P .A. or any of its branches, so that your name will be in the same. We will accept your exchange or any other undisplayed notices that you wish to insert at the price of one cent a word. Dealers who are members may insert advertisements at 25c per inch. This list will have a big circulation and if you desire exchange or sale you will do well to try it. Send advertisements, notices or any change in your address etc, to the President.

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Next issue we shall pnblish the list of members of the N. C. P. A. the U. D. S. and Anglo American S. E. that have paid up their dues in the M. P. A. See that yours are attended to.

Letter from International secretary:

"As President of the N. C. P. A. I hereby authorize the amalgamation of said society with the M. P. A. I can get no word since September from the secretary, so am unable to consult with him, but I am confident that it is to the best interests of our N. C. P. A. members that we unite withthe M. P. A., inasmuch as the N. C. P. A. has a very negligent and utterly incompetent secretary. Except that this officer be energetic, the society cannot long exist and accordingly I decree that the N. C. P. A. be hereafter a part of the M. P. A." Very truly yours,

J. A. D Park, President N. C. P. A. 19. M. P. A. 33

By the above you will note that The New Century Philatelic Association has followed the example of the Union Philatelic Society, and has consolidated with the M. P. A. The "Adhesive" seems to be extinct and wherever Chapman is, he is not willing to answer any letters from the various officers of the societies of which his paper was the official organ and of which he, in many instances, was an officer. It is reported that he has funds belonging to several of these organizations and yet will answer no letters. Chapman was elected a Trustee of the M. P. A., but on account of this trouble, the office will go to Mr. Fred Cruse, who is a bright young man and our Canadian representative. To the members of the N. C. P. A. and the U. P. S. we extend the "glad hand" and hope they will find our benefits satisfactory. I am sure the officers will endeavor to please yon all. Kindly send in yonr 1905 dues of 25c to our secretary and we will send you a new membership card with the receipt. We trust all old members of these two societies will attend to this as it will pay you well. We have REAL benefits and a good official organ. Moreover you save half your subscription price to the WEST by paying up these dues and getting the paper free. We extend our best wishes to all the N. C. P. A. members and commend the above letter to them from their president, Mr. J. A D. Park, who is also International Secretary of the M. P. A. We think all the N. C. P. A. members will agree with Mr. Park's views on this matter. Kindly send in your dues.

Next month in addition to the list of members of the U. P. S. and the N. C. P. A. we shall publish list of all M. P. A. members who have failed to pay their dues and who will be dropped from membership in accordance with our constitution. We shall also publish the revised list of officers elected at the December 15th election. Several changes were made necessary by the inability of persons to accept the office or ineligibiilty to the office on account of other offices. It has been settled that the trustees will be Messrs, L. T. Brodstone, R. F. Baldwin, A. D. Blair, Fred Cruse.

Mebmership Committee of the M. P. A. has been formed with the following persons, Walter Nugent, Chairman; A. F Distelhorst; John Solomon; L. Crandall; H. D. Munger; H. Mills, Fred Cruse; L V. Cass; F A. Mueller.

Have you tried our Exchange department? The only one in existence and a fine help to members. Besides, we have a good Sales Department. Circuit gladly sent by writing to L. V. Cass.

IF YOU ARE NOT IT YOU OUGHT TO BE! JOIN THE M. P. A.

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Southern Philatelic Association

OFFICERS.

President, Charles Roemer, San Antonio, Tex.
Vice-Pres., F. Fuessel, St. Louis, Mo.
Int. Secy., H. Fenton, Cincinnatti, Ohio.
Librarian, Dr. R. L. Allen, Waynesville, N. C.
Counterfeit Dept., F. Noyes, Alice, Texas.
Attorney, F. D. Goedhue, Cincinnatti, O.
Purchasing Agent, H. S. Vandaburg Lithgow, New York.
Secy-Treas., W. P. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.
Sales Supt., Chas. Waring, Knoxville, Tenn.
Trustees, H. A. Herzog and H. G. Askew of Austin, Texas.
Official Organ, The WEST.

Secy-Treas Report.

New Members—308 C H Northrup, San Jose, Calif. Application—Earl M Jackson, age 24, Johnson City, Tenn, bookkeeper, ref W P Kelley.

Fellow Members:

The Philatelic season is now at its height, and it is an appropriate time to join our society. Send for application blank. Initiation fee 10c and annual dues 25c. The official organ is included in this: Respectfully,

W. P. Kelley, Secy-Treas.
3222 Peery Ave Kansas City, Mo.

MONTANA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

LIST OF OFFICERS

President—C D Crouch, Great Falls
Vice President—H Afflerbach, " "
Secretary-Treasurer—G Harper, " "
Sales Super'dent—E Spinony, Bx 453, " "
Trustees—H Whitney, H Crosby, W L Turner, Great Falls, Mont.
Official Organ—The WEST

Brother Members:

The demand for good stamps I have endeavored to supply to you to the best of my ability, and I have been notified of a new set of books, containing a fine lot which although priced at a small discount from Scott, are well worth the price, the condition being excellent.

I have noticed that fine stamps at a fair price, sell better than poor ones, however cheap.

Received in November and December 1904 20 books, valued net, $179.74 sold 17 88, retired 50.20 balance out on circuit. We want good U S stamps previous to 1888 and would be pleased to hear from collectors at large wishing to dispose of their duplicates.

Respectfully yours, S. Spinony
Sales Superintendent, P O box 453
Great Falls, Montana.

Largest Stamp Society in America

STAMP COLLECTOR'S Protective Assoc'n OF AMERICA

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

President—E. Chandlee, Roanoke Va.
Vice-President—W. P. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo
Secretary-Treasurer—L. Brodstoue, Superior, Nebr
Sales Supt.—E. Spinony, box 453 Great Falls, Mont.
Auc. Mgr.—H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.
Attorney—H. Swensen, Minneapolis, Minn
Trustees—Wilkinson, Brown, Hopson, Omaha
Official Organ—The WEST.

Brother Members

The Sales Department of the S. C. P. A. of A., although only 2 months old, under my management, has been pretty well patronized. I wish to thank you all for your kind assistance and I hope to show a better result for the next quarter. For November and December 1904, I received 70 books, valued net at $604.11 13 books, from which $13.68 was sold, were returned. Some of these contained common stamps, therefore proved a poor success. Send me books containing medium, good and better stamps, as I have a class of buyers, that care for quality and will buy, regardless of prices if condition is fine.

As a rule, you'll find real bargains in this Department and I would be pleased upon your request, to put you on a circuit. Any inquiries will be gladly answered by Emil Spinony, Sales Supt

What readers can tell me what has become of A C Tanner, Ogden, Utah, reported with U P R R Hotel Co. His mail comes back uncalled for Sherman of Baltimore asks regarding this party also on Marshall Stamp Co, Chicago. Graham, Windsor, Canada, reports Best sent his stamps back, thanks to Society. Atlas Stamp Co, N Y reports watch for A S Arnold, 283 Willard Ave Providence R I, J H Werner, N Y 12 E 3 st W E Burrell Aylmer, Ont Canada, and Vanderwart, Troy, N Y. Smith of Ill. complain of R Kruse, Durango, Mex; L Desmarias of Los Gatos Cal., party named J Joap, Durango Morey, Boston, reports H Schurman, of Walcott, Ia. Marsh & Co., Newark, N J complain of E E Rice of Maple Plain, Minn, Minn, who gave ref he has no authority to give, any others on this party.

New Members—D A Browne, Astoria, Org; A Beug, Galveston, Tex. 305 Trust Bldg; Miss E Lock, Berlin, Wis H M Cooke, Vincinnes, Ind, Bx 29; W Alexander, Chicago, 1192 N 44st; C L Hovert, Fairfield, Nebr; E E Dodds, Alden, Mont bx 27; A E Hindle, Geneva N Y; G Sherman, Baltimore, Md, Bx 646; F McChesney, Elkton, Md; Liberty Stamp Co, Brooklyn, NY 562 Liberty St

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Carte Mobile Trip Around The World.

M. KELLER

(Continued).

To the north we see the new university, a renaissance structure by Frestel, in front of this stands the Liebenberg monument. The Prater, just mentioned above, is a place greatly frequented by all classes, and there are all phases of Viennese life to be studied and to be seen. The great exhibition of 1873 was held in this park. The surroundings of Vienna contain points of beauty and interest. Among the finest resorts seen are the park and gardens belonging to the imperial chateau of Schorunn and Laxenburg. Other sights are from St. Polten, Bruck, Waidhofen and other small towns. St Potlen is a great watering place, known for its fine fish and general fine surroundings. Bruck is also a fine town near Vienna from which we see many fine sights. Waidhofen is a beautiful picturesque town located in the valley of the Krautberg and Windhag. It is another of Austrias health resorts situated on the Ybbys. From Austria Silisia we see fine views from Bennisch. From Raas and Licthtenn as well as numerous other small towns. We now arrive in the Kaisergebirge near the meeting place of Tyrol salzburg and Bavaria in Tyrol.

On one card we see the Grand Bruenstein panorama of the supurb Kaiser gebirge, together with its castle and hotel. The various points shown are the Kamerlng, Horn, Breirenberg, Hinterkore, Elferkogl, Rose, Bithborb. Lardeck, Gamesflucht, Ackerpitz, Tooten, and numerous others. Another view shows Hinterbaernbad a small at the foot of a very high mountain by that name, of the Kaisergebirge. This peak is said to be 551 feet high. Still another view of this same mountain is seen showing the whole mountain side and village nestled at the foot. This is a very fine view and must be a grand location Our next is a grand view from the salzburg, and its surrounding city. From the Salz burger Alps we have so many views that it is impossible to give an account of them all. The citadel or Hohensalzburg just mentioned, is a picturesque medieval fortress, crowning an abrupt eminence above the city. This fortress was founded in the 9th century, but in its present form is chiefly of the early 16th. The castle displays Baritzans at its angles and is girded by many square and cylindrical battlemented towers, one of these is over 8 feet high. This city was the birthplace of Moazrt. Other cards show the Moenchberg and Kapuzinerberg above this city.

Next we come to Saint Omer, the capital of Pas-de-Calais, France, and also a strong fortress. In early times it belonged to Flanders. In 1677 it was taken from the Spaniards by Louis XV and adjoined to France. Various cards are seen, pictures of Notre Dame, the ruined church of St Bertin (where Childeric III died. The Cathedral is said to contain paintings by Ruben and Van Dyck. The church St. Bertin is built in Gothic style of architecture and has a large arched entrance. Before leaving France we will visit the famous Seaport LeHavre, from there we sail for Belgium. Our first view of Le Havre is from the habor. On another card is seen a steamer showing the departure of the Trans-Atlantic steamer.

(Continued).

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Camera News

Editor, F. J. CLUTE, San Francisco

It's Winter, Yes!

By L. A. COLHURST

Yes, I know it is winter, but that is no reason why the camera should be packed away. I know several dozen good amateur photographers of several years standing that might just as well be living in Southern California for all the variety their landscape shows. They have Spring subjects, late Spring; Summer landscapes by the hundred, and a few of the early going foliage kind of trees with bare branches. And why is it? I am willing to admit that zero weather is not the best kind to select for a jaunt abroad but snow scenes can be secured when the mercury registers several degrees higher. For my own part, carrying a fairly good sized camera about on a winter's day is much pleasanter work than perambulating around with the same load on a hot day in summer.

Try the experiment some day. Fit yourself out for the work. Wear a good heavy pair of boots made of waterproof with plenty of old-fashioned tallow if nothing else is at hand. A pea-jacket or an ordinary coat reinforced with a knit jacket or sweater next the vest, is better than an overcoat which restricts ones motions too much. Mittens will be found warmer than gloves and it is ones hands that will cause inconvenience if allowed to become numb through exposure. There is not the least danger of inconvenience if one is fitted for the work and does not object to keeping himself in motion for the better part of the time.

And now let us consider a few reasons why we should make pictures in winter. The easiest way to do this is to ask what are our reasons for housing a camera anyway and then see if the same reasons do not apply as strongly in winter as they do in summer, if not stronger. Some of us claim that the camera takes us a field and in so doing adds to our stock of health. Which would imagine was the most conductive to good health; tiring ourselves out on a warm day or coming home exhilerated after a brisk tramp in some good brisk atmosphere? Others of us may say that the camera causes us to study nature. We can hardly claim to be students of nature if we only apply ourselves to the observation of her modes at certain seasons of the year Here and there is an amateur who sells his pictures. Take my advice and try the market with a few good snow scenes. You will find your summer landscapes less in demand: particularly during the warmer months that will soon be here. A few of you using your camera to gratify your taste for pictorial work. What more amendable to treatment than a snow covered view? If the foreground needs to be broken up, how easily can it be done in just the manner that may best suit the idea of the photographer. The simple expedient of tramping back and forth a few times will give a line in any

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direction. The first vehicle that comes into veiw can be asked to form a "track" in any desired direction. What would be a disfiguring item in a summer view causes no anxiety when covered with snow. All becomes ammendable to the photographer to an extent that he can hardly imagine possible until experience has taught him what extent it can assist.

In winter work or rather in work done while snow mantles the ground, subjects are much more under control. There is little difficulty in deciding just how our finished print will compare with the view as seen by the eye. We are not deceived by the beauty of color that makes the view, when translated into monochrome, so disappointing. The view before us is practically in monochrome as it will appear in the finished print. As explained above, the foreground is well under control. We are left with only the question of line to engage our attention. What is better, line itself is a much simpler matter as the snow softens and harmonizes the outlines. All in all, winter should be the months during which our greatest out-door photographic activity should be shown. Get out your cameras, my fireside photographs, and when summer comes again you will thank me for having given you the hint.

DRAWING FOR REPRODUCTION

Mr. Charles E. Benham suggests a new way of making fine and intensely black lines on paper with an extremely easy flowing ink. For the cut and description of his process we are indebted to the Process Photogram. Mr. Benham says: "The surprising delicacy of the lines produced surpasses all other kinds of penmanship. For the geometric pen the process is particularly suitable, and designs which it would be impossible to render on paper in ink, without blending of the lines, may be described to perfection. The solutions employed are: (A) Saturated solution of sulphate of iron distilled water; (B) fairly strong solution of pyrogalic acid, with a little sulphite of soda. Paper is brushed or sponged over lightly and evenly with A, and allowed to dry. The pen is filled with B, and wherever it touches the line instantly appears in black ink. The blackness of the lines increases with time, and though the ink is not immediately insoluble it becomes so in a few days. The drawing may be then washed in water, which only increases the intensity of the blacks, if they are not already jet black.

RETOUCHING A NEGATIVE ON THE GLASS SIDE.

If the glass side of a negative be smeared with paste, effective retouching can be done thereon by means of a stump and black lead. This is especially servicable with the larger sizes of plates. In case of need a thin piece of copying paper (such as is used for copying letters) can be pasted on the glass side.—Chronick.

TITLES AND NOTICE SLIDES.

The following method has been found both lasting and inexpensive: Varnish clean glass with—sandarac ten grains, mastic ten grains, methylated ether on ounce. Dissolve and add benzole one hundred minims, and then dry. Draw or write whatever is required on the mat surface so obtained, and revarnish it with sandacrac fifteen grains, mastic fifteen grains, methylated ether one ounce.—H. B.

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The Nebraska Camera Club

Any reader in Nebraska can become a member, a membership card free for the postage.

FOUNDED JANUARY 1898

President Miss L. Tillotson, 1305 32 St. Sta B Omaha
Sec'y.-Treas. L. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.

Ones marked x exchange souvenir cards.

New Members.

761 W F Moore, Beatrice.
762 F T Phillips, Lincoln 1641 M St.
763 Rusher, Blooimngton.
764 E C Nyrop, Neleigh, Bx 314
765 E Pearson, So Omaha Bx 95.

Applications.

766 xRoy Goodin, Crete
767 xMrs. G Story, Fremont, 251 North D St.
768 D T Herron, Pender
769 H R Phillips, Glendville R F D 4
770 J W Leedon, Osmond
771 Thos. Marwood, Clearwater
772 P Schmidt, Omaha, 3416 Burt st.
773 Rev. John St Library, Merick Co
774 H Letton, Lincoln, 165 Wash st.

Encaustic Paste.

At present—rather happily, we think—a brilliant gloss is no longer the photographic fashion; indeed, the tendency is far more towards an imitation of sepia painting and allied arts. The platinum print is undeservedly popular, its diffusive surface being well adapted to the rendering of delicate tones. It is free from that general reflectiveness for light, the "gloss" just spoken of; yet there is wanting a certain richness or depth in the shadows, that pertains to varnished oil paintings or enamelled albumen or gelatine prints. And if this effect is demanded in a platinum print, the use of encaustic paste had better be resorted to. Some of the wax paste is taken on a small pledget of cotton wool or flaunel, and diligently rubbed into the surface of the mounted print until its substance has been throroughly impregnated—leaving none of the paste upon the surface free to be wiped off.

A Pyro Developer That Will Keep.

If you can not get distilled water, boil and filter the orinary tap fluid. Boiling drives out the air and filtering removes the organic matter. Perhaps it would be better to filter and then boil, as filtering is apt to add air unless done carefully. Dissolve the sulphite first and then add the pyro. Use the best suplhite you can buy. That known as recrystalized is the most reliable. When both are dissolved, drop in a small crystal of citric acid and if bubbles rise while it is dissolving, drop in another, until none are seen to rise. Keep the bottle well closed with a cork that has been soaked in melted parafine wax Of course the alkali solution must be kept separate. If soda or potash is employed, this last requires no precautions. If ammonia, a glass stoppered bottle must be used.—Western Camera Notes.

What is a good negative? If a man has worked in photography six months and don't know a good negative when he sees it, he should buy all the publications and spend eight nights every week in studying up.—A Bogardus.

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Answers

Queries should be addressed to Fayette J. Clute 16 Marye Terrace, San Francisco, California.

O. M. A: Tripod Slipping on Smooth Floors:—The slipping of tripod legs may be entirely prevented by replacing the spikes with india rubber-shod walking stick ferrules, which can be obtained at most umbrella shops. With these on the ends of the tripod one need not fear the slipping on the smoothest of surfaces, and there is no addition to one's outfit to carry or mislay.

B. McA: Combined Hydro-Metol Developer:—I would recommend the following:

Metol	50 grs
Hydroquinone	50 grs
Sulphite of soda	11 drs
Soda Carbonate	9 drs
Potassium bromide	16 grs
Water	30½ oz

The metol must be thoroughly dissolved before the soda carbonate is added The developer works quickly.

W. T. W. A Glossy Blue Printing Paper:—A glossy blue printing paper may be made by sensitizing carbon single transfer paper in the following solutions mixed in equal quantities: (A) Potassium ferricyanide one ounce, water four ounces. (B) Iron ammonia cirrate one ounce, water four ounces. A highly glazed surface is obtained by drying finished prints on a ferrotype plate, as with ordinary P. O. P.

S. K. W. and Others. Stripping Films:—So many requests for a method of removing the film from a cracked negative have reached me that I give the following good formula. Immerse the cracked negative in:

Hydrofluoric acid	2 drs.
Glycerine	1 dr.
Alcohol	25 drs.
Water	25 drs.

As soon as the film begins to lift at the corners help it off with a camel hair brush and transfer to a fresh piece of glass coated with gelatine. Then allow to dry.

Do not dip the fingers in the solution till diluted with water after film floats off; the operation must be performed with care and a clear conscience.

L. M. H. Defects in Backed Plates:—You have been developed a few backed plates which showed markings on the developed plate similar to the streaks of backing applied to their backs. Nothing very wonderful about that: the plates were thinly backed (as they should be) and stood up to dry near a leaky lamp. Consequently the backing streaks printed through onto the emulsion. Remedy: A safer light and to work further from it.

FIXING HINTS.

For fixing, the use of two successive hypo baths can be confidently recommended. The first clears the coloring matter of the developer from the negative and becomes rapidly discolored. It should, therefore, be frequently renewed. The second bath need not be so frequently changed. For ordinary amateur work a dish holding one negative may be used for bath No. 1, and one holding two or four for bath No 2.

There are cameras, and cameras, and cameras, but one that will make an aged female look as she did at twenty is yet to be launched. Then the re-tuouchers occupation will be "beyond the ever and the never".—A Bogardus.

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FOG.

One of the most troublesome drawbacks the amateur has to contend with is fog. It may happen that one has a negative which appears very satisfactory in all ways but one, and that one defect is an appearance of slight general fog all over the film.

This may be due to defective light in the dark room, from some stray light which has got to the plate while changing when on a journey, or it may have been caused by a general spreading of light which has got to the exposed plate through a steamy lens, as when exposing upon a very bright subject in cold, damp weather; again, it may be caused in some such manner when exposing upon a bright cloud, and so the brilliant light illuminates the interior of the camera far too much. If we prepare a solution of perchloride of iron 10 grs. in an ounce of water, and, after soaking our negative in cold water for a few minutes until the gelatine feels soft, we pour off the water and flood the plate with the iron solution for about half a minute, after draining we shall probably find on examining the negative that the fog has gone. It is then advisable to rinse the plate in water and flood the plate with the iron solution for about half a minute, after draining we shall probably find on examining the negative that the fog has gone. It is then advisable to rinse the plate in water and transfer it to a clean fixing bath for five minutes.

WINTER DEVELOPING.

Those who mix their own developer (and all should who care to work understandingly) should put no bromide in the stock solution during cold weather. Snow pictures made with bromide in the developer often are chalky, lacking any semblance of halftone in the snow: if snapshots, they are almost sure to have this defect. Restraining can be effected easily by the proportions used of each component of the devloper or if it comes to the worst a tray of weak bromide solution can be used to dip a plate in if it is running away from overexposure, rinsinfg the plate of bromide before returning to the developer.

A HINT ON GAS LIGHT PRINTING.

It is a good plan to have the various distances from the source of illumination, i. e., 4, 6., 8, 10, 12, etc, feet, marked out in some way when printing in bromide or gaslight papers, so that one does not need to measure each time the distance required. Now, is as many object to decorating (?) their walls with these measurements, a plan is sought whereby one may gauge the distance from the gaslight burner with certainty and ease I think the best plan is to get a length of string or twine, and make a loop in this to hang over the gas-bracket. Then, holding the string taut, make a series of knots in it at regular distances as suggested above. By this means it will be perfectly easy to expose a negative any number of times with the assurance that, if the string as held tight, and the printing frame held opposite the first, second or third knot, as may be necessary, in this way perfectly uniform distances will be gauged, and the prints be uniform in character.

A SIMPLE TRAY.

A developing dish may be improvised by flooding the bottom of a plate box the size required with melted beeswax.

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American Camera Club Exchange

President—H. V. Thornton, 304 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Secretary—L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.

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Ones with x before, are souvenir card collectors. and most exchange.

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8 R B Yorks, Phila, Pa 3033 N 9st
9 Miss Gillman, Tecumseh, Mich.
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7 xRoy J Ressegu, Avoca, Victoria, Australia
8 J A Bjork, 115 W Division St Chicago
9 Helen Tripps, Sioux City, Ia, 112-6st
6330 xM Lyon Jr, Phila, Pa, 3326 Cumberland
1 xE A Eberman, Bethlehem, Pa, 105 Laurel
2 xMrs G Story, Fremont, Neb, 1251 N D st
2 xG Cummings, High st, Dunedin, New Zealand
6 xA Huffman, Los Angeles, Calif, 743 E 32 st
7 xE Barrett, Fondulac, Wis, 15 S Marr st
8 xH Beiman, Rochester, N Y, 12 Vienna st
9 x E C Lancaster, Scranton, Pa, 623 Prescott
6340 xJ Wehle, Rochester, N Y, 541 North st
1 xA Perrier, Paris, France, 9 Sebastopol
2 L H Lintz, Hebron, Ark
3 xMiss J. Thompson, Portland, Org, 584-5 st
4 xJ Jones, Los Angeles, Calif, 900 Temple st
5 xH L More, Springfield, Mass, 313 Main st
6 xR G Ridgeway, St Helens, Eng
7 xLeo Fagan, Springfield, Ill
8 xMrs W Buttrs, Bridgeport, Ct, 175-5 st
9 xJ Andrews, Altoona, Pa, Bx 151
6350 xS Wrigley, Winnepeg, Canada, 268 Ellice
1 xS Goldsmoth, Galatz, Roumania
2 xF Wisnewski, Cincinnatti, Ohio, 125 Lyon
3 xE F Allison, Calif
4 xMiss E Locke, Berlin, Wis

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Making a Reputation

Most of us amateurs are rather looked down upon by our friends when it comes to serious work. They pose for us with a patronizing air and insist on having things just as they want them, often implying by actions if not by words that our own ideas on the subject are hardly worth consideration. They ask us to make them a few prints with an air that almost says: I suppose I must show my appreciation in some way and really this is about the best I can do. Even this would not be so bad were it not for the serious handicap this mental attitude of our friends places upon our work. They fail to find any merit in even our accidental good picture. At best "it is very good work for an amateur." Knowing all this from sad experience great was my surprise to find the acquaintances of a certain amateur friend all lauding his ability most highly. As I could find no evidence of anything out of the ordinary in his work I was interested in learning how he had managed to secure such a reputation. It was, all as easy as one could wish. It seems that he had early in his career desired to reproduce some sketches made by an artist friend. Of course the results were failures. He persisted. tried this method and that plan, bought "Copying Methods" of the Photo-Miniature series and gave the matter a deal of time, thought and experiment. The result was that he could copy a lead-pencil sketch or a type-written letter and secure a good black and white print. He soon found an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in this line by turning out work that a professional had assured one of his friends could not be accomplished. Aside from the credit to be gained by being able to do a good piece of copying, the insight that is obtained concerning the possibilites of our tools is well worth the eoffrt involved in mastering the matter. Again, lettering and even quite creditable drawing is within the power of many persons if the scale be generous.

A large sheet of bristol board and some drawing ink opens great possibilities in the way of invitations, menu cards, dance programs and the like to the amateur capable of producing a good negative from the finished effort of the artist. It was in this line of work that my amateur friend had perhaps most widely advertised his abilty as a photographer. —Camera Craft.

Focussing in Dark Interiors. The image is more clearly visible if the ground side of the screen slightly smeared with vaseline or a nondrying oil. Should too much be applied the screen resembles clear glass too much to be convenient. An eyepiece or focussing glass should be employed. The type known as the Ramsden or compound eyepiece is the best, and can be obtained of sufficiently good quality for the purpose at a moderate price.

HER FIRST LESSON.

To the camera he held her,
While her mamma gently sat;
And peeping inside the tot exclaimed,
"Oh, you're standing on your hat!"

One photographer is a good poser but does not light his subject well. Another lights perfectly but is not much as a poser. Another poses and lights well, but slips up on the focus. Not every man that is complete in all.—A Bogardus.

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The Lusterine Manufacturing Company has removed from Salem, Oregon to Long Beach, California. They are now even nearer to the Editor of this Department than they were before. I saw some fine pillow covers made on their cloth about a month ago They were printed by a professional and each top held about fifteen four by five prints. They were all printed on one piece of cloth. Of course it was a lot of work; a mat had to be cut with fifteen openings in it and the thin negatives had to be held back with the required number of sheets of tissue paper, but he got five dollars apiece for them and so he did not mind the extra work. With one for a sample he took orders for about thirty of them and said they were the best paying work he turned out during the season. Do not forget to write them about this excellent printing fabric that they are putting out.

I have been trying some of those developing powders that are put up by the Photo Supply Company of Revere, Mass. The way I happened to send for some is explained by the fact that I have always been a great admirer of Eikonegen and have not been able to get it in ready prepared form at the local stores. This powder that the Photo Supply people are putting up is all that one can desire. A 25 cent box will prepare twenty-four ounces of the finest developer in the world and one that you can use over and over until it will work no longer.

There are several good things for the amateur photographer advertised in this issue. The way to keep up with the times is to send for samples or information concerning them all. The dealers will not bothered to carry them on their shelves until there is a demand for them. I remember when paper first came on the market. We all saw it advertised in the magazines but it was several months before we could find it in the stores. outside of the large cities. Some of us sent and got samples and gave it a trial. If we did not have success the makers were only too glad to help us along. What was the result? When the paper became popular us few who had been investigating it were past-masters in the art of working it and were turning out fine prints while the others were having the usual trouble. No one could blame us for putting on an air of superiority and explaining that we had used the paper for some time and were getting fine results. Answer all the advertisements and keep a little ahead of the procession.

A PASTING HINT.

A good pasting tool is made by enclosing a tuft of cotton wool inside a piece of wash leather, the edges of which are gathered together and tied with string to form a handle. The contrivance will spread very thick starch paste quite evenly and smoothly. For large work it will be found particularly useful, as thick paste is more adhesive than thin, and the print on which it is spread is easier to handle.

Copying the work of another may be resorted to sometimes, but it is far better to give the public ideas that are original with himself.—A Bogardus.

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One Thousand U. S. Mixed Stamps only 15c post paid, 2 for 25c.

Special Sale

Indian Arrow Heads, rough, slightly chipped, per doz..... 25c
Indian Arrow Heads, absolutely perfect, 2 sizes per doz..... 50 & 75c
Fine old stamp magazine in perfect condition, assorted only 6 for..... 10c
Scarf pin, miniature Indian birch bark canoes, handsomely decorated, each.... 10c
Hot Spring diamonds, nature's own imitation, will decieve any one, per doz..... 10c
Scallop shells, beautiful, all colors, all sizes, 24 for..... 25c
Bleeding tooth shells, looks just like tooth with blood on it, wonderful, 5 for..... 10c
Mammoth sea beans, polished, beautiful, 1½ inch across, each..... 10c
Wax shells, wonderful color, very peculiar, unusually light, 25 for 25c
Boat deck shells, looks like small boat, with deck across end 6 for..... 10c
Shark eggs, sand dollars, sun rise shells, pearl shells—any one, each..... 10c
Hundreds of other shells and sea curios—some up to 3 feet long—all prices.
Fine new revolvers, war relics, books, Indian relics, all kinds, sacrifice prices.
Mixed U. S. stamps, common, some rare, 15c per 1000 postpaid.
Fine foreign stamps on approval, all prices, from 1c to $30.00 each at 66⅔ per cent. discount.
Try a packet U. S. stamps, or send for my approval sheets.
Fine outlines of Indian relics sent to buyers. You will never see these low prices again. Always enclose stamp for reply. Help me close them out.

Chas. S. Rybolt,

"The Relic Man and Stamp Fiend,"

Mulberry, Ohio.

Broken Bank, I.C.S.A. Bills

$1.00, 2.00 Dubuque ct & Imp. Co.. .30
$1., 2., 5., 10., 20. Bk of State of Ga .45
$1., 2., 5., 10., 20. Merchanics Bk. .32
$2., 5., 10., 20., 50., 100. Agusta Ins. & Bk Co (red)..... .80
$2., 5., 10., 20., 50., 100. Merchants & Planters Bk.....1.00
20 bills all different..... .50

Bills in crisp condition.

$1. Adrian Ins Co..... .05
$1. Bk of state of New Brunswick. .05
$5. Bank of America, Tenn..... .12
$20. Columbia Bk Washington D C .12
C. S. A. and State notes.

J. W. PRESSLY.

Derby, Iowa.

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FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Paper money issued during the French Revolution in 1792 and 1793, now 113 years old and in excellent condition for such age. Several different values on hand.

You may never see one again offered for 25 cents.

5c Alabama Shinplaster	.02	1.00 Mo. red and black, crisp	.10
10c " "	.02	1.00 Duouque, Iowa "	.12
25c " "	.02	5.00 va Treas green "	.10
50c " "	.04	1.00 " " " "	.05
25c No Carolina	.05	1.00 New Brunswick "	.12
50c " "	.05	5.00 McKeau Co. Pa. "	.10
50c Confederate pink	.02	1.00 " " " "	.10
1 Pesco Col Rep new	.10	20.00 Georgia "	.10
25c Nasua N. H.	.05	25c and 50c Ga. "	.10
3 va Hungarian new	.05	1.00 Augusta Ga. red	.05
1.00 Washtenau Mich	.05	2.00 " " "	.05
10.00 Confederate	.05	10.00 Mechanics Bk. Ga. 1850	.10

$5 00, 10.00, 20.00, 50.00 and 100.00 Genuine Confederate mailed flat.. .27

$ .50, 1.00, 2.00, 5.00, 10.00, 20.00; 50.00, 100.00, and 500.00 with the Confederate flag (see cut) mailed flat..... $ 1.00

Augusta, Ga. Insurance and banking Co. red and black, sets from $1.00 to $100.00, 6 va complete. The $100.00 bill has a large engraving of the old capital building at Washington as it appeared in 1857. This is the first time I have ever been able to offer these bills complete. Very fine condition. flat..... $1.25

Augusta $1.00 2.00 5.00 and 10.00 red and black..... .35

If you have tired of stamps and want something that will never loose its interest, start a collection of old antiquated paper money, cheaper than stamps, lighter than coins and more interesting than either, many bills are very rare and bound to increase as years go by. Price have more than doubled in the last two years.

Fine approval lots if you want them.

Samuel P. Hughes, **Omaha, Neb.**

Stamps, Coins and Paper Money.

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The Philatelic West.

Established '95

Combines The N. Y. & Omaha Phil
The Photo Bulletin, Metropolis & Curio Monthly

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE PUBLISHED AT SUPERIOR, NEB., U.S.A.

Official Journal of the Following Societies. Aggregating Over 18000 Members.

American Camera Club Exchange. Stamp Collectors' Protective Assn., of America Boys' Collecting Society. Michigan Camera Art Association. Pan-American Camera Workers' League. Spanish-American Philatelic Society. Iinternational Souvenir Card Exchange. Stamp Dealers' Protective Association. American Society of Curio Collectors. American Society of Young Scientists. Open Window Club Philatelic Society. Pawleye Camera Club. Postal Camera Club. Universal Photographers Society. World-Wide Photo Exchange. Natural History Photo Society. Nebraska Philatelic Society. Subscription Stamp Society. Nebraska Camera Club. Kansas City and Kansas Philatelic Society. Southern Philatelic Association. American Souvenir Card Exchange Club. Metropolitan Philatelic Association. National Letters Carriers' Association. Pre-cancelled Stamp Club. Int-State Philatelic Association. New York American Fiscal or Revenue Society. Canadian Philatelic Society. Montana Philatelic Society, Union Souvenir Card Society. St. Louis Stamp Collectors Society.

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The WEST disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its contributors.

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STRAY NOTES ON SHEETS OF STAMPS.

(By R. R. Thiele.)

As my notes under the above caption in Mr. Chapman's "Adhesive" met with a modicum of approbation, Mr. Brodstone has requested me to continue them in The West, since the "Adhesive" is unfortunately defunct—although I have not to this day received any notice of its suspension from Mr. Chapman. Nevertheless, since numerous letters have not elicited any response from Mr. Chapman, I must assume that the suspension is definite—to my regret as the "Adhesive" was always a bright little paper—and I have therefore consented to continue the series in The West, as long as my material holds out.

When I made note of the sheet arrangement of the stamps of Malta, as long ago as 1902, stamps of several different issues were current there. Naturally the sheet arrangements were not entirely uniform. The 1 farthing stamp of 1900 with view of La Valetta harbor was printed in sheets of 120, arranged in 2 panes of 60 each, the panes composed of six horizontal rows of ten each. The face value of a sheet was thus 2 shillings, 6 pence—the familiar "two and six," of the Britisher. The ½d, 1d, and 2½d were of the 1885 issue, Queen's Head; these were printed in sheets of 240, arranged in four panes of 60 each, each pane in turn arranged in ten rows of six each. The sheets thus had the following face values:

½d. equal 10 sh; 1d. equals 1 pound; 2½d. equals 2 pounds, 10 sh.

The 2d. 4d. and 1 shilling were of the same Queen's Head issue, but these were printed in sheets of 120, in two panes of 60, each pane arranged in ten rows of six. This gave face values as follows:

Sheet of 2d. equals 1 pound; sheet of 4d. equals 2 pounds; sheet of 1sh. equals 6 pounds.

The 4½d was of the pictorial issue of 1899, but its sheet arrangement was the same as that of the last mentioned trio, so that the face value of the sheet was 2 pounds 5sh. The 5d. of the pictorial issue came in sheets of the same size: 120, two panes of 60 each; but because of its oblong shape each pane was arranged in six horizontal rows of ten, instead of ten horizontal rows of six each, as for the upright stamps. The 5 shillings was of the old issue, that of 1886, Queen's Head, but of larger size; it was printed in sheets of 120 each also, but the sheet was arranged in ten horizontal rows of twelve each. The 2 sh. 6d, and 10sh. of the pictorial set of 1899, were also in the large size, but these two were printed in sheets of 60 only, arranged in five horizontal rows of twelve each. The sheets of the last named stamps thus have the following face values:

Sheet of 5d. equals 2 pounds, 10 sh.; sheet of 5sh. equals 30 pounds; sheet of 2sh. 6d. equals 7 pounds, 10 sh.; sheet of 10 sh. equals 30 pounds.

I wouldn't mind owning a few of these latter in unbroken sheets.

The new King Edward set, as far as I am aware, is printed in sheets of 240, four panes of 60, ten rows of 6—the usual De la Rue style.

The sheet arrangement of the stamps of British Central Africa was described by me in a former note (in the "Adhesive") as far as the older issues are concerned. It remains to bring the information up to date by adding the King Edward issues. The values from 1d to 1 sh. are printed in sheets of 120, two panes of 60, ten rows of 6.

The higher values above 1sh. are

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printed in sheets of 60, arranged in five rows of 12, so that the sheets of both sizes come out even in Sterling currency. The last named arrangement: 60, 5x12 or 12x5, is becoming a regular thing for De la Rue's high values.

A similar case in point is found in the pictorials issued for British Guiana: the 2c and 10c of this set are printed in sheets of 60, arranged in 5 horizontal rows of 12; the 1c, 5c. and 15c, are printed in sheets of 60 also, but because of their oblong shape these are arranged in ten horizontal rows of 6. Of course sheets of 60 are not particularly adapted to dollar currency, but what is that to the De la Rue firm? The convenience of the public is a remote consideration to them. By the way, on the sheet of the 10 cents surcharged 2 cents, No. 7. is the error, GENTS.

As is well known the Servian issue with head of King Alexander, which was afterwards surchanged at Belgrad with the arms of Servia so as to enable it to be used under King Peter, was made in Paris. It is therefore quite natural that it should have been printed in sheets of 150, like the French stamps.

The Indian Native States present some outlandish sheet arrangements, owing to the curious currencies in use there. To be sure, not many American collectors take much interest in these stamps, but even those who do not may still be interested in hearing something about their sheet arrangements, for after all philately is cosmopolitan. I shall therefore, as occasion offers, mention such as are known.

The stamps of Cochin or Cochin-Anchal (not to get it mixed with Cochin-China), are arranged to suit the currency, which is not always the case in India. Each sheet is arranged to have a face value of 24 puttans. Thus the 3 pies stamp is arranged in sheets of 80, ten horizontal rows of 8. The ½ puttan stamp comes in sheets of 48; eight rows of 6; the 1 puttan in sheets of 24, four rows of 6; the 2 puttans in sheets of 12, arranged in twelve horizontal pairs, (24 puttans equal 20 annas Imperial currency). This arrangement holds good both for the small and for the large stamps, but the re-engraved 1 puttan of 1896 forms an exception, as this was printed in sheets of 36, six rows of 6. The large stamps were printed on the remaining stock of the watermarked paper intended for the small stamps; of course the watermarks do not fit, as they were intended one to a stamp in the sheets of the smaller stamps.

The ½ anna stamp of Las Bela was at first printed in sheets of 20, five rows of 4; later the sheets were enlarged to consist of 25 stamps in five rows of 5. This is true of the ½ anna on blue. This same value on gray, issued 1901, and the 1 anna red of that date are printed in sheets of 16, 4x4, so as to make the face value of the sheet ½ rupee and 1 rupee respectively. No. 10 in the sheet of the ½ anna is lettered BELA in error.

(To be continued:)

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DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY.

By L. G. Dorpat, Box 37, Wayside, Wis

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included besides the fee above provided for.

229.—**Where is "Julen" Situated and How Many Stamps has that Country Issued?**—"Julen" is situated one week before New Year! It is no country at all; it is the Danish name for Christmas. Denmark has issued a stamp inscribed "Julen" at the top and "1904" at the bottom. It is not a postage stamp though it was sold at the stamp windows of the postoffices. The object of the stamp is to raise funds for a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients (consumption). The portrait on the stamp is that of the late Queen Louise, the so-called "grandmother of Europe." It is said that seven million of these stamps which were sold at 2 vere a piece, were sold, netting above all costs the sum of 135,800 kronas. There have been other similar charity stamps, and Sweden has issued one at about the same time or shortly after the Danish stamp appeared. Russia also comes forth with charity stamps, the purpose of which is to raise funds for the orphans of soldiers. These Russian charity stamps are postage stamps too besides being charity stamps. There are four values of these, 3, 5, 7 and 10 kopeks; this face value represents their value as postage stamps, but they are sold at a plus of 3 kopeks which go into the orphan fund. The British Commemoration Charity stamp 1897, issued for the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund is probably known best of all similar stamps.

230.—**What is meant by "Specialist" and "Specialism" in Stamp Collecting?**—The meaning of these terms differs considerably accordingly as they are used by different writers. Some, especially our younger friends, evidently mean by "specialist" any one who does not collect the stamps of all countries but dedevotes his endeavors to the stamps of one or a few countries only. "Specialism" in this connection would mean about as much as limitation or particularism. Other writers—and I think they are more correct in the use of the terms—understand by "specialist" any one who devotes his energies preeminently to one country or group of countries, going into every detail and minute of the stamps selected with much more precision and thoroughness than could be, if all stamps of the whole world were equally treated. In this connection "specialism" would be synonimous with thoroughness, minuteness and pains-taking exactness. It is to the specialist in the latter sense that we owe most in regard to philotelic knowledge and information, because he takes notice of everything and all things pertaining to the stamps of his selection.

231.—**Who Knows Anything of a Canada 3c. 1888, Vermillion Surcharged "1 cent 1" in purple?**

232.—**Are there any ' 'Pre-cancelled" Stamps Issued in Canada?**—Yes, I recently got a 1 cent "King's Head" surcharged MONTREAL QUEBEC with two heavy lines between the two words. The whole surcharge is upside down on the stamp. I would like to know in what cities of the Dominion are such stamps used; when were the first issued; what are the official documents

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relative to their issue; and what values have been so treated? A full list of all types, varieties, etc., would be very desirable. It may be noticed that pre-cancelled stamps are not yet abolished in the United States. Only recently I got a pre-cancelled 1 cent from Milwaukee, which was sent out about Feb. 1, 1905. From a list on page 38, No. 736 in McKeel's Weekly St. U. it appears that other cities too are still using pre-cancelled stamps.

233.—**What is the Cause of the Penny, 1900 Gr. Britain Turning Blue?**—The exact cause I can not tell. It must be some chemical action produced by gases in the air, chemicals in the paper on which the stamp was stuck, or in the water in which it was soaked or possibly by sun light. All mixed colors, as green, orange, violet and brown are more or less subject to changes caused by one or the other of the above-named agents. Changes are due to chemical decomposition, oxidation or de-oxidation, and both, mineral as well as vegetable, colors are affected. Fugitive colors, that is colors which change easily, are selected on purpose to make the fraudulent cleaning of stamps after they have once been used impossible, or at least very difficult. The saliva of the human mouth is capable of chemical action and it is possible that the moistening of a stamp by the tongue may affect the color of the stamp. The color of the paper on which stamps are printed may also be affected both by chemical action (including "yellowing" from exposure to sun and air) and by the solution and diffusion of stamp color in the soaking water. For instance, a bluish white paper, when soaked in water with quite a number of our common U. S. 2c stamps, will change to a violet or even rose tint. In common stamps this is not of much importance, but when a collector deals with stamps worth dollars, perhaps hundreds of dollars, where the tint of the paper may designate a special and valuable variety, it is quite an object to be careful in this respect.

234.—**Are Nevada State Tax Stamps and Ireland Petty Sessions Stamp worth Anything?**—Certainly. Yvert et Tellier quote the 5c Nevada, 1865 at 60 centimes (12c. U. S.), and the 6d Ireland Petty Sessions, 1862, at 20 centimes (4c U. S.), rose or green, 75 centimes (15c. U. S.), blue. All bona-fide "stamps" have some value, small is it may be. (The Boyd's Express City Post Paid stamps is not known to me. It may be a valuable find, and it may not. The description given is not sufficient).

235.—**Which of the United States have Issued State Stamps?**—Alabama, California, Louisiana, Nevada and Oregon. The $2.00 Nevada Poll Tax stamp is not priced in Yvert & Tellier's catalogue and I have no other revenue catalogue at hand.

NOTE.—I would respectfully ask our subscribers to make their questions as definite and exact as possible, that I may know precisely what they wish to know. When asking about a stamp, the stamp ought to be either well described or rather to be sent along for identification; in the latter case return postage and registration fee should accompany the stamp. To judge the value of a stamp that I do not see is a very difficult, hazardous proceeding and my estimate must be understood as not referring to that special copy of the stamp that is (perhaps vaguely) described to me, but rather to any average good copy according to the catalogue quotations. In an actual sale the price may be far above or below such an hazardous esti-

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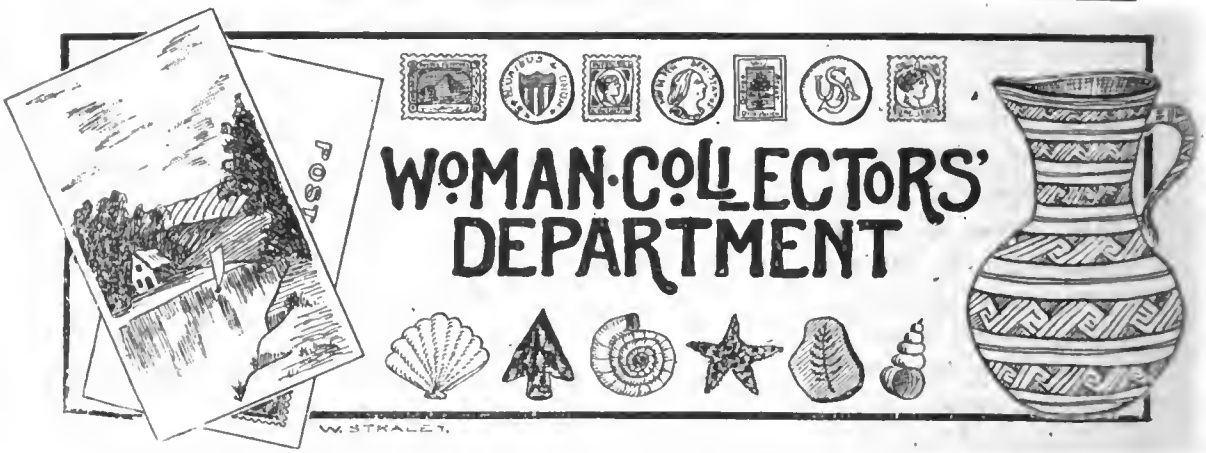
mation. I am always glad to serve our readers though as best I can, and, as far as I know, not one stamp was ever lost that has been entrusted to me. Valuable stamps should always be registered. There is no fee required for my services, but the 2c postage should not be forgotten.



A few months ago your editor wrote something on the mourning stamp subject for this paper, founded upon newspaper comments. The newspapers are still airing the subject as is shown by the following from the Philadelphia Press. "A fashionably dressed woman caused some amusement at the Hotel Imperial (New York) last evening by asking for a dozen "mourning" postage stamps to place upon letters she had just written. When the clerk had explained that none were to be had, she remarked that "America is slow."

An extremely interesting group of relics is the crown, sword and Bible of the first Catholic king of Spain. These relics are preserved religiously at Madrid. The defeat of the Moors in Spain and the ascendance of Catholic monarchs were naturally epoch making events. The king who won the victory was Ferdinand and the Queen Isabella. The victory among other things insured the spreading of the Roman Catholic faith as well as the rule of the crown and sword. The grouping of these relics represent a very unique portion of history.

A good story is going the rounds in in Pennsylvania at the expense of two brilliant women collectors whom we shall name Mrs. James and Mrs. Rolse from delicasy. The two women had been friends at college during their girlhood days, all their interests being mutual. Years, however. had separated them in interests as well as in body, until when chance brought them together again it was difficult to realize that they were the same persons who had been almost one in former years. Mrs. James had become a famous archeologist and geneologist while Mrs. Rolse was known far and wide as a most enthusiatic philatelist. The gradual transformation of character that had led to such differences would be interesting and amusing to follow. But as Mr. Kipling would say that is quite another story. For two hours they talked at cross purposes, each being full of her particular hobby. At last Mrs. Roles came from her study, saying to the relative at the hall door, (I never was so suprised in my life! I never saw such a change.Too bad, too bad! Mary James is the last person whom

(Continued last page Camera News.)

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THE LONDON STAMP EXHIBITION.

A Record for Attendance and Enthusiasm.

The Junior Philatelic Society, its President, Mr. Fred J. Melville, and its Secretary, Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, have every reason to congratulate themselves on the success of their recent exhibition of stamps in Exeter Hall, Strand. We gather from the newspapers that over 10,000 people visited the Exhibition during the two days, and certainly the crowd was thick from the opening to the close of the display.

Exeter Hall is right in the heart of Philatelic London, a few doors from the shops of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Bright & Son. Thirty or forty other dealers—perhaps more—carry on their business within a penny bus ride from the hall. So that, spacious as the hall is, with an ordinary capacity for 1,500 to 2,000 people, it was none too large for the crowds which swarmed to see the Junior Philatelic Society's Exhibition, which had been so extensively advertised.

People came from all parts of the country and were accommodated in several of the biggest hotels. They came in singles, in pairs and strips. One party from a Provincial town numbered forty-five. The hall was full downstairs when the President escorted the genial Major Evans on to the platform to formally open the Exhibition at half past three on Friday afternoon, February 3rd. On the platform also were Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, Mr. Charles J. Phillips, and Mr. Herbert F. Johnson. Mr. Mellville introduced Major Evans in less than a score of words, and then Major Evans gave an elegant and pleasing little opening discourse. He divided the inhabitants of the world into two classes, stamp collectors and non-stamp collectors. The one class he congratulated, the other he commisserated. Very particularly did he congratulate the Junior Philatelic Society on the Exhibition, the success of which even then seemed more than assured.

The Exhibition itself comprised a very fine and complete collection of the stamps of Great Britain. This included the entire collection of specimens cut from the imprimatur sheets at Somerset House, kindly lent by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. Every variety seemed equally represented, but owing to the crowd on the first day at the opening, it was not possible to put the finishing touches on the Exhibition till the following morning.

One stamp was shown for the first time. It was the penny red-brown 1847, imperforate lettered B only. It appears from Wright & Creeke's book that plate 77 of this stamp was found to be slightly deficient. The first stamp in the second row which should have been lettered B A was lettered B only, the other letter space being left vacant. This was quickly discovered, the mistake corrected, and the plate re-registered as plate 77B. From that time to this no specimen of the stamp has been known to stamp collectors. It was shown at the Junior's Exhibition for the first time. The copy is used on a piece of original which should greatly enhance its value. But so far as the greatest authorities know the specimen is unique.

Mr. Hayman Cummings' magnificent collection of college stamps was shown, and attracted a lot of attention. The owner was himself at the Exhibition throughout the two days.

Among the well known philatelists, who were present we noted the Baron de Worms, Major Evans, R. B. Yardley, E. J. Nankivell, H. L'Estrange Ewen, C. J. Phillips, H. L. Hayman, H. A. Slade, W.

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V. Morten, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Frentzel, W. Finnn, F. Ransom, Douglas Elis, Mrs. Collins, C. Whitfield King, H. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. D. Field, G. W. Lawn, Annie Day, P. L. Pemberton, Bertram W. H. Poole, Wm. Darwen, John D. Handy, Percy C. Bishop, Sydney Bishop, L. Sayournin, G. H. Holland, H. Clark, A. H. L. Giles, R. Halliday, Captain Dingwall, Dr. Wigmore, J. Douglas Ragg, Mrs. Ragg, Miss A. Adams, C. Dudley Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Shields, Edwin Healey, C. J. Patman, W. A. Bois, W. G. Inkpin, J. Feeney and others, whom we were not so fortunate as to recognize, or to number among our acquaintances.

The crowd was very heavy in the afternoon by the time the orchestra commenced its selections which were of the most delightful order. The company present applauded every selection from the tasteful program of music. The tea room which could be entered direct from the Exhibition,, was filled to overflowing again and again.

But the event of the evening was the lantern lecture by Mr. Fred J. Melville, entitled "His Majesty's Mails." The lecturer received a splendid ovation when he mounted the platform and faced the enormous audience which filled the whole of the ground floor and the balcony. Every corner of the great hall was occupied, and out in the corridors were crowds of people who were so unfortunate as to have been detained at business and could neither secure access downstairs or upstairs.

And the lecture itself was a delight that is rarely granted to stamp collectors. Mr. Melville brought the house down time after time with his admirable anecdotes of the post office work. Every phase of the work of the post office was illustrated by beautiful slides, and the facts and figures were all driven home at the point of an anecdote. Mr. Melville who has a most youthful appearance is certainly a "hit" as a lecturer to say nothing of his organizing capabilities, which were mainly responsible for the success of the Exhibition.

After the lecture, the crowd became very difficult to move about amongst. New visitors still arrived and others remained. But at twenty-five minutes to ten when the orchestra played "God save the King", the visitors quietly removed their hats and departed.

The next day, Saturday, the Exhibition presented a more finished appearance. Many of the cases which could not be carried across the hall the previous day owing to the pressure of the crowd, were now placed in position, and shortly after eleven the display was in perfect order.

For the first time the collection of the gold and silver medallists were shown. These medals and prizes were offered to youths under nineteen whose collections displayed the most careful arrangement and the best knowledge of stamps. In the following list the first figure represents the order of merit, and the second the age of the competitor. The awards, were:

Gold Medal. 1.—L. W. Crouch, Aylesbury, (under 19.)

Silver Medal, 2.—T. Finch, Exeter, (11½); 3. Geraldine Guinness, Bow. (16).

Prizes. 4.—Claire Bonham Carter, London, S. W., (14); 5. P. Wigmore, London, N. W., (10); 6. P. A. Jones, Brixton, S. W., (18); 7. L. Quinton, Finchley, (under 19); 8. J. K. Ruddock, Glasgow, (16½); 9. F. Hughes, West Hampstead, (17); 10. R. Spencer, Newmarket, (17); and 11. J. A. Husselbee, Rotherham, (17).

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The hall was again full all day on Saturday from the opening at eleven, till the close at 9:30 p. m. The crush at the previous evening led people to take their seats for the second evening's lecture as early as four o'clock—three and a half hours before the beginning of the lecture, which was on the Saturday entitled, "Postage Stamps with Stories." In this lecture Mr. Melville showed some exquisitely coloured lantern slides of stamps—particularly of those stamps with curious and humorous stories. These he made most interesting ,and no doubt many converts to the ranks of collectors owe their conversion to Mr. Melville's lecture which has been given all over England. Mr. J. T. Herbert Baily, the editor of "The Connoisseur," was in the chair at this lecture, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Melville was carried by acclamation.

During the two days of the Exhibition the application for membership of this enterprising society was enormous. Actual figures are not yet available, but there is sure to be an interesting and entirely novel meeting at the Wheatsheaf Institute on Saturday, February 18th, when all the sheets of application forms will be read to the meeting.

Mr. Melville and Mr. Johnson were likened by several wags to the revivalists Torrey and Alexander, and it was suggested that they visit the United States and conduct a similar booming campaign over there. While I understand that it is not unlikely that Mr. Melville and Mr. Johnson may try to spend their summer vacation in America during the "Convention" season, they certainly do not intend to interfere with American collectors who can no doubt conduct Exhibitions for themselves.

As regards the members of the stamp trade—everyone seemed delighted. Business at the dealers stalls was very brisk. All the time most of the stalls were quite surrounded with buyers.

The stall holders were, Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., Ipswich; Margoschis Bros., Birmingham; Lawn & Barlow, Bros.,Birmingham;Lawn & Barlaw, London;David Field,London; C.Nissen & Co., London; P. L. Pemberton & Co. London; Wm. Brown, Salisbury; Bright & Son, London; Edwin Healey & Co., London; "The Connoisseur," London; Mr. W. S. Lincoln, London; and "The Captain," London.

So satisfied were the members of the stamp trade that they are, we learn, giving a dinner in honor of the President and Secretary, as well as other officers of the Junior Philatelic Society. This is to be held in Criterion Restaurant on Monday, February 20th.

The annual subscription to the Junior Philatelic Society is only 1s. 6d. (or 40 cents in U. S. stamps), and the Hon. Secretary is Mr. H. F. Johnson, 11 Drigon Rd., Clapham, London.

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to their distribution by means of bicycle tandems. The stamp is oblong, like the special delivery stamp of the United States; it bears a horse in the center with two caryatids at the sides and the inscriptions, "Correspondencia urgente," "Correos." Its color is red on white.

I do not quite see the connection between the horse and the bicycle delivery, but the artist no doubt saw greater artistic possibilities in the horse than in the wheel—This, by the way in another American innovation which is making the rounds of the various countries: Canada, New Zealand, Mauritius, Italy, Spain are countries which I now recall as having adopted the American special delivery stamp; are there others?

The "Bertaulichcs Korrespondenz Blatt" in No. 1, of Volume XV, warns against new and very dangerous forgeries of the following Turkish stamps; 5 piastres, red of 1876-77; 25 piastres, brown-violet of the same issue; 5 paras, lilac and 25 piastres, black of 1884-86; 25 piastres, brown of 1886; 25 piastres, carmine of 1888. The 25 piastres are all from the same die. The easiest way of telling them is by the tri-angular point over "Om, of Ottoman;" on the original the two lines join over the O, on the forgery they join over the M and jointly continue as far as the O. On the 5 paras forgery the R of Paras is much too wide.

"Szekula Briefmarken-Verkehr," in No. 49, plays an unworthy trick on its readers. It illustrates four designs for the new Belgian issue which is now in course of preparation; this would be commendable enterprise, were it not that the designs illustrated are old Belgian essays of about forty years ago. They are found in Moen's cattlogue and in the handbook of the Schroeder collection of essays. This is what you might call philatelic yellow journalism.

Our readers have by this time probably read in the various weeklies of the Servian sensation: the discovery in the coronation stamps of the death- mask of King Alexander and their withdrawal supposedly on this account. It was rumored that M. Mouchon, the celebrated engraver, who engraved these stamps had been bribed by Ex-Queen Natalie to play this trick on the Servian government. Of course, this was rather a silly charge, but M. Mouchon felt so aggrieved about it that he wrote an indignant letter to the Servian Minister at Paris requesting him to deny the rumor. In reply the Servian Minister wrote to the editor of "Le Temps," the great Parisian newspaper, requesting him to publish the following, which in turn is reproduced by M. Maury at the request of M. Mouchon in No. 292 of "Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste,"....."The plates of the jubilee stamps in question were made at the Government Printing Office at Paris, after the design of M. E. Mouchon. The Royal Government was so well satisfied with them that it decorated the engraver, at the same time expressing its thanks to the Government of the Republic for its amiable aid in the matter. These stamps will be retired at the end of the year for the simpliest reason in the world, to-wit: that they were only intended for the year 1904, the centenary of the Servian revolution under Karageorge, the ancestor of H. M. King Peter. The cliches for the new stamps, which will be placed in circulation the 1st of January, have been made in France.

MIL R. VESNITCH."

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This ought to be conclusive evidence; nevertheless the reputed death-mask stands out on the stamp with startling distinctness once you know where to look for it. It reminds one of the once popular "hidden face" pictures. In the meanwhile the new issue has already appeared; I need not describe it here further than to say that it was engraved by M. Tasset.

M. Maury brings the first illustrations of the new Roumanian issue. There are two types, one for the values from 1 to 25 bani; the other for those from 40 bani up. They both show King Charles in ¾ view to the left, the low values in a circle, the higher ones in a rectangle; the ornamentation is rather of the "new-art" order, but the total effect is rather pleasing nevertheless. They are to appear in the near future.

"Le Collectionneur," also illustrates the new issue for French Guiana, just out. The values from 1 to 15c are oblong and represent an animal new to the philatelic zoo; an ant eater, decidedly a queer looking creature. The values from 20 to 75c represent two natives engaged in washing gold—by far the chief industry of the colony although still confined to placer mining. (Query: Which of my readers knows another stamp design on which a miner's cradle is shown?) The franc values show a view of the celebrated cocoanut palm grove at Cayenne, which is locally reputed as one of the wonders of the world. The stamps have been engraved on wood by M. Puyplat, after resigns by the late M. Paul Merwart; the printing is done at the Government establishment.

With No. 1, of Volume VI our esteemed colleague, Mr. Auf der Heide, has changed the unhandy shape of his bright paper, "De Postzegelgids," to the handier magazine form. We wish it continued success in its new form.

Still another picture set as reported by "La Revue Postale," in its No. 91:

"The Tunisian Government proposes to issue new stamps of a more artistic character than the present labels. The painter, Dumoulin, who accompanied President Loubet on his voyage to Algiers has been charged with the preparation of new designs. He proposes four historical types recalling the past of Tunis: Carthage, Rome, the Arabian Conquest and the French Protectorate."

The idea isn't half bad; let us hope the execution will be satisfactory.

"El Coleccionista," the bright, little paper published at Bogota, Columbia, brings the portrait of St. Antonio Rincon, which has already appeared in our own columns. We learn from certain official documents in No. 8, that the lithographic stones of the following issues manufactured at the lithographic establishment of Eugenio Pardo at Bogota have been destroyed:

Boyaca, issued in March and October, 1903.

Tolima, issued in August, 1903.

Cundinamarca, issued in February and March, 1904.

The destruction of the stones took place immediately after each printing.

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Why Husbands Should Be Allowed to Ride Harmless Hobbies.

It seems that there is nothing so wretched as a man with nothing to do.

Any woman who has her husband on her hands from one cause or another knows what a miserable being he is unless he has something to occupy his time. Some or most men who have a profession can make his work his hobby, but to most men a hobby is almost a necessity.

A woman can always do needle work and some really enjoy it, while some look on it as a duty, At any rate it is a thing that can be taken up at leisure. A woman with a house and children to care for can always find something to do, but as for a man when his daily duties are ended or he is for some cause or other around the house, what shall he do?

A man with a hobby is a happy person; he has congenial enjoyment, and he is cheerful. He suffers only when he takes it more seriously than the work he does for a living.

There are, of course, many, many, hobbies, some useful, some useless, some expensive and some dangerous, but, take it all round there is hardly a wife who would not far rather that her husband should have any hobby at all than none. If she has any choice in the matter she would choose the useful, but whatever be her choice let it be in accordance with that of her husband even if she may at first think it to be child's play, she may not always class it as such.

Photography one would call a harmless hobby, but it is not a general favorite among most housewives. First, it entails what she considers, a terrible waste of water. Then there are stains on the handkerchiefs, clothes and floor and the bedroom turned into a "dark room," and the door locked when she wishes to retire.

Mountaineering, motoring, point-to-point racing and big game hunting are dangerous hobbies, but only a limited class can indulge in them, or there would be more widows than there are. The commonest form of hobbies is after all collecting in some form or another, men of hobbies collect many different things among which the most prominent ones are the collecting of, stamps, coins, shells, minerals and pre-historic relics, etc. Probably the most common, and most interesting of all, is the collecting of stamps. In this we have embodied the study of history, geography, and a dozen more studies combined. Altho not so valuable is the substance of which stamps are composed as that of coins, yet this pursuit is indulged in not only by the middle class but by kings, nobles and men of the highest rank. It is certainly a great hobby, probably because of its fitting one's purse more than other hobbies.

In closing I will make this statement with which I think all good housewives will agree. Anything is better than to have a man mooning about with his hands in his pockets and a pipe in his mouth, snapping at the children and criticising his wife's housekeeping methods, or to be in the bar room filling his system with that which will ruin him in the end.

—Louis E. Ewing.

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Principal Changes in Foreign Monetary Systems, During 1904.

Colombia—By a law passed October 25, 1903, Colombia adopted the gold standard and prescribed as the monetary unit a gold dollar weighing 1.672 grams, 0.900 fine. Its value, therefore, coincides with that of the United States gold dollar. The law prohibits any increase in the issue of paper money. No actual change in the currency of the country has as yet taken place. The premium on gold over the paper money fluctuated last year between 8,000 and 25,000 per cent.

German East Africa.—An imperial decree of February 28, 1904, prescribes a new monetary system for the protectorate, to become effective on proclamation of the governor. It establishes, as the unit of value, the silver rupee of 100 hellers. The silver coins to be struck are the two, one, one-half, and one-quarter rupee, worth in United States money (dollar coining value) $0.888, $0.444, $0.222, and $0.111. The bronze coins are to be one, and one-half heller pieces, worth respectively $0.004, and $0.002.

Panama—By decree dated June 28, 1904, Panama adopted the gold standard prescribing as the unit of value a gold coin of exactly the same weight and fineness of the United States gold dollar, and to be called a balboa. The gold coins to be issued are 1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 balboa pieces, and the silver peso or half-balboa piece, containing 347.22 fine grains, and worth fifty cents in United States money. The United States gold dollar and its multiples are made legal tender at par with the balboa and its multiples. The coinage is to be executed at the mints of the United States.

The denomination, weight, diameter and equivalent value of the silver coins will be the following:

Peso—A coin which shall weigh twenty-five (25) grams, which shall have a diameter of thirty-seven millimeters, and which shall be equivalent to fifty-one-hundredths (51-100) of a balboa.

Half peso—A coin which shall weigh twelve and one-half grams (12½ gr.), which shall have a diameter of thirty (30) millimeters, and which shall be equivalent to twenty-five one-hundredths (25-100) of a balboa.

One-fifth peso—A coin which shall weigh five grams (5 gr.), which shall have a diameter of twenty-four millimeters, and which shall be equivalent to ten one-hundreths (10-100) of a balboa.

One-tenth peso.—A coin which shall weigh two and one-half (2½) grams, which shall have a diameter of eighteen (18) millimeters, and shall be equivalent to five one-hundreths (5-100) of a balboa.

One-twentieth peso.—A coin which shall weigh one and one-quarter grams (1¼ gr.), which shall have a diameter of ten (10) millimeters, and which shall be equivalent to two and one-half one-hundreths 2.5-100) of a balboa.

The stamp of the Panama coins, to which this law refers, shall be the following:

For the obverse the bust of Vasco Nunes de Balboa, discoverer of the Panama coast on the Pacific Ocean, in profile, looking to the right, with a head-band on which are engraved the words "Dios," "Ley," "Libertad;" around the head at the edge of the coin the phrase "Republica de Panama;" on the base of the bust the word "Balboa" in capital letters but of smaller size than the other inscriptions.

On the lower part of the coin, below the bust, the year of coining in figures.

Upon the reverse, the coat of arms of

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the Republic of Panama in the centre.

Around the upper part the value of the coin in words.

Around the lower part, to the right, the weight of the coin in grams; on the left the proportion of alloy in thousandths fine.

Paraguay.—A law was promulgated in October, 1903 fixing the value of gold, silver, and paper currency in Paraguay and making the gold and silver money of the Argentine Republic legal tender in Paraguay. By this law the United States $20 gold pieces and English pounds are made equivalent to $20.40 and $5, respectively, in Paraquayan gold. The silver piece of 25 grams, 0.900 fine, is made equivalent to 94 cents Paraguayan gold.

Pending changes—Italy is about ready formally to resume gold payments and place her currency upon a convertible basis. Her paper currency has been practically at par for some time.

The Argentine Republic has been accumulating gold for resumption purposes for several years, and the recent message of President Roca to Congress reports the amount in the conversion fund at $44,000,000. The outstanding Government notes are less by $2,000,000 than in 1898.

Interrogated as to the date on which Chili would resume gold payments, the Minister of Finance on June 12, stated that the date had been postponed to January 1, 1907.

On November 27, 1902, the Siamese mint was closed to the free coinage of silver and the Government began a policy which looks to the establishment of a fixed relation between the "tical" and the pound sterling. The reform is not yet fully consummated.

Straits Settlements.—The British Currency Committee which made an investigation into the monetary situation in the Straits Settlements reported in favor of adopting the gold standard with a special silver coinage of dollars to be issued on government account and maintained as a token coin at a fixed relation to gold. The British and Mexican dollars heretofore in circulation have been demonetized.

At this writing the Government of Mexico is understood to be about to take the final step for placing its monetary system on a gold basis. It will follow the same general plan pursued successfully by India, and more recently by the respective governments of the Philippine Islands, the Straits Settlements and Siam. The essential feature of this plan is that while the currency of these countries continues to be silver, its coinage is upon government account only, and the amount of the issues is carefully regulated. The effect is that the commercial value of the coin parts company from its bullion value and is held to a fixed relation with gold by governmental action.

FOREIGN REVENUE NOTES.

(By Oscar T. Hartmann.)

Few early dates of foreign revenue issues: Austria, 1850; Columbia, 1858; Buenos Ayres, 1865; Brazil, 1869; Denmark, 1862; Cape of Good Hope, 1854; Great Britain, 1855; New South Wales, 1865; Netherland, 1829.

Of course there have been revenues before, but here are a few instances where the form of a postage stamp was adopted.

Argentine, has issued since 1891 about 1100 different revenue stamps for all kind of uses: Cigarettes, Central Military, Library, Beer, Consular Documents, Commerce, Sanitary, Medicine,

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Cards, Patents, Assurances, Hats, Tobacco, Health Office, Testaments, Notary, Hides.

For a reason unknown to me, you find that the firm, Ch. de Cazanove, (champagne) has applied with a rubber stamp on 4 one cent or two cent documentary (as the case may be), covering the greatest part of the 4 stamps. This means that you have to get 4 to make the cancellation nearly perfect. There is no doubt about them, because I have seen them on bottles. Why did they use documentaries instead of proprietaries?

The stamp is a double lined frame with following reading inside: "Ch. de Cazanove, Frank et ?....Cazanove, Successeurs 12 Oct. 1901, a' Avize (Marne)." Brazil and its provinces, and towns. Brazil, proper, about 500. Alagoas, 17; Amazonas, 22; Bahia, 25; Curityla, 17; Espirito Santo, 6; Maranhao, 13; Minas Geraes, 17; Para, 33; Parana, 20; Pernambuco, 28; Rio Grande do Norte and do Sul and some others.

This is geography when it comes to locate them.

Whenever you take a fancy to foreign revenue collecting have only a blank album in every instance, because it is the only practicable way, on account of so many different shapes and sizes, you find in revenues. There is no question about it that you find some of the finest designs possible, also some of the queerest.

There are some revenues which you will never get entire in used condition. You can get the ends separately, but in no other way. There are the telegraph stamps of Soudan, India and Ceylon. Turkey, justice in 3 pieces. Different issues of Mexico; the German Stock Exchange; France, various issues; Austria, school tax; Santa Fe, (Argentine). So do not throw away revenues where you have only a piece until you find out what is what.

If you want to find out what "Burelee Band or Moiree" means get a common Queensland, 1873, 1d. violet.

THE ARTS OF THE NARRAGANSETT INIDANS.

(By Virginia Baker.)

Mr. C. Abbott Davis in an article contributed to the "West," issue of October 1904, gives some interesting facts relative to the soap stone pots and sandstone pestles of Rhode Island. The Narragansett Indians, and the allied tribe of Wampanoags, were skilled in several arts, as the large collections of aboriginal relics at Roger Williams' Park and at Brown University, and the smaller collections scattered over various sections of Rhode Island amply testify. Much may be learned by a careful study of these collections, but it is to the writings of the early local chroniclers that we must turn for information regarding the handicraft of which no specimens are procurable at the present time.

In "A Key Into the Languages of America," written by Roger Williams, the founder of "Providence Plantations," the student of Rhode Island aboriginal history finds facts not obtainable elsewhere. Roger Williams, from his first arrival in New England, was the friend of the red men. He traveled and lived much among them. They trusted and loved him. Consequently, he had unusual opportunities for studying their mode of life, and these opportunities he utilized to the utmost In his preface to his little book, he quaintly remarks, "A little key may open a box, wherein lies, a bunch of keys," and, verily he spoke the truth. One who makes a study of his "little

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key," may, by its means, group, not only one bunch, but scores of bunches of keys, that will unlock a veritable treasure house of knowledge concerning the natives of the country bordering on Naragansett Bay. And the "key," in conjunction with the collections of various relics will afford him such an insight into the past that he will be enabled to cull up a very graphic, mental picture of Rhode Island aboriginal life with a very slight effort of the imagination.

Roger Williams in the chapter of the "key" entitled "Of the Family and Business of the House," gives some interesting facts regarding the homes of the Indians. The vocabulary supplies the words, Wetu, house; wetuomuck, at home; nekiek, my house; ke'kick, your house; wekiek, at his house; Puttuckakaun, we find, signified a round house and puttuckakaunese, a little round house. A long house with two fires was termed nees gutton; a long house with three fires, shwishcutton. The mats of the house were called abackquosiuash, the hangings, mannotaubana; and the long poles which formed the framework, wuttapuissuck. It is interesting to learn that the men usually cut and set the poles, while the women attended to covering the framework and arranging the mats and hangings. The outer covering of the wetu was composed, in summer of birch or chestnut bark, and the hangings were richly embroidered and made, says Williams, "as faire a show as hangings were with us.' '

The houses were, generally, merely closed with hanging mats. Yet, in some instances, the Indians procured "English boards and nails" and constructed doors with bolts for fastenings. Others contented themselves with fashioning doors of birch or chestnut bark which could be secured by cords. These bark doors were fastened on the inside whenever the owner wished to leave town, and he was consequently obliged to make his exit by means of the chimney, or opening at the top of the house.

Beside the mats and hangings the furnishings of the house consisted only of houserold utensils and baskets and bags of various sizes. The baskets, were woven of grasses, rushes, willow etc., the bags, or sacks, were made of hemp, and were large enough to hold five or six bushels.

The house of a sachem (sachimmaacommock) or as Winslow gives the word (sachimo comaco) differed materially from the abode of ordinary persons. It was larger, and the mats were of superior quality. King Philip's wigwam, on Mount Hope Neck, was located half a mile distant from the village of his people, and it is probable that it was customary for the sachems to dwell somewhat apart from the rank and file of their followers.

While the houses were so constructed as to be easily taken down and removed from one field to another, permanent villages were frequently built in certain localities. Roger Williams says, regarding these villages:

"In the Narragansett country (which is the chief people in the land) a man shall come to many townes, some bigger, some lesser, it may be a dozen in 20 miles travel."

The population of these towns must have been considerable, for it was an ordinary thing for more than one family to occupy a house. A small house often accommodated two families, who lived "comfortably and lovingly," while larger dwellings sheltered "great and more families in proportion."

(To be continued.)

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A TRIP TO A PHILIPPINE VOLCANO

Sixty kilometres, or about thirty miles, due south of Manila, is one of the most active and vicious volcanoes in the world. Scientific men have said that the damage done by volcanoes is not in proportion to their height, but that the lower ones often do the most damage. Vesuvius and Mont Pelee are both about 3,000 feet in height and have both made a great deal of trouble for people living in their neighborhood.

Taal Volcano, our neighbor, is less than 500 feet in height, and is located on a small island in the middle of a lake fourteen miles long by ten wide. History records many destructive eruptions of Taal, often occurring at intervals of about six years; but the volcano is never entirely idle. A column of steam is constantly rising from the crater, and on clear mornings this can be seen from Manila, rising over a range of low mountains in Cavite Province. Last June these clouds of steam could be seen very plainly, every morning, continuing until the sky became cloudy, towards noon, thereby cutting off the view. At that time, people living in the neighborhood of the volcano expected an eruption, but beyond throwing out a little lava and a great deal of steam, accompanied by rumblings and explosions, and changing the interior arrangement of the crater, nothing happened, and in three or four weeks every thing had quieted down.

A week before last Christmas I arrived at Ambulong, the little town on the shore of the lake that surrounds the volcano, and the next day engaged a banca, with six men to row, and accompanied by two Americans, set out for the volcano. After a sail of about eight miles we landed on the beach to the south of the mountain, and prepared to camp. Half an hour's climb brought us to the brink of the crater, having passed over lava, ashes and volcame dust on the way up, till reaching the steepest part of the cone, when we had a quite a warm job to cover the last few hundred feet, as there was no shade of any kind, and the sun beat down on us and the heat radiated up from the lava till we were more than warm. Arrived at the top, we got a view of the entire floor of the crater. Although the mountain is only a few hundred feet high, the crater is almost a mile in diameter, and the floor is about on a level with the lake that surrounds the island. Inside the crater are three lakes, one in the center of boiling hot water of a bright sulphur, yellow color, that fills a crater that one of my companions said was the active crater when he visited the place a few months before; another lake, right at our feet as we stood on the south rim of the crater, was of red water, of the color of iron rust, and on the far side of the crater was a long lake of green water. On the extreme south of the main crater was a hole about a hundred feet in diameter, out of which a column of steam was rising, with a churning and chugging sound, and occasionally a dull booming explosion away down deep underground, and every few seconds a stream of jet black mud, boiling hot, was squirted up, often to a height of five hundred feet, and as it went up, a popping noise, like fire-crackers, came from the stream of mud. Sometimes the mud would hiss like a rocket as it went up; and, as the jet fell back, a cloud of dazzling white steam would disengage from the mud, and float off over the rim.

I took a camera along and got a bad-

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ly light-struck picture of the crater showing a jet of mud and the cloud of steam, but the picture is a very poor one. Photographers have not succeeded in getting a good picture of Taal; perhaps a painter could do better.

Formerly a company worked the deposits of sulphur inside the crater, and the road that they built is still there, except where it has been washed into gullles. I followed this path as it zigzagged down to the floor of the crater, and then crossed over to the edge of the active crater, but did not stay long, as the ground was warm, not to say hot, and my shoes were thin; not to mention jets of sulphury steam that came out of the little chinks in the rocks all around. I gathered up a few specimens of sulphur, and then found that it was a whole lot easier to get down into the crater than to get out again. It was certainly a warm job climbing up out of that crater, and I was tempted to throw away the specimens and lighten cargo long before getting to the top.

The next day after visiting the rim again and getting a most beautiful view of the volcano by moonlight, we started back. The water of the lake has a distinct taste of sulphur. They say that when the lake is smooth the towers of an old church, and the ruins of the old Spanish city of Taal may be seen deep in the waters of the lake, where they sank many years ago, during an earthquake and an eruption of the volcano. However this may be, there is a ruined city on the shore of the lake, that is also known by the name of Taal, and another city of the same name has been built at a little safer distance, no doubt profiting by the experience of the older towns.

It is several years since Taal has been active to the extent of throwing out rocks, but people living in the neighborhood say that it may go off at any day. Although the volcano is over thirty miles in a straight line from Manila, its eruptions have been violent enough to throw stones weighing half a pound each to such a height that they fall in the streets of Manila, and the clouds of dust and cinders have obscured the sun, making lights necessary in the daytime, even at greater distances.

PHILATELY OF THE GODS.

ARTHUR WEELLINGTON WHEELER.

(Continued.)

There in this magnificent room surrounded by the beautiful art seen only in Godland, I ate of the palatable food of the Gods. For a few hours I felt like the "Darling of the Gods;" and had I not over heard a jest (made by one of the Gods) concerning myself I believe that I would have thought that I was this person.

It was not until the feast was over and the glasses were used freely that I learned the main purpose of my presence upon Mount Olympus. It was when Bacclus was ruling supreme that Jupiter told me, on the side, that I had successfully passed my examination of the morning, and I now would become his private secretary. He also said that it was not the correctness in the answers of the questions which had been given me but the originalty.

For said he publicly: "My fellow gods and I well knew the correct answers to the questions given you. But we desired to test your originalty which you have creditably shown us."

He also added: "Young man! such originality as thine, in all my domain, nay even in all Mount Olympus.

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I have not seen." I was a little surprised at these statements; and in fact I have found that since that moment I have had to wear a whole size larger hat, strange at it may seem.

After having entered upon my new duties as private secretary I was given the power to come to earth in disguise, the only restriction that was made was that I was to report each evening at 9 o'clock.

In this new position my duties were few. I was to search out any philatelic question that the gods might desire to know. Frequently I would visit philatelic clubs on earth when I could get a permit to remain out after 9 o'clock. I never out of something to do here and I enjoyed everything I did. There is one thing now that seems strange to me concerning my stay at this place. I never thought of my friends or associates at home until one day when I did not return. How long in this country I stayed I do not know. I never in this place saw a calendar nor do I remember the date of my departure from earth.

During this time there came a sudden desire to me to return home. I made my desire known to my superiors, which information they received from me without surprise. My desire was gratified by them; and now I was to go home.

A queer feeling came over me as I thought of going home, and I began to regain my earthly feelings and thoughts. After a series of ceremonies had been gone through with I was rewarded with numerous gifts for my services among which was a set of the finest issue of the stamps of Mount Olympus.

After this had taken place I was taken back to my old den in tne same manner I was taken away from it, only my homeward trip was exempt from events. My only recollections of my trip home are when in the same position I was in when taken away I seemingly came to life. The only thing I could not understand was that when I went down stairs that morning, I had not been missed by the family. My story was laughed at. I was told that I had a 'pipe dream.' In fact for sometime I was most curiosly made the center of humor. The only reply the more wise would make to my story was this: "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men."

In conclusion let me say: My brother, watch thyself, and be temparate, less the wrath of the Gods be upon thee.

NOTES FOR U. S. COLLECTORS.

E. R. ALDRICH.

In 1866 a set of the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair was offered in an advertisement in the Stamp Collectors Record for twenty-five cents and the stamps of the Soldiers' Fairs at Stamford, Conn., Albany, N. Y., (three varieties) and Springfield, Mass., could be had at three cents each.

If this should reach the eye of Bro. Bishop who in 1883 published the East Anglian Philatelist he will please accept apologies for changing the monetary position of his little verse published in No. 1 and quoting it thus changed:

"One cent stamp for a newspaper
Two cent stamp for a sealed letter
Lick, friend, lick, lick with care
In the right corner—not elsewhere
Unless you want to make the postmaster cuss and swear.

The philatelic prophet does not al-

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ways correctly prognosticate as the following extract from the Philatelic Mercury of April 25, 1886, shows: "Those of our readers who have not yet secured copies of the U. S. 'special delivery' stamp we should advise to do so at once, as most of our U. S. correspondents anticipate their withdrawal from use. We extract the following from a correspondent's letter: Few special delivery stamps are used, as considerable dissatisfaction is felt at the working of the system. I expect they will be obsolete in the near future and a 12c stamp issued. Very many persons forget to add the ordinary 2c postage lable and the letter is either returned causing delay or not delivered. Therefore these stamps (used) are scarce."

From Trifet's Monthly Stamp Circular of June, 1876, I clip "the engraver of the centennial envelope is Henry Mitchell the well known stone and metal seal engraver of Boston, whose reputation and standing is such that no criticism published in this or any other philatelic publication can ruin the man."

I have just captured a St. Paul precancelled 13c reading up. For several months I have known of it reading down but have never before been able to locate the up variety.

Through the courtesy of one of the grand lodge officers of the K. P's, I have received an unique pair of eight Chicago precancelleds which he recently received on mail. In addition to the regular verticle surcharge there is an addition on placed diagonally.

A MYTH OF THE MISSOURI.

BY GEORGE J. REMSBURG.

A story having been started some time ago to the effect that a huge sea-serpent, or some other equally hideous creature, inhabits the Missouri river between Atchison and Leavenworth, I find people along the river bluffs who readily give credence to the yarn, and even recall that at some time in their careers they have caught a glimpse of this self-same aquatic monster sporting itself along the salicious shores of the Big Muddy.

Can it be that an old superstutious tradition or myth of the Indians who once lived in this vicinity, has been revived and accepted as a sacred truth by their pale-faced successors along the Missouri bluffs?

The Kansa or Konza Indians who once lived on the Missouri in this region firmly believed that dreadful monsters with enormous heads dwelt beneath the bluffs and in the river. Nese Mi-a-lu-cka, as the Indians called them, were supposed to entice to their lair, any solitary traveler or unwary Indian. The victim became demented and lived thereafter as a Minquga or Catamite. The mialucka was either subterranean or subaquatic in its habits. The ancient mialucka was a benefactor to the Indians. He taught them how to make bows and arrows and to use them, after to which he took some wet clay and moulded first a buffalo calf, and then three buffalo bulls, which he commanded the Indians to shoot at. The Omaha and Ponka Indians, near relatives of the Kansa, believed in Similar Monsters which inhabited the Missouri. They had extremely long bodies and enormous heads, with horns on the latter. One of their traditions relates how an orphan killed an Wakandaga, as they called them, with seven heads.

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BY ROY FARREL GREENE, AS OF C C

Very few nature lovers, indeed very few ornithologists and zoologists, collectors of birds and bird's eggs, have ever had the privilege of glimpsing the nest of a bald eagle. By this I mean comparatively speaking. While, of course, there are hundreds and perhaps even thousands of professional bird and egg collectors who have been privileged to study the bald eagle in its haunts and observe its method of nesting a very small percent of the whole body of collectors in this country have been thus fortunately situated. A California correspondent writing to me not long ago told me of a bald eagle's nest that he had observed in one of the redwood forests of that state. He said that the nest, viewed from the ground, it being considerably over 100 feet high, (he thought nearer 200 feet), seemed to have sticks in it as large as ordinary fence rails. A framework was built of these heavy timbers, lapped at the corners like nothing so much as a rail fence and seemingly well fastened together, and on this foundation was built a solid platform of heavy sticks and brush, making a complete nest. The nests are used year after year by the same pair of birds unless they are disturbed or driven away by hunters. From this description it would seem that a clutch of bald-eagle eggs wouldn't be very easy for the egg collector to get, even when he'd located the nest.

The king of mollusks is said to live in the Indian and South Pacific oceans. He attains a weight of 500 pounds, and the shell is of the bivalve kind, and the shape about the same as our common fresh water mussel. The gigantic Tridacna is the largest mollusk known to have lived on the earth since the Silurian Age. It is found on the bottom of the shallow parts of the ocean and the larger individuals have no longer the power to move about. They lie on one side, and all about them the corals build up until King Tridacna is sometimes in a well-like hole in the coral formation.

Four interesting Civil war letters written by General U. S. Grant in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, were sold at an auction sale in New York City last month. Each letter is on a letter sheet with the heading: "Headquarters of the Army of the United States, City Point, Va." One is addressed to Major General W. S. Hancock; another to "A. Lincoln, President." The letters all of which bore the signature of: "U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General," sold respectively for $10, $17, $12 and $17.

About the oddest fancy in which a collector has indulged is that of Mrs. Bertie Delafield, prominent socially in New York City. She seems bent on getting together all the eye-glasses in the country that have a history. She

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already has hundreds of them, with a history accompanying each pair. Many of the spectacles came from Maine, where it is said the old-fashioned kinds, with extension bows and side-lights, were worn longer than anywhere else in the Union. They are bound in horn, pewter, lead, silver, gold, tortoise shell and even rubber—the last named dating from a period when the word had no special significance as applied to the eyes. Prominent in the collection is a pince-nez, said to have been worn by Empress Eugenie. Mrs. Delafield has also a monocle believed to have been the property of Lord Beaconsfield, and, whereas its history is not guaranteed, it is easy to believe the dashing "Dizzy" would wear one of these things, even when premier, says the New York Press. The prettiest specimen in the collection is a lorgnette that belonged to Mme. de Maintenon.

The home of Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman of Syracuse, New York, was entered by four juvenile vandals while the doctor and his family were absent on a European trip, early last month and Dr. Zimmerman's very valuable collection of bric-a-brac, rare books, curios, armor, coins, etc., was almost ruined. Many valuable coins were stolen by the youthful thieves, but not satisfied with taking what they wanted, or thought they wanted, they destroyed oil paintings, tore up clothing, broke furniture and wrought havoc in general, in addition to shattering costly vases, tearing up priceless books, breaking ancient armor and generally wrecking the contents of the house. It is estimated that the damage amounted to between $12,000 and $15,000, of which about $6,000 was to the curio collection. The house being closed during the family's absence abroad, it was easy for the vandals to secure entrance without trouble, and it seems that they made the house their rendezvous for drunken orgies at night for several weeks before the police discovered what was going on. The four guilty boys were arrested and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, but this will be small reparation for the injury done Dr. Zimmerman's priceless collection. Of course, many of the old coins were recovered, but the armor, the vases, bric-a-brac and old books destroyed can not be restored. Dr. Zimmerman's collection of ancient coins, Greek and Roman, was one of the finest in the country, and he is considered one of the leading numismatists of the United States.

Prof. John C. Merriam of the Geological department of Leland Stanford University, lately made public the results of discoveries that are expected to revolutionize the theories regarding the origin and descent of Ichthyosours and Fischaurians. The significance of Prof. Merriam's discussions of changes in bone structure found in ichthyosaur fossils may be better understood when it is known that the bone changes are coincident with the ichthyosaur's development from a land moving form to a reptile or animal fitted for aquatic life.

A manuscript copy of Edgar Allen Poe's poem, "Ulalume," all in the poet's own handwriting, was recently disposed of at auction for $1,000. In the same sale a number of other relics of the gifted writer, mostly letters, were disposed of at prices ranging from $20 to $160.

The new United States senator from the state of Connecticut, Hon. M. G. Bulkely is a well known curio collector.

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Mr. Bulkely is a man of great wealth and curio collecting is with him a diversion and a hobby. His residence in Hartford is a veritable museum, containing the rarest examples of unique and costly impedimenta to be found in New England. Mr. Bulkely is a former governor of Connecticut.

THE KEY TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE GRAND CANYON.

(By Estella A. Brokaw.)

An open letter to George Wharton James:

I have just read with great pleasure, your book, "In and Around the Grand Canyon." You certainly make a good suggestion, when you say:

"That the Grand Canyon presents to the geologist a fascinating and unequalled field, there can be no question, and he who seeks to penetrate nature's primitive forces will be wise if, ere he travels farther, he solves the problems here offered for solution." All through your book I was intensely interested in your descriptions of this wonderful piece of nature's handiwork; but nowhere could I find any trace of a knowledge on your part of a discovery, made many years ago, which throws a flood of light on every mystery of the Grand Canyon, and it is to call your attention to this discovery that I now write to you.

Something over thirty years ago it dawned on the mind of Isaac Newton Vail, "that the earth once had a system of Saturn-like rings, which, in its progressive collapse, became the chief and all competent agent in strata building, causing all the tropical eras, glacial conditions, and legendary floods the world ever saw;" and years of study and research since that time have enabled Professor Vail to accumulate a vast mass of proof, positively demonstrating the correctness of his theory.

It is evident that when the earth was a molten, fiery mass, every bit of matter that could be melted or vaporized by inveterate heat must have been sent aloft. So far physicists agree. The generally accepted idea among geologists is that, as soon as the earth became cool enough for any of the waters to remain upon it, all the water that had gone aloft came back, and that since the close of Archaean time only such forces have been at work altering the earth as we now see in action about us. This was pure assumption, for if any serious thought and study had been given to that point it would readily have been seen that in such a case there could have been but one "era" instead of the many distinctly marked in the crust of the earth.

Starting at the point of agreement—that this earth was once a whirling, fiery mass—we see that all matter thrown from it must have formed about it an envelope of vapors—aqueous, mineral, and metallic. It was a physical impossibility for this measureless mass of aqueous vapors and mineral and metallic distillation to remain about the earth without revolving with it. During the unknown time when the inveterate heat kept the vapors from falling back to the earth they were thrown into bands and belts about its equator, as we see on the planet Saturn today. The force of gravitation being at work then as now, the materials forming the earth's envelope assorted themselves in the rings in obedience to that law; the heaviest or least vaporizable mineral and metallic matter in the innermost ring, the next somewhat lighter, and so on to the outermost of all, which must have been more

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aqueous in proportion than any of the others. As a ring fell, in obedience to nature's mechanical laws, it could only do so by declining into the earth's atmosphere about the equator, falling from there toward the poles in its efforts to reach the earth. This would form a canopy of vapors over the earth with openings at the poles. Finally, the canopy would part at the equator and the two parts revolve for unknown time toward the poles, to fall at last as floods of rain in medial latitudes and measureless down-rushes of snow about the arctic and antarctic circles. When we remember that these tempests of rain and avalanches of snow consisted, not of water alone, but of vast masses of mineral and metallic matter; of stones and boulders of every size; of gold nuggets and little pebbles; we can begin to comprehend how the earth became what we find it now; we can understand the cause of the vast masses of crushed and broken bones of the gigantic earlier animals now being dug up all over the face of the globe.

While each ring was spread out as a canopy there was an unknown age of quiet action among the forces already at work upon the surface of the globe. When each canopy finally broke from its moorings and fell as a tremendous cataclysm upon the helpless earth, it closed the preceding era and marked the beginning of the next. Toward the last the line between the one "age" and another necessarily became less distinctly marked, and the marks made became more and more localized. This for two reasons: the earth was nearing maturity and so was stronger to bear the catastrophe—the deeper waters, higher mountains and many protected places would be little altered; then, too, the outer rings were lighte[illegible]re nearly all water.

Though I have given [illegible]merest outline of this great di[illegible]ou can readily perceive its bearin[illegible] the solution of the problem n[illegible] in the study of the Grand C[illegible]r instance, in one place you s[illegible] "And as one listens to the teachin[illegible] geologists in regard to the formation of the canyon, the millions of millions of years that undoubtedly elapse[illegible] since its foundations were laid, the millions that have rolled away to allow ten thousand feet of non-conformable strata to be deposited, elevated, tilted, washed away; the depression of the Canyon surface again for the depositing of Devonian, Lower Carboniferous, Upper Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous; the formation of the vast Eocene lake and its total disappearance; the opening of the earth's crust and the venting from its angry stomach the foul lavas that blacken portions of its area—the mind reels and whirls and grows dizzy in a vain attempt to comprehend the magnitude of such periods of time, and when reason can assert itself it is to feel the truth of the Hebrew Apostle's words: 'One day is with the Lord as a thousand years, a thousand years as one day.'" Now it seems to me that a simple contemplation of an immensity of time would never have suggested such a thought; it seems that it would rather have suggested that the Lord was a very slow worker, who took an immense time to get anything done. I fail to see how it could suggest the opposite idea, that the work of a thousand years could be done in a single day. Is it not far more reasonable to suppose that the thought must first have come into the mind of a person who understood the

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modes of nature—the ways of the Lord—and who saw that during the long ages of canopy quietude slow changes were wrought, which in a thousand years became visible differences in the landmarks of nature; and who also saw that, in the time of cataclysm and disaster that marked the ending of each canopy, in the times when floods "vast beyond conception raged in ten thousand valleys," the Lord worked quickly, and changes were made in the face of nature in a day, in an hour, greater than had been made by a thousand years of the previous quiet work—such work as we see going on today. In the mind of a person contemplating these facts the thought would naturally arise: It makes no difference to our Lord; when he wills, he works a thousand years for a certain result; when he chooses, he works but a single day; and lo, all about us is changed! We can imagine such a person putting this thought into the words: "One day is with the Lord as a thousand years, a thousand years as one day."

This knowledge is not only useful in solving geological problems, but gives us light on mythology as well. Professor Vail has clearly shown that vast remnants of the earth's annular system still hung in the skies for ages after the advent of persons upon the earth, and when we follow out this line of thought we find the key to all mythology and the explanation of the genesis of all religions. Do you remember what you saw when looking at a certain place in the Colorado river? "Immediately at the foot of the side canyon the scene changes. It is as if a deep trench had been cut directly across the bed of the great river, into which it tumbles, and whirls and rages and roars in wild fury. What a change from the placidity above! A mass of turbulent, seething, hissing rapids fills up the gorge. The giants are here, but no longer moving easily and noiselessly along. In the massive boulders that help fill up the channel the imagination easily sees titanic faces and hands and arms. Yonder is a frightful monster, seizing a tremendous wave as it comes out of the trench. With incredible fury and fierce rapidity he hurls it upon his foe on the other side of the river. Immediately a score of waves are thus picked up and hurled, some in one direction, some in another. Now and again these waves meet in the air, destroy each other, and fall back, impotent for evil, into the wild mass. Yonder is a defeated giant buried beneath a cataract of waters. Down he goes, his appealing face clearly visible and his hands and arms stretching out for help. It is fascinating, thrilling, horrible, for though one knows it is all imagination, it seems so real that one feels he is looking upon the battle place of the giants, fighting in deadly combat for the control of this great waterway." With that scene in mind, try to put yourself into the place of a primitive person who looked up into a sky of tossing billows and surging waves, ten thousand times as grand and suggestive as the scene you so vividly describe. Look up into that vast waste of waters beside which the mighty Colorado, would seem but a gurgling brook and you will no longer wonder that primitive persons saw Titans and giants, gods and goddesses, angels and demons. On that boundless and ever-changing battlefield, "Michael and his Angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels," in a thousand shapes and characters.

When you say: "And as in the phys-

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ical so in the mental world. We need the daring souls who will face the work a-day common world with new and startling thoughts, who will soar into the heavens and through the canyon depths on the wings of imagination and bring us back the flowers and food found in their flight," You give a remarkably accurate description of Isaac Newton Vail. In imagination he has literally soared into the heavens and penetrated to the canyon's lowest depths. From these journeys he has brought us back food so abundant that we can feast our minds upon it for all the years of our lives, with no apparent diminution of the supply; food so rich and varied that in all the years of feasting upon it we can know no satiety or monotony of taste. The reason for this is not far to seek, for when we look about us we learn that Professor Vail has simply introduced us to nature's own storehouse, and the God of nature is our host.

Well, may you exclaim: "Yes, we are glad and thankful that the daring ploughman is to be found who ruthlessly and cruelly, it seems to us, drives his ploughshare over the field whose harvest we are now reaping. And he makes it barren and bare! But the new seed is sown by the Almighty Father of us all, and soon a new, a richer, and a fuller harvest comes to us, and we discover,—nearly always too late, though,—when the ploughman has gone to his eternal rest—that he was our bravest and our best friend." Yes, our field must be made barren, but Professor Vail does not leave it so. For every prejudice rooted out he plants a glorious truth; for every "missing link" given up he shows us the strong band by which each era is joined to that which followed; in place of every vague belief we must cast aside he gives us a clear understanding of nature's modes.

Here stand our friends, "our bravest and our best." Shall we hold out eager hands for the key he offers us, or shall we wilfully thrust it aside and allow a future generation to wonder at our blindness, and smile over our folly in clinging to imaginary "missing links" and such utterly unscientific phrases as "until, for some reason or other, a new era set in," when we might so readily have known the truth?

WASHINGTON NOTES.

(C. M.)

The following extracts from an act signed on February 23, will show that medalists can have a new line of specimens to look out for:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be prepared bronze medals of honor, with suitable emblamatic devices, which shall be bestowed upon any person who shall hereafter, by extreme daring, endanger their own lives in saving, or endeavoring to save, lives from any wreck, disaster or grave accident, or in preventing or endeavoring to prevent such wreck, disaster, or grave accident, upon any railroad within the United States engaged in interstate commerce: * * *

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to issue to any person to whom a medal of honor may be awarded under the provisions of this Act a rosette or knot, to be worn in lieu of the medal, and a ribbon to be worn with the medal: said rosette or knot and ribbon to be each of a pattern to be prescribed by

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the President of the United States: * * *

The Panamanian republic had coin to the amount of $928,000 struck at the Philadelphia mint last month.

The Document of the month is an illustrated history of the Declaration of Independence, with fascimiles and portraits. It is published by the State Department, in a limited edition; but may possibly be procured through a Member of Congress.

The provisions in the postal bill for a cheaper rate of fourth class matter and for a special rate for the delivery of packages on rural free delivery routes were struck out by the House of Representatives in conference, but the provision for a refund where excessive postage has been paid was passed and is law.

A NEW FAD.

Of making collections of various things there is no end and probably never will be so long as the desire exists to gather together in one aggregation all attainable objects of a given kind: pictures, engraving guns, stamps, coins, shoes, buttons, and others too numerous to mention, all more or less instructive, interesting and amusing.

I now venture to propose another which I believe to be new and one which I have found and I believe others who may take it up will find most fascinating and instructive, that of collecting cigar bands, those little ornamental slips which are fastened around cigars and which add so much to their appearance when seen in their symmetrical rows in the cigar box.

How many such bands exist, both here and in foreign countries I do not believe any one knows or can tell, their number must be in the thousands, but for variety of form, design and ornamentation, there is nothing that can compare with them, not even the time honored postage stamp. I have now about five hundred in my collection and the number is constantly growing, and I take the keenest delight in gathering and arranging them in my album.

I write this to call the attention of others to this line of collecting in the hope that it may be taken up by them and that they may receive as much pleasure and satisfaction in so doing as I have.

I shall be pleased to correspond on this subject and to exchange or purchase bands from any desiring to do so.

E. R. Knowles,
120 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

AN ABRIDGED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR CURIO COLLECTORS.

American Bureau of Ethnology. All publications.

Arrow points, spear heads and knives. Nat. Museum Rep. '97.

American aboriginal pipes and smoking customs. Nat. Mus. Rep. '97.

Aboriginal American basketry, Nat. Mus. Rep. '02.

U. S. Geolg. Survey, Reports Bulletins and Monographs.

Smithsonian Reports, (cover wide range of subjects.)

U. S. Dept. Agriculture publish vast amount of reports and bulletins relative to plants and animals.

Manual of Geology Dana.
Mint Marks Heaton.
Insects Harris.
Prehistoric Implements, Moorehead
Structural and Systemetic Conchology, G. W. Tyron.
Text Book of Mineralogy, Dana.

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MINERALOGY

EDITOR'S Note—Our readers are invited to contribute interesting items, articles, etc to this Dept. Also reports of new discoveries of mines and minerals. All letters addressed to the editor at Glendive, Mont. will be answered as far as possible in this dept.—Forest Gaines.

Note—Readers are invited to contribute interesting notes, items and mss. to this department. Also reports of new discoveries of mines and minerals. All letters addressed to the editor at Glendive, Mont., will be answered, as far as possible in this department.—Forest Gaines, Editor.

From South Africa, lately came the report of the finding of the largest diamond ever discovered. As a consequence, the neighborhood of Pretoria has been in wild excitement. The diamond weighs 3,032 carats and is said to be a pure white gem of good quality. A dispatch from Johannesburg,, Transvaal, places its value at from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000. Thus the newly found stone is seen to exceed in size and value the most famous diamonds hitherto discovered. And now a few words about some of these famous diamonds of the past, and their present whereabouts.

The Koh-i-noor, one of the most widely known of these stones weighed in the rough, only 794 carats, and was reduced by cutting to 186 carats. It now belongs to the royal jewels of England and its value is about $600,000.

The Great Mogul, another of the famous gems of history, has mysteriously disappeared and its present whereabouts are a great mystery. The Great Mogul weighed 793 carats in the rough, and 279 when cut. Its value is placed at $2,300,000.

The Regent or Pitt stone, which now reposes in the Louvre at Paris, originally weighed 410 carats but has been cut down to 136. This work took two years and cost $10,000. The fragments and dust brought $40,000.

The Orloff is now in possession of the Czar of Russia. Its weight is 195 carats and the stone is cut in the rose form. It was purchased by the Empress Catherine in 1772 at a price of $450,000 in cash, an annuity of $4,000 and a Russian title.

The largest diamond hitherto discovered is the Braganza, owned by the royal house of Portugal. This stone has never been cut and weighs in the rough 1,680 carats. There has however, been a doubt raised as to the latter being a genuine diamond, as its composition has never been proved.

A few other famous diamonds are as follows: the Stewart gen, weighing 288 carats in the rough; the French Blue, weighing 115 carats and valued at $150,000; the Victoria of 180 carats; and the De Beers of 225 carats.

The South African diamonds are found in a conglomerate of quartz, earth, sand and a feruginous oxide. Occasionally the gems are met with in a clay, under this conglomerate. The South African trade in diamonds is said to be practically controlled by the De Beers company. This discovery will undoubtedly, however, add an impetus to the business.

Diamonds are popularly supposed to be white. Yet gems of almost every color have been found; green, red, blue, black, pink, orange, etc. Besides the South African deposits diamonds have also been found in Brazil, Borneo, India, Sumatra, Australia, the Ural Mountains, and instances have been known of the

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occasional finding of stones in the United States. We are indebted to the International Encyclopaedia for some of the statistics on famous diamonds of the world.

One of the largest and finest private collections of minerals in the United States is that of Mr. Roland E. Bruner of Kansas City. Mr. Bruner has his collection displayed in a fine private museum at 1108-1110 Walnut Street, on the second floor. The minerals occupy seventeen fine, large, glass cases, and Mr. Bruner gives free use of the museum to students of science and mineralogy, also the public school children when accompanied by an instructor.

There are over ten thousand specimens in the collection and their relative value is placed at $75,000. Over half of the specimens have been added in the last four or five years, but the whole lot has cost Mr. Bruner a great amount of time and money. Many of the specimens are rarities and are becoming scarcer every year, as the locality of species after species is worked out.

Mr. Bruner has given more attention to the quality, rather than the quantity of his specimens, so that nearly every species is representative of its kind. As a general collection the minerals have few equals and are a credit to the owner. Mr. Bruner has an especially good lot of Missouri minerals, including some very fine lead and zinc ores, calcites, dolomites, and others. One specimen of 150 pounds weight, contains Galena, iron pyrites, sphalerite, dolomite, and shale.

Some magnificent quartz crystals are also on view. One cluster of 480 pounds is the largest in the United States. It is called the Queen of Arkansas, and was exhibited in Little Rock for a number of years.

The Philatelic Emblem Association.

L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb., President
Walter F. Slusser. Fort Casey, Washington Secretary-Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. P. Letton, Fairbury, Nebr.; T. K. Burrow Thornaston, Tex.; Verna W. Hanway, Dallas, Pa.; Maub C. Bingham, McGraw, N. Y.; Rev. H. Wendt, Dunlop, Iowa; H. D. Munger, Corning, N. Y.; A. D. Blair, Elmira, N. Y.; H. W. Boers. Detroit, Mich.; F. E. Halbert, So. Berwick, Maine; Samuel P. Hughes. Omaha, Nebr.; R. R. Mcgill, Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Warner, Chicago, Ill.

This organization dates from January 1st. 1905, and was made for the purpose of determining upon a suitable emblem for stamp collectors, similar to those worn by members of fraternal organizations, and for the proper distribution of same.

The button, pin or charm will be supplied in three grades, to suit the purchaser, and for the period of one year the emblem can be purchased of the association at cost. Each purchaser of the emblem becomes an honorary member of the association and no other expense is attached.

All interested philatelists are hereby requested to submit a drawing suitable for the emblem of the association, same to be in black ink on white paper, and in a three inch square or circle. The name of the designer to be written in ink on the reverse. The designs to be emblematic of stamp collecting only, and without letters.

The designs submitted will, at the end of thirty days from date, be passed upon by the executive staff, and the design that is considered to be the most appropriate will be selected as the standard emblem.

A suitable prize, of a value of $15. will be awarded to the designer of the emblem selected.

The design will be submitted to a reliable manufacturing concern, who will submit prices for three grades of the emblem, in sterling silver, solid

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and gold plate. The cost price will then be published in the official organ (Philatelic West & Camera News), subscription books opened and a general membership solicited.

It is desired that this organization have the hearty support of all reliable stamp collectors, as the question of a proper emblem has been agitated for some time, and like the stamp album it is an invotation that will undoubtably meet with general approval.

Secretaries of stamp societies are requested to correspond with the secretary-treasurer of this association regarding the distribution of the emblem. You are requested to send in a drawing for this design. Do it now! Address all communications to the sect'y-treas.

WALTER F. SLUSSER,
Fort Casey, Washington.

PICTURE POSTCARD IN ENGLAND

The Story of a Great Business, Its Present and Future.

Although, since the days of James Russell Lowell, who wrote "Never prophesy unless you know," the phrase has done good duty, the same words can be turned with a vegence against those prophets who a few years ago declared that the picture postcard would die a natural death.

Never was prophecy so utterly falsified, and thanks to the energy and artistic taste of Messrs. Wrench, the "craze" has assumed gigantic proportions. When a dozen picture postcards are placed side by side they make a considerable show, but what must one think of the stupendous collection of 20,000,000? Yet twenty millions is but part of the stock of the Wrench series of cards, a million coming in every week and millions going out.

In views alone there are over 12,000 kinds in black and white, and the name of the beautiful colour designs is legion. Think what labour and business instinct this entails. The designs have to be thought out, executed, cards printed, checked one by one, many coloured by hand and despatched.

At Wrench's place in London this hugh turnover is attended by a stream of ceaseless activity, and, as showing how the cards sell "like hot cakes," an instance may be given of one man in a small way of business at a popular seaside resort, who took 50,000 last October, and who has just telegraphed for more.

The result is that the firm have been compelled to take premises twice as large as their present ones in order to cope with the hugh orders that roll in.

"The whole secret of the thing can be summed up in these words," said the manager: "Good stuff."

"There are many Continental firms who publish picture postcards, but they are doing no good. They give cheap and inferior cards. The public will have good cards, and so long as good cards are produced they will sell.

"I have made arrangements for all our cards to be printed in England, and I have just sent a wire to our printers for half a million of bromide cards of actresses. On the first of January we had a delivery of 25,000 of these cards, and in less than a fortnight they were all cleared out.

"Here is what is to be a very fine series."

And the manager showed me several beautiful landscape views in oils. They are by well-known artists, and

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will appear under a special title by the three-colour process.

All the cards sell at a penny, but people do not mind what they pay for a good thing.

Of the coloured views — artistic creations—so much in favour just now, three millions are due from the printers within the next two months, and so great is the demand that they will rest in the despatch room only for a time sufficient to check and forward them.

Of the various series the demand keeps on getting bigger and bigger. A popular development is the picture postcard valentine in the "Gnome" series, but if any one series tops another, it is perhaps the Bromide series of actresses. That is to be a big business, and the demand seems unending. Agents have been appointed in all parts of the kingdom, so that newsagents, stationers, and others can be supplied without loss of time.

And the secret of it all is "good stuff," but the sight at 2, 3 and 4, Arthur-street, New Oxford-street, W. of 20,000,000 cards one never to be forgotten.

THE WORLD'S MONEY

The Making of United States Currency.

BY RAY MURRAY

The American people in general favor the crisp new greenbacks, to either the shining silver or glittering gold. This increased demand for paper money has added very much to the work on Uncle Sam's shoulders. The life of a paper note, and especially those of small denomination as the one, two, five and ten dollar bills are shorter than the average person would imagine—barely two years, in fact, and this explains how it is possible for hundreds of printing presses at Washington, to be busy day and night, the year around, turning out fresh notes or greenbacks without any danger of violating the postal law, which says that the United States may not issue over $346,000,000 of this kind of money.

The engraving of the plates from which the currency is printed is a very delicate operation. Drawings showing just how the paper money will look when completed are submitted to the officials of the treasury department in order that they may make any corrections in the design. When the design is approved of the work is divided among several expert engravers, who receive a salary of from $2,000 to $6,000 per year, and yet not one among the entire force of workmen would be able to carve out of the metal a complete, new design, for a new bill. Each man has his specialty, one engraves the portraits, another makes the letters of the various words of the subscriptions and so on through the entire list.

It will doubtless surprise many people to learn that all our paper money is printed on old fashioned handpresses, not very different from the machines of the Italian inventors of centuries ago. Each press has two operators, the plate printer, and his feminine assistant, whose duty it is to place the blank sheets of paper in the press. The printers are paid by the piece and some of them turn out as high as twelve hundred sheets of new money in a day.

The money is then taken to a room where the thermomter registers one hundred and fifty degrees to dry. After the drying is complete huge bundles of the sheets of money pass to the hall of expert examiners, where the blemished money is cast aside to be destroyed.

[Continued.)

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THE UNION SOUVENIR CARD EXCHANGE.

A World Wide Society for Active Post Card Collectors, Organized April 1904.

OFFICERS.

President, H. W. Lintz, Pike, Arkansas.
Vice President, Herman J. Funk, 171 East 25th Place, Chicago, Illinois.
Secretary, J. Park Graybell, 1113 East Alameda Avenue, Denver, Colorado.
Eastern Representative, Arthur L. Shaver, Box 224, Altoona, Penna.
Asiatic Representative, Takvor M. Takvorian, Ismidt, Turkey-in-Asia.

Address all communications to the Secretary.

Application blanks free upon request.

Complete Membership Lists.

Were issued last month; if you did not receive one write at once to the Secretary.

Bureau of Information.

Mr. Arthur L. Shaver, our Eastern Representative, and an enthusiastic card collector, has organized for the benefit of all members an auxilliary to be known as The Union Exchange. It will be a Bureau of Information, with free membership to all Union members. Further news, pertaining to same, will be published from time to time and Mr. Shaver will be pleased to give you full particulars and would also like to receive a personal letter from each one of you giving news and suggestions of value to Philocartists.

New Members.

136. H. Theodore Walker, 50 Grant St., East Weymouth, Mass.
137. Louis Bisson, 110 Rue de Grenelle, Paris, France.
138. J. T. Hamel, P. O. Box 30, Roberval, Lake St. John, Quebec.
139. W. H. Maercklein, 3107 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
140. H. C. Bundy, Box 833, Aberdeen, Washington.
141. R. Yamagishi, care of Heller Bros. Yokohama, Japan.
142. Lionel E. Mintz, Ithaca, New York.
143. Oscar Riedener, Neue Folsenstrasse 35, St. Gallen, Switz.
144. L. A. Nicolet, 20 North Main St., Fall River, Mass.
145. T. Tazawa, 123 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
146. Louise H. Everhardy, 510 Seneca St., Leavenworth, Kans.
147. Mame Everhardy, 510 Seneca St., Leavenworth, Kansas.
148. Frank Ake, 406 Willow Avenue, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Change of Address.

11. H. W. Lintz, from Hebron, Ark., to Pike, Ark.
27. C. C. Brink, from Box 88, Highland Park Station, Des Moines, Iowa, to 12 West Market St., Iowa City, Ia.
97. F. J. Radetzky, from 1428 South St., Beaumont, Texas, to Box 174, Jacksonville, Texas.

Resignations.

We have none; all our members are active post card collectors; we give them satisfaction; and they do not resign; or intend to do so.

The Union.

Is the largest active card collectors' society in the world; and we are growing every day. If not a member, join today. It costs you only 25 cents, if already a subscriber to The West; and you receive Membership Certificate, Complete List of Members, Five Souvenir Cards, and your name and address in our Official Organ, and on our membership lists. Join now.

Additional Members.

149. T. M. Morrow, 499 Spring St., St.

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John, N. B., Canada.

150. M. I. Lamb, 41 McLeod St., Calcutta, India.

151. P. L. Messer, 1015 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

152. H. Berman, 12 Vienna St., Rochester, N. Y.

153. H. S. Dickey, Newton, Kansas.

154. Ray Gooding, Crete, Nebraska.

155. M. C. Richardson, Box 33, Little River, Kansas.

156. H. Tanley, 1008 Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.

157. Ira S. Fisher, Mahomet, Illinois.

158. W. H. Zuehlke, Appleton, Wisconsin.

159. E. E. Sheahan, 647 Weidler, St., Portland, Oregon.

160. A. Wright, 1139 10th St., San Diego, California.

161. A. R. Yard, Lock box 27, Woodstown, N. J.

162. J. R. Dick, Firth, Nebr., R. R. 1.

NEBRASKA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Nebraska's Pride.

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGESt STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

Pres. E. H. Wilkinson, Omaha, Sta. C.
V-Pres., [illegible] B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.
Secy-Treas., L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
Sales [illegible] Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.
Auc [illegible]ger.
Librari[illegible] H. T. Parker, Lincoln, 2458 15 St.
Count[illegible]ector, W. C. Estes, Omaha, Bx 1262;
Attorn[illegible] [illegible]. Whipple, Omaha, N. Y. Life Bldg.
Trust[illegible] W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel, Omaha [illegible]pson & Peterson.

New Members.

J. Ne[illegible] [illegible]ibel, Wheeler Co.
J. R. D[illegible] Firth.

Applications.

E. Pearce Diller and Z. Forrest Raymond of Diller, Neb., ref. Raymond. Like to see reports from all officers.

La[illegible] [illegible]mp Society in America.

STAMP COLLECTOR'S

Protective Assoc'n.

OF AMERICA.

Pres.- [illegible] Roanoke Va.
V-Pres.- V. [illegible]. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.
Secy-T[illegible] - L. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
Sales [illegible] [illegible]. Spinony, box 453 Great Falls Mont.
Auc. Mgr. [illegible] DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.
Attorney [illegible] [illegible]wenser, Minneapolis, Minn.
Trustee [illegible] [illegible]kinson, Brown, Hopson, Omaha.
Offic[illegible] [illegible] - The WEST.

N[illegible] Members.

Delos [illegible] Oakfield, Wis.

J J A[illegible] [illegible]peka, Kan., 221 Clay S[illegible].

R V [illegible] Brooklyn, N Y., 370 Tom[illegible]kins Ave.

C S Da[illegible] Shanghai, China.

W D K[illegible] San Francisco, Cal., 417 Fr[illegible] St

E Sh[illegible] Portland, Ore., 647 Weidler.

P L Messer, Baltimore, Md., 1015 Baltimore St.

Thomas Stamp Co. N Y C., 189 Broadway.

W Shellenberg, Brooklyn, N Y., 644 Waverly St.

M O Lamb, Calcutta, India, 41 McLeod St

H E Sargent, Grand Rapids, Mich., care Museum.

T Mapes, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

G H Kelley, So Butte, Mont., care Union Depot.

G Blocky, Aidelside, South Australia, 54 Pirie St.

L Raymond, Diller, Nebr.

Several more complaints on Tanner of Ogden, Utah, or Larmie, Wyo.

H E Fowler, Chicago, 188 E Madison St., asks any to write him in regard to W M Helms, Jr., Steubenville, O., if you have unsatisfactory dealings.

Mapes of Ind. complains of Werner of N Y City who has been mentioned, also Abrams Arnold of Willard St., Providence, R I.

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Edgar of Ia., complains of Mudigause of Ceylon, Asia, and T. Canfield, Montreal, Canada.

H Wolf of Oregon, complains of Greisen, Custer, S. Dak., who Hubel of Detroit also complained of last yr.

Stilwell dealer says Greisen is bad one.

Brindle of O complains of Stuzin, Bronx, N Y., and B Fehlig, Ypsilant, Mich.

S Montgomery of Ga., complains of press man Baldwin of Chicago can get no reply.

Remember to send 4c postage with each complaint.

American Society of Curio Collectors

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kans.
Vice Presidents—Jacob Veigel, North Pasadena, Cal., Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs F May Tuttle Osage, Iowa.
Official Organ—The WEST
Cost of membership—Initiation fee, 25 cents annual dues 50c. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Our president deserves the longest credit mark of any member for his work of the past quarter. He completed and sent to your secretary the first of March a revised roster of nearly 660 names in typewritten manuscript,—a task stupendous in itself without the added burden of la grippe with which he was suffering at the time. We now have a starting point from which to work and shall begin at once to write to each delinquent a personal letter. We are beginning in the center of the members as we have no record of what those collect who have joined since the last year book was published, and before we can publish another this information must be forthcoming. If you will send us the desired information the work will be accomplished in much quicker time, as there are no demurs to the application of J. O. Berkley of Waterloo, Iowa, he is considered a member. The other applications did not come to us personally so we shall leave it to Mr. Brodstone to decide their eligibility. Two applications have been received by the secretary the past month. Rev. J. M. Carroll, 714 Speight St., Waco, Tex. He is corresponding secretary of the Texas Baptist Education Commission and collects birds and birds' eggs, and wishes to exchange. His ex. notice will be found in the exchange column. Mr. J. J. Retlinger made application also this month. His age is 43, occupation, private hack driver, address, Hastings, Minn. He collects Indian relics, minerals, fossils and will exchange Mississippi pearl jewelry for Indian relics. We are indebted to him for a nice photograph of his collection. Mr. J. B. Lewis of Petaluma, Calif., also remembered us in the same way. Aaron Da Casta Gomez whose name was wrongly given as Ada in a former issue renews his interest in the A. S. of C. C. His age is 62, occupation, insurance. Collects antique and shells. Will exchange Central American shells for N. A. land shells. Mr. T. O. Young renews his membership for two years by furnishing the society with some of his neat stationery. The following are a few items from the secretary's account book for the first quarter:

EXPENSES.

Postage	$2.44
Membership cards	1.75
Application blanks	4.00
Express	.96
Paid to West (cash or credit)	1.20
Cash on hand Mar. 13th	2.06
	$12.41

RECEIPTS.

Dues received by secretary in

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cash or reported by Green and Brodstone..... .. 11.79
By stationery from secretary... 1.00
By Stationery from Young..... .50
$13.29

Since Feb. 13 the publisher of West and the secretary have been settling accounts by credit instead of remitting and the balance so far is .33 to our credit. It may be of interest to those members who are alive to all that concerns the interests of our society to know what part of their dues goes to the official organ, 12c out of every 50c is either sent or credited to West.

Fraternally,
F. MAY TUTTLE.

RENEWALS.

407. J P Kelley, 55 So Spring St., Concord, N H., occupation, printer and badge maker. Collects illus war envelopes, entire U. S. envelopes, U. S. stamps, specialty, continental money, old books. Wishes to exchange.

420. Mae Alexander, Milroy, Penn. Collects minerals and shells, wishes to exchange.

354. W E Tharp, Stuart, Ia., asst. U. S. Department Agriculturist. Collects Indian relics.

496. D E Host, Bowerston, Ohio, collects Indian relics.

359. Henry Grossman, St. Augustine, Fla., age 40, collects war relics, autographs, paper money, rare books and papers. Buys instead of exchanging.

363. A E Bartlett, Exeter, N H., R F D 1, age 34, occupation, farmer, collects coins, shells, paper money, stamps, fossils, minerals, post cards. Will exchange minerals. stamps, post cards for shells and Indian relics.

444. Fred A Fair, Box 95, Boulder, Colo., age 27, occupation, mining engineer, general collector, specialty, lithological: will exchange minerals, fossils, rocks, pigeons, etc., for any thing else.

475. Resignation, R E Kendall, Le Roy, Penn.

173 M W Cole. Kingston, Ill.

370 John A Beals, Pittsburg, Pa. 3345 5th ave instead of 3349.

382 High Spencer, St Cloud, Minn. 808 Ind. St So.

9 Application; Mr P P Mekul, 420 E Pine st Cardillac, Mich., Ref. Mr. Bauwer.

Age 42 Occu. Mason Contractor, collects coins, shells, minerals, woods and curios. Specialty, coins, wishes to exchange wood and coral for coins.

SOUTHERN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.

President, Charles Roemer, San Antonio. Tex.
Vice Pres. F. Fuessel. St. Louis. Mo.
Int. Secy., H. Fenton. Cincinnatti. Ohio.
Librarian. Dr. R. L. Allen. Waynesville, N. C.
Counterfeit Dept., F. Noyes. Alice. Texas.
Attorney. F. D. Goodhue. Cincinnatti, O.
Purchasing Agent. H. S. Vandaburg. Lithgrow. New York.
Secy-Treas., W. P. Kelley. Kansas City, Mo.
Sales Supt., Chas. Warning. Knoxville. Tenn.
Trustees. H. A. Herzog and H. G. Askew of Austin. Texas.
Official Organ. The WEST.

S. P. A. Report of sales Supt.

In hand last report	25 books.....	$ 567.26
Received since	2 books.....	39.77
	27 books.....	607.03
Retired (sales $95.34)	10 books.....	274.30
Now in circulation	17 books.....	332.73

I could circulate to advantage 50 more books. Buying members are anxious to get them: but I have not enough to supply demands.

Respectfully,
CHAS. WARING.
Knoxville, Tenn.

☞A. A. Jenkins, Warnamboo, Victoria, Australia. My ad brought me enormous amount of correspondence, which kept me going for sometime and shows how widely and deligently it is read, and is the most useful and enterprising ever read in far off Australia.

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THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

President.....H. D. Munger, Corning, N. Y.
Vice-President.....J. A. Solomon, East Greenwich, R. I.
Sec'y-Treasurer.....F. A. Muller, Peake, Nebr.
Inter Secretary.....J. A. D. Park, Pottstown, Pa.
Sales Sup't.....L. V. Cass, Sunbury, Pa.
Exchange Supt.....J. R. Oakden, Corning, N. Y.
Attorney.....S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Ill.
Counterfeit Dectector.....Rev. R. Von Pirch, Berlin, Ont.
Librarian.....Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.
Advertising Sub. Agent.....J. Laymon, 109 E. 168 st N. Y. City.

REPRESENTATIVES

Canada.....Fred Cruse, Walkerville, Ont.
Great Britain.....W. W. Webster, 11 Leonard St. Derby.
Costa Rica.....O. P. Nunes, Box 25, Port Limon.
New Zealand.....Robert Brown, Denniston
Australia.....H. W. Shelton, Castlemaine, Victoria.

Trustees
.....L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
.....A. D. Blair, Elmira, N. Y.
..... Fred Cruse, Walkerville, Ont.
..... R. F. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.

(Secretary's Report.)

Fellow-members:—I am glad to again report a prosperous month for our society.

I hope all members who have not yet paid their dues will do so at once. Members of the N. C. P. A. and U. P. S. should send in 25c to have their membership, extended to January 1906. Members of the S. C. A. (now seemingly dead) should write to our secretary about consolidation and members of the S. C. P. M. Association are requested to write to J. H. DuBose, Hugenot, Ga., in regard to consolidation. I am glad to note what good work our membership committee is doing and hope it may continue. There is considerable talk of forming a branch of the M. P. A. for our Rhode Island members and also a branch in New York state. Moreover, the members in New Zealand are urging the formation of a local society for the members of New Zealand and other parts of Australia. Mr. Laycock as usual writes encouragingly about the British M. P. A. The K. O. P. G. is also doing more active work among the workers.

I am sorry to report that several of our members have fell from grace. I wish every member was as honest as the oldtime collectors. Mr. Cass has had a great deal of trouble with Sales circuits and now he reports one whole circuit was lost between Chas. S. Hibbard of Utica and A. C. Chase of East Providence. The Postal department is investigating the case and we hope to find the circuit as the loss amounts to $37. Several instances of circuits failing to be registered are reported and we wish to caution members that this will be considered an offence demanding expulsion. The case of substitution on circuit No. 34, has been paid from the insurance fund and a well-known member will shortly be expelled unless he settles for what was taken on this circuit. We are also advised that Mr. W. Weber of Buffalo, had been mixed in some bad dealings and a case is now

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against him. If the reports are true, we must expel this member also. What we want are honest collectors and these alone. Do be honest in your dealings! Honesty is a virtue worthy of much praise! These above cases will all be examined by the Executive Committee and some members may be punished accordingly but no honest person will suffer.

We shall try to send out the Membership book by May first and would ask all members to send their notices and advertisements for same. Rates are 25c per inch for members or 50c for non-members. This book will have a wide circulation and be sent to all members.

Wth greetings of the Easter season and best wishes, I am fraternally yours,

F. A. MUELLER, Secy-Treas.

New Members.

Ross Wilson, 250 King St., Hamilton, Ont., Canada., proposed by Cass.

Gustav Muller, Richmond, Ill., proposed by Aldrich.

Will H. Zaiser, 1111-20th St., Des Moines, Iowa, proposed by Wickham.

Karl Lewis, 136d Honmura Road, Yokohama, Japan, proposed by Mueller.

Mrs. M. A. Hopper, 125 Halldon Ave., Paterson, N. J. proposed by Miss Hanway.

A. W. Kaeding, 457 N. Washtenaw, Ave., Chicago, Ill., proposed by Mueller.

M. G. Hill, Afton, N. Y., proposed by McCracken.

S. D. Lewis, M. D., 110 Elk St., Syracuse, N. Y., proposed by Mueller.

Henry F. Steckler, 547 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill., proposed by Solomon.

E. B. Pennoe, River Point, R. I., proposed by Solomon.

T. Parkhouse, Palmerston St., Westport, New Zealand, proposed by Manager Brown.

H. F. Leonard, Brantford, Ont., Canada, proposed by Munger.

Former U. P. S. Members.

Edwin Kaemmer, 1751 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa., proposed by Munger.

Don D. Doolittle, box 544, Fremont, Nebr., proposed by Munger.

Suspended.

Miss Appleton, William Snyder, Chas. Cowell, Gus Laun, L. N. Sizer, G. B. Bryan, Guy Cuzner, W. F. Slusser, S. F. Flewelling, A. C. Ballard, H. C. Halversen.

Delinquents.

17. 52, 87, 76, 85, 93, 94, 97, 99.

Notice—Members of the Stamp Collectors' Association.

You are requested to write F. A. Mueller, Peake, Nebr., if you are willing to have this society consolidated with the M. P. A. and send 25c to pay your dues up to January, 1906, if you are so willing. Kindly all respond to this.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

Applications and dues	$8.25
Sales dept	1.90
Mueller donation	3.14
Miscellaneous	.10
On hand, Feb 5.	7.71
	$21.10

Disbursements.

January report	$1.50
Applications, Oakden	3.50
Receipt postal cards, Kibby	1.75
Prize drawings	1.75
Secretary's postage	1.75
Notification of dues postage	.85
	$11.10
Balance on hand, Mar. 10, 1905	$10.00
	$21.10

PERSONAL.

This month's list of new members shows

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that a lot of persons are becoming active in the work of helping to get new members. This is right and let us keep the good work up. Write to any officer for blanks and get as many good, new members as you can. Try the collectors in your own town. We are now planning a new recompensation for the work instead of the prize drawings but on the same plan. Every new member will count you one point. Try to get us some new members.

Vice president Solomon visited in Boston during February.

Several more persons have assented to attend the Niagara Falls convention. August will see a lot of M. P. A. members assemble there. The committee of arrangements will soon be appointed.

Many members are now using the exchange department and all find it beneficial. Lately fine lots have been received from Switzerland, Sweden, New Zealand and Victoria.

Watch for our membership book. It will be a dandy. Place your want, sale or exchange notices at one cent a word. Advertisements accepted from all responsible persons.

Philatelic Agent, Gustav Schmidt, of Giessen, Germany, is busy taking orders for philatelic papers. If you want to advertise he will place your notice to good advantage in any European paper.

Several of our members are engaged in philatelic publishing. One bright journal is the Oceania Philatelic, published by member S, J. Howard, of Greatford, Rangitikei, in far-off New Zealand.

If you are a Stamp-Collector, you ought to join the M. P. A. 50 cents does it.

Inter. Secretary .....
.....J. A. D. Park, Pottstown, Pa.

President—H. V. Thornton, 304 N. State St., Chicago. Ill.
Secretary—L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.
Why not become a member? It costs you nothing if a subscriber. Membership card 5c foreign 10c.

Ones marked x are souvenir card collectors.

Mistake made in last number, W. J. Hall, Troy, N Y., don't exchange post cards or collect, marked x.

5401 C Greeley, Waterman, Ill., R F D 2.
2 S E Phillips, Rochester, N H.
3 E W Humphreys, Boston, Mass., 533 Mass Ave.
x4 H D Radcliffe, San Jose, Calif., 509 N. San Pedro, St.
5 J Takeda, Osaka, Japan.
x6 C Valentine, Phila., Pa. 1334 S Paxon St.
x7 J H Hayden, Cumberland, Md.
8 F Terrer, Havana, Cuba, Su-Cristobal 131.
x9 P Malone, 289 Pitt St., Sydney N S W.
x5410 A Carter, Sawton, Cambs, Eng.
1 Souvenir Card Co., Bluffton, O.
x2 W Walton, Handsworth, Birmington, England.
x3 Miss Blousky, Yaphank, N Y.
4 J Morrison, Mt Vernon, Ill.
x5 A G Nelson, Kansas City, Mo., 1823 W Prospect.

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x6 R A Pearson, Coventry, England, 4 Trinty Ter.
x7 A R Lamb, Calcutta, India, 41 McLeod St.
x A Wright, San Diego, Cal., 1139 10th St.
x9 Dr L Mcheal, Ferndale, Calif.
x5420 Frank Zinkie, Aurora. Ill, 519 Aurora Ave.
x1 H S Dickey, Newton. Kan.
x2 C Whithead, Worcester, Mass., 17 Ripley St.
x3 Gertrude Wells, Crete, Neb.
x4 W Reynolds, Granville, N Y.
x5 A Montgomery, Denver, Colo., Villa Park Sta.
x6 Miss Stutson, New Brunswick, Maine, 10 Spring St.
x7 J Allison, Wookstock. Cape Colony.
x8 E J Gee, Wilmington, Del., 915 Lombard.
x9 W Fritzsche, Burlington, Ia., 2107 Ogmey Ave.
x5430 E Dora Williams, Thersea, N Y.
1 Mrs T S Cooley, Buena Vista, Colo.
L Beegle, Altoona, Pa., 807 9 St.
x3 Rose M Conrad, St Louis, 6805 S Broadway.
x4 Mrs W W Norton, Lime Rock, Conn.
x5 Jesse Mahoffey, Jennings, box 317, Ia.
x6 H Rittenhouse, Beamville, Ont. Canada.
x7 H W Hill, Sterling, Ill., 1006 W 5th St.
x8 J F Hotes, Alder, Wash.
x9 Miss F Hobart, East Weymouth Mass.
x5440 W Chamberlain, Woodville, N H.
x1 W J Duncan, Port Gibson, Miss.
xHelen Ford, Brooklyn, N Y., 40 2nd Ave.
x3 Mabel McClatchey, Detroit, 531 Lincoln Ave.
x4 Anna M Melroy, West Alexander, Pa.
x5 Anna M Gascryne, Cleveland, 67 Courtland St.
x6 J M Connor, Jr., Metuchen, N J., Ex 107.
x7 W Ashwell, London, Canada, 506 Picadilly St.
x8 Miss Roth, Syracuse, N Y., 826 Avery.
x9 W F Gage, South Boston, Mass. 699 5th St.

ENTOMOLOGY.

(By Wm. A. Nason, M. D.)

"The West," is the medium through which a great variety of hobbies, fads, or studies, are brought before its circle of readers, but there is one study it has largely overlooked and that is, the study of Insects, or Entomology. In philately, in archaeology, and in numismatics, a strong element of interest centers in the art design of the specimen under examination. In Entomology the same interest is felt in the art design, the form and the coloration; but it is intensified by the fact that the specimen is endowed and vivified with life. That mysterious something, by which we live and move and have being, makes the object of study not only a work of art and curiosity, but also endows it with an actual personal existence. It is more than a "curio," it is a wonder, and its quality of life is yet a mystery and wonder to all students.

The infinite variety of forms and colors, and habits that we find in the insect world, also gives to the study a stimulus that no other can possess. Wherever, we go, or wherever we are, ever before and around us are the objects that we wish to study. No place is too drear, no place is too hot or too cold, to entirely destroy every form of insect life. The objects of our study of Entomology are ever with us, and are

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ever bringing to our view new forms, and new creatures with new habits.

It is estimated by the best scientific authorities that there are existing in the world at present more than five million insect forms, each distinct from every other. When we take into account this infinite variety of insects and realize that each one of these various species lives its own life, and as unerringly perpetuates its own kind as do the horse, or cow, we find ourselves lost in wonder at the variety that Nature furnishes for the student, to study and admire.

Nothing richer in color, or more varied in form exists in Nature than the insects of the tropics. The metallic sheen of gold, silver and copper, and all colors are to be found, glancing in the sunshine as the insects disport themselves. The varied forms and gorgeous colors of tropical butterflies are an astonishment to all who once see them, either in their native state, or preserved in museums. And the varied and grottesque forms of many beetles of the equatorial regions, reveal a wealth of surprises to the collector or observer.

In fact, the claims of Entomology as a study, or even as a hobby, are so numerous and powerful that it has ever attracted a multitude of devotees, from among the curious and intelligent inhabitants of the world. Fortunes have been spent in making such collections, and men have dared the dangers of all lands, uncivilized as well as civilized, in order to study and gather these beautiful and wonderful insect forms. Books innumerable, illustrating in most elegant and life-like manner, the forms and colors of insects, are published, and enable the entomologist to study his captures and classify them.

The importance of the study of Entomology is recognized by all the leading governments of the earth. Our crops of fruit, grain and other plant growths, are all at the mercy of the insect world. Every year in sections of the country crops are destroyed almost entirely by some of these insect enemies. Sometimes this enemy is so small as to seem ridiculous as an enemy to man's work, and yet the innumerable number of the little pests, working day and night, can and do frequently destroy the whole season's work of the farmer or fruit grower. The grape crop has been made a failure in Europe many different years by the damage done by a minute insect. The orange crop of California has at times been ruined and orchards destroyed by the work of the San Jose Scale, a small peculiar plant louse. So with the wheat crop, which has at times been a failure through the damage the minute Hessian fly produced. It is estimated that every year untold millions of dollars are lost through the ravages of the different noxious insects.

But enough has been said to show the attractiveness of the study of insects, and the importance of a knowledge of their habits to the agriculturist. And we hope in a later issue of the "West," to explain still further some of the interesting forms Entomology offers for study.

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CAMERA NEWS.

Editor, F. J. CLUTE, San Francisco.

Formula for Removing Silver Stains and How to Use It.

(By Richard Hines, Jr. Mobile, Ala.)

Those who have ever gotten silver stains on their negatives from using gelatine print-out paper in damp weather will no doubt be glad to know of the success I have had in the use of a formula for which I am indebted to the Photo-Miniature on "Defects in Negatives." Not long ago on a damp afternoon I tried to get a proof from a negative in which I was much interested, my anxiety being such that I could not wait till dry weather. I took the precaution to dry the negative and also the sheet of paper by the heat from an electric globe, but that one sheet of gelatine left about half the silver it contained on the negative. From previous experience, it was concluded that the future usefulness of that negative was about ended; but in looking over such photographic works as are in my possession for a possible remedy that might be tried, I landed on this formula: Water six ounces, hyposulphite of soda two ounces, phosphate of sodium five grains, lead nitrate one-quarter of an ounce; dissolve in the water in the order given and after complete solution of the solids add one-quarter ounce of powdered alum. Put aside till the solution clears, and then use on the negative. The stains on the negative in question were on the face of one of the figures. The negative was laid in a tray, the solution poured over and the negative allowed to soak therein for four hours. At the end of that time the negative was examined, when it was discovered that the solution had brought out silver stains almost over the entire negative, and the remedy appeared to be worse than the disease. There was about an ounce of the solution left in the bottle; it was muddy with sediment and thinking that perhaps in this was the virtue of the chemicals that had been mixed with the water, it was poured into the tray containing the negative and clear solution. Then the tray was rocked for about a quarter of an hour and soon thereafter the reward came in the beginning of the disappearance of the iridescent stains. A tuft of absorbent cotton was then formed into a little ball and the face of the negative where the stains were located was gently rubber, at the same time continuing the rocking of the tray. In another fifteen or twenty minutes all the iridescence had left the negative, which was then washed for half an hour in running water, wiped off well with a tuft of absorbent cotton and put on the rack to dry. The solution seemed to tone the stains right out when it began to act, and though the action was slow, it got there just the same. Those who have pet negatives marred by silver stains are advised to give this formula a trial. With care and patience it will reclaim the negative.

—crediated artice camera news.

TENTATIVE DEVELOPMENT.

Tentative development, as it is called by photographer's, is a method of feeling one's way when uncertain as to whether or not the plate has been properly exposed and by this method many

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plates are saved that would otherwise be ruined if placed at once in a normal developer. The developer for tentative development is usually made up of equal proportions of the normal developer and water, or it may even be made to contain twice as much water as normal developer, according to the fancy of the worker. Into this diluted developer the plate is placed and carefully watched. If the image appears rapidly under this treatment you have over-exposure to deal with, and the plate should be taken from the weak developer and be placed in a developer that has been compounded for over-exposure; that is one containing an excess of re-agent and a liberal supply of a ten per cent solution of bromide of potash. If, on the other hand, the image comes along inside of two or three minutes, it is safe to treat the plate as a normally exposed one, and if the appearance of the image is longer than two or three minutes then there is under-exposure to deal with, and the developer must be strengthened accordingly. Long exposures and dilute developer tend to the production of negatives that are soft and full of detail.—Mobile Register.

ANSWERS.

..**CEA.—Mountant:**—We have frequently stated that the most satisfactory we know is:

White dextrine .....6 grs. or 60 g.
Alum ..... 4 grs. or 4 g.
Sugar .....15 grs. or 15 g.
Water .....¼ oz. or 120 c.c.

Boil and use when cold.

W. H. F.—Making Yellow Screens:—You should have no trouble. It is better to use lantern plates as the glass is whiter and thinner, unless of course the screen is to be placed in contact with or near the plate. Fix out the silver with hypo and ferricyanide of potassium, and wash well and dry. Naphtol yellow, tartrazine, chrysophenine, Manchester yellow, or picric acid may be used. We prefer tartrazine or ammanium picrate. For the latter, add about a teaspoonful of the acid to an ounce of water, and add sufficient liq. ammonia fort to dissolve, make up to 10 ozs. with water, soak the plate in it till of the desired colour, and rinse and dry. Any of the other dyes may be used by merely making a strong solution and soaking the plate in it, rinsing and drying; the strength of the solution is almost immaterial as long as it is fairly strong, as one need only soak for a longer or shorter time.

W. W.—Celluloid Varnish:—There is very frequently trouble with celluloid but if the perfectly clear variety, such as is used for films, is used, if the gelatine is well cleaned off, and the celluloid is quite dry, there should be no trouble in getting about 10 grs. to dissolve in an ounce of amyl acetate. A stronger one may be obtained by using:

Celluloid .....12 gr.
Acetone .....60 mins.
Amyl acetate .....180 mins.

Or, by using vegetable naptha, a very small proportion of amyl acetate may be used and no acetone, and a much stronger solution obtained.

O. R. S.—Using a Supplementary Lens—The addition of the supplementary portrait lens has the property of shortening the focus. Now the aperture of the diaphragm would remain the same, therefore, assuming that the aperture of the original is 1 in., and the focus was reduced to 5 in., the aperture would be increased from f-7 to f-5; therefore the rapidity would be as the square of both 49: 25; therefore the lens would practically be twice as rapid. The definition over a given sized plate, let us

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say a ½ plate, would at f-5 be much worse than at f-7. Possibly, however, if the lens with the supplementary glass were stopped down to the same aperture as the original, namely f-7, it would give equally good definition. We say possibly, because all the newer forms of lenses, such as the anastigmats, stigmatic, and orthostigmats are so carefully calculated that the introduction of another lens may entirely or partially throw out the correctness of the lens, and thus make the definition bad. This is a matter which can only be determined by actual experiment. By use of the telephoto attachment the focus is lengthened; then again, as the aperture remains constant, this is obviously reduced; and assuming the second focus to be 10 in., then the rapidity is as the square of both 49: 100, or practically 1: 2. As regards definition, we can only repeat the latter part of the statement as to shortening the focus. When only one of the combinations is used, it will be found to be about double the focus of the whole lens; and again, as the aperture remains constant, it must be decreased, and it would therefore be f-14, and the rapidity is as 49 to 196. With regard to definition this will be found to be rather better than with the lens as a whole, because only the centre of the field is used, and it works at a smaller aperture.

WOMANS COLLECTORS DEPT.

I thought would go wrong in her head. She isn't as she once was—to think that such a woman would waste so much time and money over stones and ruins, she can't talk of anything else. I didn't let her see I noticed any change, but it cut me to the heart."

Soon after Mrs James remarked to the same relative. "Why Jabe Rolse has gone crazy, she is a mona-maniac, all she thinks of is postage stamps! Dear! Dear! Poor thing! Trouble nas turned her brain I had heard she was eccentric but I did not think it was any think so bad" The relative burst into a fit of laughter, that would have been difficult for Mrs. James to appreciate, as she did not posses the key she simply looked indignant and left the room. This little incident is an apt illustration of the manner in which one crank looks upon another.

If we may believe newspapers reports, the Queen of Italy is an enthusiatic collector of old shoes. It is reputed that she has a truly remarkable collection of every age, character and description. The shoes of historical and renowned personages, ate the gems of the collection. She has shoes worn by Joan of Arc, Marie Antionette, Mary the Queen of Scotts etc.

A lady who is a great traveler has presented to the New York Public library one of the most curious collections known. It consists of over a thousand menu cards each from a different hotel or restaurant. All classes of hotels, from every country, even China, Japan, and Turkey are The collection is to remain sealed until 1950 as it is the lady's desire that coming generations may see what their ancestors ate.

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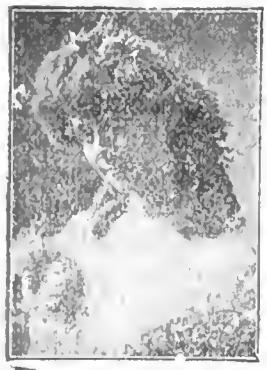

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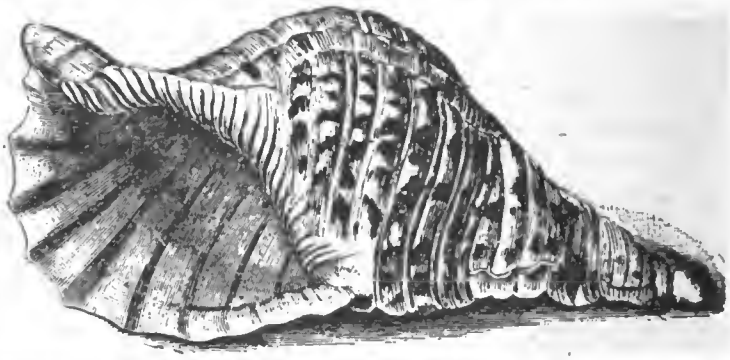

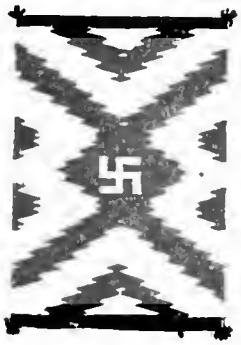

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Here is the chance of a life time to secure a splendid collection of Indian curios at trifling cost. We make this offer to introduce our goods. Don't fail to send for it. Tell your friends.

1 Tesuque Indian Pipe, decorated,	sells at	$ .25	Delivered at your door all express charges prepaid for $3.00.
1 Apache bow and arrows iron points,	" "	.75	
1 small Navajo blanket in Loom,	" "	1.00	
1 pieces Pueblo pottery, grotesque,	" "	.45	
3 San Idelfonso rain God, rare,	" "	.73	
1 Ute war club with horsetail pendant,	" "	1.25	
		$4.45	

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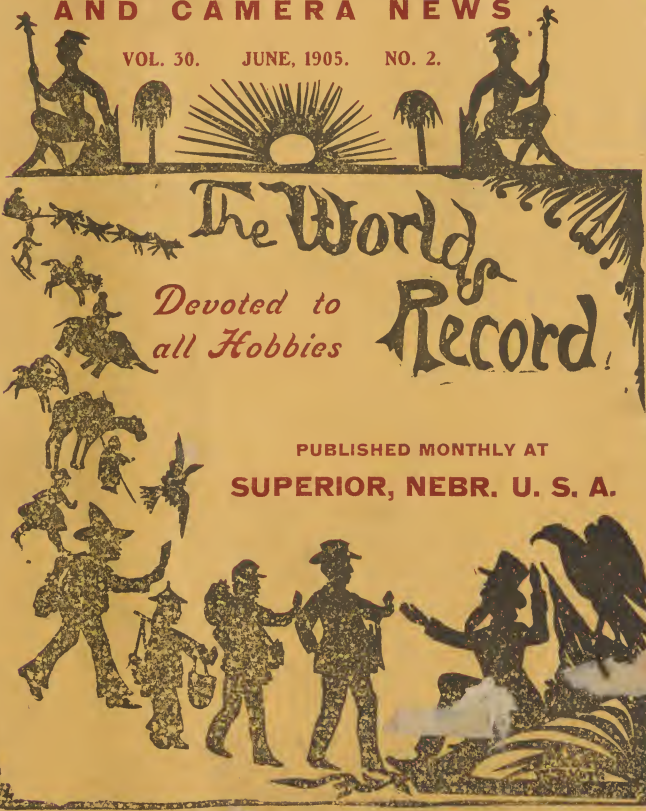
The PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS

VOL. 30. JUNE, 1905. NO. 2.



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$50.00 Confederate bill, bust of Davis, fine	$ .07
$10.00 Confederate bill, Negroes hoeing in field, written date, fine, rare	.20
$20.00 Bank of Commerce, Savannah, Ga., 1856	.01

Cancelled with two holes, but very cheap and scarce.

50c U. S. Fractional Currency, Bust of Stanton, new and crisp	.82
Same, Bust of Dexter, new and crisp	.82
Transvaal Penny, bust of Kruger, bright red, uncirculated	.30
Italy, 1 cent, bright red, uncirculated	.02
Italy, 2 cent. bright red, uncirculated	.03

Above two coins bear portrait of King Victor Emanuel III., the most noted coin collector now living.

Russia, ½ Kopeck, copper, uncirculated	.03
1864 U. S. cent, copper--nickel, uncirculated, bright, scarce thus only	.08
Abyssinia, silver dollar, uncirculated	1.50

Portrait of Menelik and crowned lion holding Cross. Designed by Chaplain. the famous French artist.

Ancient Roman Coin, with Emperor's Portrait, only	10c

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Many antiques, relics and curios on hand. Write for prices on whatever you collect.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Prehistoric relics, especially of copper, old paper money, rare coins, stamp collections, old weapons, etc. Liberal prices paid for desirable items. If you are a collector, send your name for our mailing list.

St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.

115 N. 11th Street,

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

UNITED STATES & BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

are the most desirable group of countries. I have a very complete stock of both, of which below are a few samples. Postage extra on all orders under 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. As usual, "VERY FINE" describes the condition.

UNITED STATES.

		Cat. Pr.	My Pr.
1847	10c black	$4.50	$2.10
1851–56	1c blue (type 2)	.30	.14
1857–60	1c blue (type 3)	.15	.07
1857–60	3c rose (type 1)	.25	.10
1857–60	10c green	.35	.17
1861	10c green	.15	.07
1861	30c orange	.50	.24
1862–66	24c lilac	.40	.19
1869	12c green	.60	.29
1870–71	1c blue	.15	.06
1870–71	6c carmine	.12	.05
1873	6c pink	.05	.02
1879	15c orange	.20	.09
1888	30c brown	.40	.19
1893	15c green	.30	.14
1893	50c blue	.50	.24
1895	50c orange	.15	.07
1898–99	15c olive	.05	.02
1898–99	50c Omaha	.30	.14
1902–03	13c brown	.04	.02
1902–03	15c olive	.04	.01
1092–03	50c orange	.15	.07

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
All unused O.G.

			My Pr.
Canada—			
	1882–90	3c red	.05
	1882–90	10c red	.22
	1897	6c brown	.10
	1897	8c orange	.13
	1898	6c brown	.14
	1898	10c violet	.15
	1902	7c yellow	.10
New Brunswick—			
	1860	1c lilac	.05
	1860	5c green (no gum)	.03
	1861	2c orange	.04
New Foundland—			
	1898–99	½c olive	.01
	1898–99	1c green	.02
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	1898–99	3c orange	.05
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	1901	4c purple	.07
The 6 var. complete, post-paid			.25

My approval selections of QUALITY to persons furnishing satisfactory references. "AS CHEAP and a bit BETTER than most others." WANT-LIST FILLING A SPECIALTY.

WENDOVER NEEFUS. HUDSON, N. Y.

The Big Bargain Budget.

103 var fine foreign	10c
1000 Faultless Hinges	10c
1 fine album worth	10c
2 rare unused stamps	10c
1 valuable confederate bill	10c
Actual value	50c

All for 25c, postage 2c extra. Only one to a customer.

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Very fine collections of

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200 " "	.20
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Red Covers. Hold 480 stamps.	
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Holds 600 stamps.	
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8x11 board covers. Illustrated	
Modern stamp album	1.15
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Postage 2 cents extra.

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We furnish you a self-inking Indelible Ink Pad and Rubber Stamp for marking your Collars, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, etc. Will not wash out. Postpaid 25c.

National Supply Co., Newport News, Va.

Get Next--Send Now

Queensland-1898-2 1-2 p-cat. 10-03	
" -1898 - 1sh -cat. 40 --	.08
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Imported Hinges, per 1,000	.13

Postage extra, 3 stamps cat 10c and 50 var. Packet to all applying for appr. sheets at 50 per cent. Ref.

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All good as the best. Try them

Var	Var
15 Argentine	10 Honduras
15 Bulgaria	7 Hayti
10 Bosnia	5 Iceland
12 Brazil	10 Jamaica
10 Bolivia	15 Japan
7 Barbados	15 Mexico
20 Canada	20 Norway
15 Chili	10 Nicaragua
5 Columbian Rep	6 Newfoundland
10 Costa Rica	10 Persia
20 Denmark	10 Peru unused
4 Dominican Rep	10 Salvador
10 Egypt	14 Sweden
10 Findland	10 " official
6 Gibralter	50 U S
15 Greece	26 For'ge sq. env
10 Guatemala	20 U S "
10 Hong Kong	100 Foreign

Approval sheets 50 per cent disc.

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FOR SALE—New issue 1904 $2.50 Landovery 1 $1000. New list free.

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6c to $2.00

Paid for weeds, herbs, roots, etc; by Druggists per pound; 10c brings current prices; (from leading drug journals) listing over 100 kinds. Bikes' Hospital. No Waterford, Me.

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100 foreign stamps 5c. List free.

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The premium book of Coins, Stamps and Relics, gives a complete list of prices we pay for all American Colonial and United States Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper coins and United States Fractional Currency worth more than their face. Also colonial, continental and confederate paper money; U. S. and confederate postage stamps and stamped envelopes, encased postage currency; Indian and mound builders' relics. The current coins of the world and their value in U. S. money, U. S. Pattern and experimental coins, Mint and Assay Offices, Unauthorized or private gold coins, commemorative issues; how to clean coins, terms used to define the various parts of a coin identification of foreign coins, Latin phrases used on Colonial coins. Also describing and giving history of Wampum, Philately, U. S. encased postage stamps, colonial and continental paper money, Hard Times Tokens or Jackson cents, the classification of coins etc.. Illustrated; price post free, 25c.

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Description	ct	pr	pc
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1856 ½, 1, 2, and 4 reales	1.06	48	
1871 1 and 2 reales	16	07	
1861 ½ 1 and 2 reales	66	29	
1864 ½ 1, 2 and 4 reales, 1 peso	21	11	
1864 (Eagle) 1, 2 and 4 reales	96	39	
1866 13 and 25 ctvos	50	24	
1868 (Imp)9, 12, 25, 50 ctvos	99	49	
1868 (perf) 6 12 25 50 ctvos	1.78	78	
1872 (Imp) 6 12 and 25 ctvos	46	22	
1872 (perf) 12 and 25 ctvos	32	14	
'74-83 5, 10, 20 and 25 ctvos	23	09	
" 4, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 ctvos	60	24	
1879 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 ctvos	59	26	
1882 1, 2, 5 and 10 ctvos	79	31	
1882 2, 3 and 6 ctvos	35	19	
1884 1 2 3 4 5 6 and 10 ctvos	32	13	
1884 1 2 3 4 5 6 10 12 20 25 50 c	68	28	
1884 1 and 2 pesos	37	17	
1885 1 2 3 4 5 6 10 12	71	49	
1886 1 2 3 4 5 6 and 10 ctvos	25	08	
1886 1 2 3 4 5 6 10 12 25 ctv	1.20	52	
1887 3 4 6 and 10 ctvos	18	07	
1887 3 4 6 10 20 25	2.08	71	
1890 1 2 3 5 and10 ctvos	11	03	
1890 1 2 3 4 5 6 10 20 and 25 c	35	15	
1895 1 2 3 4 5 and 10 ctvos	19	05	
1895 1 2 3 4 5 6 10 12 15 20 50c	86	29	
1895-96 (R M) 1 2 3 4 and 5c	15	06	
1898 (Eagle and R M) 1 2 4 5 20	20	09	
1898(unwmkd) 1 2 3 4 5 12 15 20	51	19	
1899 1 2 3 5 10 15 20 ctvos	25	08	
1899 1 2 3 5 10 15 20 50c 1 peso	80	20	
1903 1 2 3 4 5 and 10 ctvos		04	
1903 1 2 3 4 5 10 and 50 c		14	
1903 (Unused) 1 2 4 5 10	24	14	
1903 (Unused) 1 2 4 5 10 50		39	
1884-93(official) 3 varieties	11	03	
1898 2c green(error) Scott's 280a	11.50		
Guadalajara(Scott's No28)	5.00	2.00	
" " No 38)	7.50	2.75	

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Bargains

10, 5c Express, first issue	15
10, 5c Revenue Black or Orange	16
10, 5c Conveyance	05
10 10c Orange, special Delivery	20
10, 10 Blue	08
1000 U. S adhesive good all obsolete	25
1 pound	60
100 var Foreign Revenues	75
10 $1 00 Green Documentiary	10
10 25c First issue Insurance	08
10 25c Entry of goods	12
1 25c Protest	05
1 25c Life Insurance	05
1 25c Warehouse Receipt	12
1 3c Telegraph	07
1 $3.00 Brown doc	06
100 var U S	19
117 " "	25
70 U S Revenues	90
12 1898 Proprietary	12
17 1898 Documentary	14
30 1st issue Revenues	28
10 old letters 1851 to 53	10
10 3c 1857 on original covers	10
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1000 3c Green	15

Postage extra on all orders under 10c

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Send for List

40 Varieties Spain	10c
3 Approval Sheets 60 stamps c t. $2.00	30c.
1000 mixed common Some birds	25c
1000 mixed for sheets Good value	$2.00

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823 Reta St. Chicago, Ill.

Lawrence's Revenue Bargains.

	Cat.	My Price
1c Express	06	02
1c Proprietary	05	02
1c Telegraph	15	06
2c Certificate, orange	40	14
2c Playing Card, blue	25	09
2c Proprietary, blue	10	03
3c Foreign Exchange	10	03
3c Proprietary	20	07
2c Telegraph	25	09
5c Playing Card	75	25
6c Inland Exchange	18	07
10c Foreign Exchange	40	15
10c Power of Attorney	05	02
15c Inland Exchange	05	02
25c Bond	12	04
25c Entry of Goods	10	04
25c Warehouse Receipt	60	24
3 c Inland Exchange	05	02
10c "	07	03
50c Life Insurance	05	02
50c Passage Ticket	20	07
50c Surety Bond	10	04
50c Foreign Exchange	12	05
50c "	50	20
50c Lease	40	14
1.00 Entry of Goods	10	04
1.00 Lease	10	4
1.00 Probate of Will	1.25	50
1.50 Inland Exchange	15	05
2.00 Mortgage	15	06
2.00 Conveyance	10	04
1.50 Inland Exchange	15	06
5.00 Conveyance	5	06

U. S. Revenue. & M&M at net prices a specialty. Ref. 3 Cat for your U. S Cat. 5c in exchange mine at Cat.. Scotts Catalog 58c post paid.

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Having accumulated an enormous lot of stamps from every country in the world, I am overstocked, and intending to specialize in United States stamps, I need more room. Therefore, I will give for 15 cents a packet of fine foreign stamps, cataloguing $10.00 to $1.00. These packets contain no duplicates, no trash, no damaged stamps, no cut squares, no locals, and no foreign revenues. Only such stamps as you will find quoted in Scott's 1905 Catalogue. On every order for one or more packets, postage 2c extra. FREE: A surprise to all buyers as a premium.

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Two pieces of Indian Wampum for 6c
Ed Barrett, Marr St
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At this —and then at that

Compare the proportion of cat, price you pay for approvals with the proportion you pay by buying my packet.

Foreign and U S postage stamps, cat. 10c to 50c each. $2.00 for 25c. No revenues, no damaged, no common; get a bargain by sending a quarter to

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Just out. General catalogue of revenue stamps of all countries with prices. Price post paid $1.25 Printer Yvert & Teller Special catalogue France and colonies 12c

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750 diff Spain and Colonies	$30
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500 Austria Hungaria	$8
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All different and in good condition.

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Do you want to exchange your U. S. stamps for foreign off my sheets. All kinds, and all issues of U. S. wanted in large or small lots. Write

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20 choice stamps mounted on sheet cat up to $1.00. Try one and be satisfied only 25cts. Dewey Stamp Co.
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100 DIFFERENT FOREIGN
Fiji, Cyprus, Malta etc.,
10c Post Free
ST. PAUL STAMP CO.,
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STAMPS in fine album with catal'g free to all!! Ag'ts 50 p.c. & PRIZES. *Box 1000 machine-cut hinges already BENT, and big paper three mos., 12 cts. Five hundred Games, Tricks, Puzzles, &c., and paper three mos., ten cts. Big World St'p Album, eighteen cts. Great Bargains.*
Realm, *Sta A*, Boston, Mass.

BEGINNERS—Start right. 1000 different foreign Postage Stamps. Postpaid $4.50. A nice collection in itself.
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I will sell my collection to the highest bidder, 1200 postcards containing actresses, (bromures) views, monuments, comic etc. colored and uncolored from all countries. Change of locality the reason for selling. Send a 2c stamp for more details to

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Fine Stamps

On approval at 6 per cent discount. References required.

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From almost every country in the world I have made up packages catalogued up to

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None less than $1. The price of each package is 17 cents, two for 30 cents, 8 for $1.00, all postpaid.

There is no premium in my packets only good sound postage stamps.

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Great Falls, Montana

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Many complete volumes. Send want list

10 Foreign papers all different 10c postfree

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A fine foreign stamp catalogued 30c Free to approval applicants. Why not build up a good conditioned collection by buying from the best approvals? The cost is no more. Write now.

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FREE! In order to get your name for our Curio Collectors Directory, we will send you FREE a perforated shell from the Pearl Button Factories of the Mississippi River. You need one for your collection We need your name for our directory, let's trade. Send 15c for postage and packing.

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I have a few Dyea Skaguay dog stamps unused which I offer at eight cents each while they last.

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300 varieties postage only	25c
400 varieties postage only	50c
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600 varieties postage only	1.00

Set of 10 Newfoundland Free with every dollar packet. Fine goods

W H BRUCE, 36 Pearl St

Hartford, Connecticut. Est 1875

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As you want them, stamps NET or 50 per cent or 60 per cent or 75 per cent or 100 varieties U S 15c or 100 2c col 5c or Auction Cat free

Rev H Wendt, Dunlap, Iowa

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C. S. A.

$100.	July 25 1861 fine	$1.00
50.	.. 25. 1861 fine	.50
20.	.. 25. 1861	.50
10.	.. good	.70
100	Sept 2. 1861 new	.50
50	.. .. .. Female and Chest. new	.25
10	.. .. .. S. B. N. Co red	1.25
5	.. .. .. S. B. B. N. Co red	1.25
5	.. .. Boy and Manchinist	2.00
20	.. .. Three Females green	1.25
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$25	Miss and Ala R. R. Co. 1838	$0.35
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100 Bills all different will make a fine start for any collector, good to new by reg. mail $8.00. 1905 Catalogue 10c, free with any of the above.

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Announcement

Extraordinary to Readers of the "West"

Events have so shaped themselves that it has become necessary for me to dispose of my magnificent collection of U. S. and Foreign, and rather than have it sacrificed in the auction room or at some dealer's hands, I have decided to give the public a chance at some of the good things. The collection contains such stamps as triangular Cape of Good Hopes, Brazilian numerals, U. S. Revs. practically complete, Old German colonies, Oldenburg, Tuscany, etc., Canada including Jubilee complete, and hundreds of other fine specimens. I have placed the best stamps in 1000 packets, each packet containing no more than 5 var. and no packet cataloging less than $1.25 while 9-10 of them catalog between $1.00 and $2.50. The price per packet is 20cts. No torn or damaged stamps are included, all being in good condition, the greater part being used specimens, although a number of unused U. S. dept's are included.

Remember that these are the pick of my collection, and no more can be had after these 1000 are gone- IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO LOSE YOUR MONEY. You get six times your money's worth at the lowest estimate while you stand a fair chance to get 100 to 500 times the value of what you send. To prevent the taking up the entire lot by one person I have placed the limit of packets to one person at 5. In other words no one can get over 5 packets. Send the no's of the packets you want (1 to 1000), and if they are gone I will send the nearest number. This is the chance of a lifetime. Don't miss it. Remember 20cts a package.

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Beer stamps, 1898, $1, only 10cts.

Beer stamps, 1901, $0.80, only 15cts.

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12 var Belgium Postal Packet 1895-1902 10c to 2 francs for ..... .30
14 var Belgium Postal Packet 1902 new series 10c to 3 francs ..... .50

In precancells I offer

Danbury on St Louis 1c normal and invert 2 for ..... .05
Harrisburg on St Louis 1c normal ..... .03
100 varieties 1.00
150 varieties fine including dated var 2.00
1000 mixed 18 to 20 var 1.00

Wanted address of anyone having had any dealings with one A. B. Frantz of Lebanon, Pa.

J. D. Hubel.
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Fine Bargains

100 foreign and domestic stamps for ten cents including Columbus and Pan American and six varieties of the 1898 medicine stamps.

Harry Robson, 618, West Grand Ave, Des Moines, Iowa.

Write for my stamps on approval 50 per cent off. E. E. SMITH, O'Reilly 104. Havana, Cuba.

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will send France No. 38 or No. 72 and others Scott's 1905 in exchange for U. S. revenues perforated, match and medicine and carriers. Reference: E. Spinoy, Great Falls, Montana. 4-3

Stop and Read

50 varieties	.05
100 varieties	.10
150 varieties	.15
Stamp hinges	.08

Fine stamps on approval to parties furnishing reference.

River Point Stamp Co.
RIVER POINT, R. I. Box 33

PEELABLE HINGES

NOT ENGLISH 1000 12c. POST FREE

Yankee

NOT GERMAN 5000 50c. POST FREE

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FOR SALE:

3d, 6d, Is New Brunswick; 5s Zululand; 4d, 6d, Is Cypress: first issues German States; French Republic, fine condition; Old Tahiti and other French colonials; United States one and half 2c brown No 156, used on original cover, used for 3c; all Issues United States; 30-90c Justice, unused, fine, and many other departments; Confederate States, Montgomery, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

WANTED, TO BUY.

United States, USED, on cover on envelope, IN GOOD CONDITION; any issue and variety, except the 1c and 2c of last issues. Also wanted: Foreign stamps on covers, except the common European. Donot send anything on approval unless requested. Apply to

J. T. CALLEN.

821 Union St New Orleans, La

1000 Mixed Stamps 10c

This lot of U. S. Revenues 20c. $3 gray, $5 orange, $5 gray. $1 carmine, $1 gray, $2 gray, $1 green, $2 green and black.

U. S. Postage.

50c orange 1895	5c
100 black 1895	25c
43 diff U S	7c
100 diff U S	20c

Send for our buying list of U S stamps. Our 20 page list free to all.

C. W. Leonard & Co.,
18 John R. St.,
Detroit, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

1	Can. Jub. ¼ct fine o g	$ 12
2	" 1-2-2c fine used o g	09
3	" 1-2-3c "	04
4	" 5c fine o g	07
5	" 5c fine used	05
6	" 6c fine o g	30
7	" 8c "	13
8	" 8c fine used	10
9	" 10c "	11
10	" 10c fine o g	15
11	" 15c "	22
12	" 20c "	35
13	" 20c fine used	25
14	" 50c "	17
15	" 50c fine o g	55
16	" 1 00 "	1 20
17	" 1.00 average used	55
18	" 2.00 "	55
19	" 3.00 "	1 25
20	" 4.00 "	1 25
21	" 5.00 "	1 25
22	Can. 8c Register, very fine o g	50
23	" 12½c 1869, very fine, used	35
24	" 12½c 1868, "	28
25	" 20c and 50c 1892, cat. $37, for	12
26	" 10c 1882-90, red and rose, for	06
27	" Special delivery, fine, used	06
28	" $1.00 cat. value, all diff	30
29	U. S. 1895 issue, $1.00 fine, used	18
30	" " 2.00 "	1 00
31	" " 5.00 "	1 20
32	" 1902-3 issue, 50c "	09
33	" " 1.00 "	18
34	$2.00 1902-3 issue, fine	1 15
35	5.00 " " scarce	1 75
36	50c 1894, no w'm'k, fine, scarce	15
37	$1.00 " "	45
38	2.00 " "	1 65
39	5.00 " "	2 25
40	15c Col. 1893 fine copy	13
41	30c " "	22
42	50c " "	24
43	$1.00 " o g	1 50

44 Col. Omaha, Buffalo or St. Louis, 1-10c 10
45 $3.50 cat. value from 3 collections, good 50
46 2.50 " better 50
47 1.50 " U.S. Post 50

48 A complete mechanical course in the International Correspondence Schools. Scranton, Pa., cost $45.00, to close for $15.00 cash, or ex. 66⅔ cat. up.

Other U. S. Post, such as $2.00 and $5.00 1894 and 1902-3 issue upon request. Want lists filled. Postage 2c extra under 50c. Wants in U. S. postage, Canada, Chile, Argentine, Hawaii and Congo filled at low rates.

Wanted—5,000 fine used sets St. Louis; will pay $6.25 per 100 cash, or $6.75 trade, for each 100 fine used sets. Other U. S. postage bought.

Frank B. Kirby,
227 Arnold St.,
New Bedford, Mass.

State

Did you see my ads in the last two issues of The West? If not, and if you are a bit interested in "States," look them up.

Let me start you in with a nest egg collection, consisting of one stamp each from California, Oregon, Alabama, Louisiana, and Nevada, with Kenyon's beautiful Standard State Revenue Album, all post-free for $2 50.

These stamps alone cat. $2.20 by Kenyon's net catalogue;
The Album alone. $1.50
Kenyon's, Cat., .25
All post-free

Revenues.

My Guarantee Investment Offer

Everybody Attention

We all buy stamps, and we are all looking for safe investment. I have a collection of 9,000 selected stamps of all kinds, and I am going to sell them. I want ALL stamp buyers to write me for my printed matter in regard to the Unique Investment Proposition I have planned. It will interest collectors of postage and revenues, U. S. and foreign, advanced philatelists and beginners, and I want to hear from all. A postal card will bring it to you.

Frank Applegate

YAINAX, OREGON.

Reference: Brodstone.

Selling Out

British North American

Collection and stock all must be sold, and PRICES ARE LOW.

Nova Scotia 5c blue -	14c
New Brunswick, 1c red lilac	4c
Newfoundland, 24c blue	35
Prince Edward Island, 3d blue, used -	35c
Canada, $2 block of 4	$2.00
" 7 and 10c Kings Head	3c

H. L. HART,
71 Gottengen St.,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
CANADA.

Newfoundland

Used and unused from 50 to 60 per cent less than catalogue. Send Scott's numbers for any you want.

Tasmania

No 59, cat $3.50 for $1.25
No. 34, cat $1.25 for 45c
No. 11, cat 75c for 30c

Canada

Only one copy of each of the following:

½ penny pink No 8 used, very fine, cat $3 50 for $1 40

6 pence purple black No 5, cat $5 00 for $2 00, very nice copy

17c blue No 20, o g, very fine, cat $5.00 only $2 00

12½c blue No 26, o g, cat $1.50 for 60c

12½c dark blue No 26a, cat $2 - for 90c

Officially sealed, o g, used to cat to $2.50 for 90c

Unused current postage stamps of any country taken at face

A. MACK, Box 494, Ottawa, Can.

HAND BOOK FOR
Stamp Collectors

BY FRED J. MELVILLE,

Pres. Junior Phil. Society, London, Eng.

The best little guide to those who are beginners as well as to those well posted. Get it—it will tell you all about the earliest and latest issues and forgeries, has chapters on Inventions, Errors, Surcharges, Clues to Classification, Reprints, etc. In fact it covers the entire field. 50c postpaid.

Hand Book of
Photography

BY E. T. WALL, F. R. S. P.

A thorough compendium for both the beginner and the expert. Covers the dark room and the use of all appliances. Gives full formulas for solutions. Full chapters on papers, lenses, enlarging, portraiture, lantern slides, photo freaks and tricks and pinhole photography, with an appendix of use tables.

A great book for a little price. 50 cents postpaid.

WYCIL & CO.

New York, 83 Nassau St.

When writing advertisers please mention the WEST.

Special and Essential

We Offer

A fine mixture of Foreign stamps, salable, nicely assorted, no common continentals included. Each lot has a nice variety and good value, catalogue one to fifty cents One thousand stamps price $2.00 postpaid.

Something Still Finer.

Composed of salable stamps, includes B. C. and U. S. 1000 stamps cat. 1c to 50c price $3.00

Both above mixtures include some department stamps.

We call your attention to our approval books of stamps. Genuine selections of U. S. and foreign at 75 per cent.

Quotations furnished on want lists.

Bank reference requested.

100,000 imported hinges $6.00, single pack 10c, 8c each per 10.

Blank Approval sheets, blue or white, 1000 $1.50

Blank Approval books (fine) $1.00 per 100. $9.[illegible] per 1000. Continental sets, Sebecks, etc.

Telephone Calumet 142

E. L WARNER,

2229 Calumet Ave. **CHICAGO, Ill.**

The World's Greatest Subscription Offer

1. 1000 Hinges. 2. 300 mixed stamps. 3. 100 varieties fine stamps 4. 5 Var. rare coins. 5. 3 scarce Original Covers. 6. 25 word Ex. ad (4 Times)

Any one of the above lots given FREE with a years subscription to the Philatelic Advertiser at the low price of 20c per year. REMEMBER:—

1. Whole Year's Reading, of—2. Original, Interesting and Down-to Date articles by such well known philatelist as—3. Grandpieere, Cass, Wells, Neefus, Cornellius Young, Crandall and many others. Also—4 Coin and Curo Dept. 5. Precancel-Notes every month.—6. 8-12 large pages, each issue. Hundreds have subscribed, why not you? Keeps you in touch with your hobby. Worth at least 50c per year, but to introduce it we offer it at 20c beside your choice of premium. Send at Once. It's a Chance of the Life Time.

A WORD WITH ADVERTISERS: Our liberal offers in the great Phil papers and many others, have brought us many hundreds of new subscribers, and we would advise you to try an ad. Ad rates, 20c per inch, 3 in. 50c 6 per $1.00. Forms close the 15th of each month. Cash with copy, save companies or dealers well known to us. Send now and secure good position in next issue. Circulation over 1400. Address

THE PHILATELIC ADVERTISER

Dept. 148 Ithaca, New York.

3c 1857-1861 and 1871-73 mixed. Original covers. 14 for 10c W Hoffman, 13 Ralph St. Cleveland, Ohio

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FREE

Collectors asking for my approval sheets at 50 per cent discount will receive 100 foreign stamps free.

105 All Diff. Fine Foreign, including Newfoundland, Uruguay, Australians, etc., 15 cts.
500 Finely Mixed Foreign, only.....10c
500 Finely Mixed Old U. S. Postage.....15c
40 Diff. U. S. and Canada.....15c

WANTED: Used St. Louis stamps. Agents to sell stamps from my fine line of Approval Sheets at 50 per cent commission.

WM. G. KRACKE,

Dealer in Foreign & U. S. Postage Stamps.

30 Clinton Av. Chicago, Illinois

Free

14 set a Venezuela 1896 map stamps to all sending for my approval sheets and enclosing 10c which entitles you to 25c cat value from my approvals, 1,000 Faultless Hinges 6c; 5,000 26c; 10,000 45c, 12 var late issues from 7 foreign countries 5c, set of Spain 1900 02 six diff '03. A fine pkt. of U S. 25 var cat 30c for 7c

Geo. G. Bates,
Westfield, Mass.

Send for my new beautifully illustrated Catalogue of Souvenir Post Cards. Sent free to any address on receipt of 2c in stamps. Largest assortment of souvenir post cards in the U. S. Cards made to order from your own photographs. For particulars, and prices Address: Adolph Selige, 106, North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

SUMMER PRICES

FREE: A block of 9 unused Venezuela stamps to answer this ad. If you are looking for bargains write us. We buy, sell and exchange. Will allow you ¾ cat. in exchange for your Duplicates cat. 5c and over a few bargrins U. S war complete cat. $4.68 price $1.60.

U. S. No. 815 cat. $$10.00,	$ 4.00
U. S. No. 93 cat. $1.50,	.50
U. S. No. 94 cat. 1.00,	.35
U. S. No. 153 " 1.50,	.50
U. S. No. 113 " 1.00,	.35
U. S. No. 114 cat. .75,	.25
U. S. No. 2761 " 2 00,	.75
U. S. No. 2874 " 1.00,	.35
U. S. No. 2896 " 1.50,	.55
U. S. No. 2908 " 2 00,	.75
U. S No. 2922 " 3.00,	1.75
Canada No 1 " 2.00,	.90
Canada No. 12 pair vert	2.15
Canada No. 17 fair	3.50
Nova Scotia No. 12 cat 150	.55
Nova Scotia No. 13 cat. 1.25	.50
Nova Scotia No. 2 on cover	.40
Nova Scotia No. 9 on cover	.30
Hong Kong " 202 cat. 1.00	.40
Trinidard No. 159 cat. 1.80	60
N. Brunswick No 1 fine	2 10
Tobago No. 2 cat. 2.00	.60
Greece " 39 " 2.00	.75
Greece " 43 " 2.50	1 00
Hawaii " 9 " 8.00	3 00
" " 29 a cat 5.00	2.00
" " 34 cat 1.25	.55
" " 40 cat 1 25	55
" " 45 cat 1.25	.55

These are only a few bargains this month. Send a good reference for a selection on approval at 60 per cent discount Price list is free, full of bargains in sets and packets, also wholesale.

1,000 mixed United States	$ .18
1.000 mixed Foreign	25
1,000 Hinges	.08
200 varities Foreign	25
100 stamps cat 2 to 8c each	2 50
100 stamps cat 10c to 15c each	4 50
100 stamps cat 15c to 20c each	5 50
100 stamps cat. 5c to $1 00 each	7 50
Album holds 1250 stamps	.12
Collectors own catalog	.10
10 varities animals	.10

THE HARVARD STAMP CO.

827 Main Street,

Cambridge, - - - Massachusetts.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

	Cat	Price
Belg Parc post 1902 8 var	$ 40	$ 12
*Corea 1903 surch 3 var	45	15
" 1895 50p	25	10
Uruguay 1900 20c	25	10
" 1901 25c	30	12
" " 50c	75	30
*Venezuela 1896 comp	42	12
Luxemburg 1892 5 var	41	16
Netherlands 1898 1 guld	12	05
Queensland 1898 18h	40	12
Portugal, Vasco da Gama 2½-5 & 25r	06	03
Portugal, Vasco da Gama 2½-5-10-25-50 & 100r	27	13
Labuan 1894 12-18-24c	67	22
N. Borneo 1893 1c-24c	1 38	46
*Heligoland Repr 15 var		18
*Switzerland 1881 comp	21	08
*Ecuador 1899 1c-18	2 16	75
*Persia 1889 comp	62	22
" 1894 "	4 90	1 75
*Ser'a, death mask, 5p-20p		70
Sweden official 1684 comp	33	17
" postage due '74 "	47	23
" 1891 comp	14	06
" 1878 "	14	17
" 1878 1 RDR'	75	35
" 1858 12 ore ultra	06	03
" 1858 5 ore	04	02
" 1866 20 ore	04	02

VARIETY PACKETS

50 all different	06
100 " "	10
200 " "	28
300 " "	56
400 " "	1 10
500 " "	1 [illegible]

The above packets contain no damaged stamps, revenues or reprints. The stamps are all foreign postage and an extra good value for the price. If not satisfactory stamps may be returned and money refunded. We also put up a packet of 30 selected foreign stampe at 10 cents net. Try it. The inducements we offer to applicants for our approval books and sheets are a liberal discount and stamps in first class conditions. Parties unknown to us are requested to furnish reference. Our approval sheets of stamps at 2 cents are worth worth writing for Postage extra on all orders less than 25 cents. Remit with order. Send want list for stamps you need. *Means unused.

VICTOR STAMP CO.,

Box 111, Cranford, N. J.

CHOICE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS!

33⅓ to 92 per cent. Discount from 1905 Standard Catalogue Prices.

Every stamp offered in this advertisement has the full original gum, is unused, is guaranteed original, is in good condition and is a bargain at my price

Cat. No.	UNUSED.	Catalogue Price.	My Price.
16	Madeira 1871-74, 5r black	$0.75	$0.15
17	Bolivia 1871, 50c blue	.75	.40
5	British Bechuanaland 1886, ½d	.25	.12
1	British Central Africa 1891, 1d	.10	.05
2	1891, 2d	.25	.12
4	British East Africa 1891, ½a	.10	.05
15	1891, 1a	.10	.05
153	British Guiana 1899, 2c on 10c	.08	.05
154	1899, 2c on 15c	.10	.05
9	British Honduras 1892, 3c perf 14	5.00	2.25
27	1888, 2c on 1d rose	.06	.02
28	1888, 3c on 3d brown	.15	.07
29	1888, 10c on 4d violet	.25	.12
30	1888, 20c on 6d yellow	.75	.35
33	1891, 6c on 10c violet	.20	.07
34	1891, 6c on 10c violet	.20	.07
37	1891, 6c on 3d blue	.25	.15
38	1891, 2c rose	.06	.02
39	1891, 3c brown	.30	.12
40	1891, 6c ultramarine	.12	.08
41	1891, 12c violet and green	.25	.15
42	1891, 24c yellow and blue	.75	.40
43	1892, 1c on 1d green	.04	.02
20	Brunswick 1865, ½sgr black	.18	.06
155	Bulgaria 1896, 5s orange	.15	.07
1	Cape Verde 1877, 200r orange	.75	.25
3	1877, 300r brown	.20	.08
10	1881, 10r green	.08	.03
87	Ceylon 1883, 4c lilac rose	.15	.05
88	1884, 4c rose	.25	.15
89	1884, 8c orange	.25	.08
145	1892, 3c on 28c slate	.15	.07
14	Chile 1877, 1c gray	.10	.06
15	1877, 2c orange	.15	.10
4	China 1883, 1c green	.08	.03
5	1885, 3c red lilac	.12	.08
7	5c greenish yellow	.30	.15
25	Chungking 1895, 24c green	.60	.25
30	1895 24c green	.65	.25
270	Colombian Rep. 1903, 1b brown	.15	.06
271	1903 1p rose	.15	.06
273	1903 5p claret	.30	.15
277	1903 10p green	.60	.25
124	Antioquia 1898 20c violet	.25	.05
201	Costa Rica 1883, 1c green	.12	.04
17	Cuba 1864 4r buff	1.00	.50
22a	1899 24c on 2c carmine	1.00	.20
20	Cyprus 1884 5½pa violet	.10	.05
22	1884 2½ blue	.15	.10
25a	1884 12pi brown orange	3.50	1.25
5a	Danish West Indias 1873 1c	2.00	.40
11	Ecuador 1872 1p rose	.25	.12
22	1887 80c olive	.15	.05
202	France 1893-03, 10c black	.12	.08
47	French Colonies 1881, 2c	.10	.03
22	Orange River Colony 1903 ½d	.10	.05
40d	½d on 3d no bar over "Drie"	3.00	.75
137	Peru 1895 10c ultramarine	.20	.08
223	1883 5c vermillion	.18	.05
5	Prince Edward Island 1865 2d	.15	.07
6	1865 3d blue	.15	.07
9	1868 4d black	.18	.09
11	1872 1c orange	.18	.09
12	1872 2c ultramarine	.45	.20
14	1872 4c green	.25	.12
15	1872 6c black	.18	.09
16	1872 12c violet	.18	.08

Cat. No.	UNUSED.	Catalogue My Price	Price Price
12	Gambia 1887, ¼d green	$0.05	$0.02
13	1887, 1d carmine	.18	.08
18	1887 6d green	.50	.33
20	Gold Coast 1884-91 2½ brown	2.00	.90
64	Hawaiian Islands 1893	1.50	.60
3	Faulkland Islands 1878 6d	1.25	.80
2	Fernando Po 1879 5c green	2.50	1.25
6	1882 2c pink	2.00	1.00
510	Italy 1881, 5c "estero"	.10	.05
13	Jamaica 1872½d claret	.20	.12
19	885 ¾d greed	.04	.02
5	Japan 1872⅝8 brown	.35	.15
7	Malta 1872⅝d yellow buff	.18	.09
130a	Mexico 1879, 100c black	.25	.12
18	Modena 1853-57 9c violet	.15	.04
12	Mozambique 1881, 25r violet	.12	.05
80	Natal 1895, ½d on 1d rose	.05	.02
6	New Brunswick 1860 1c	.08	.05
8	1860 10c	.20	.12
55a	Niger coast 1898 10sh purple	7.50	4.00
66 to 101	N. Borneo 1899 4 on 25c to $10	1.80	1.00
89	Porto Rico 1899 40c orange	7.00	3.75
39	St. Vincent 1883 1 sh or vermil	4.00	2.75
48	1883 4d lake brown	2.50	1.00
49	1883 6d dark lilac	7.50	5.00

United States Stamps Unused.

Cat. No.			
33	1851 3c red	1.50	.50
33	Unsevered horizontal pair	3.00	1.50
33	1851 3c block of four	20.00	4.00
36	1851 12c black	20.00	10.00
86	1867 1c blue (11x13)	8.00	3.00
145	1870 1c ultramarine	3.00	1.00
158	1873 3c green	1.00	.40
158d	1873 2c ribled paper	5.00	1.00
189	1879 15c red orange	.40	.25
190	1879 30c black	2.00	.75
205	1882 3c brown	.50	.20
208	1882 4c red	1.50	1.00
217	1888 30c orange brown	.65	.40
218	1888 90c purple	3.00	1.35
220a	2c imperforate	3.00	1.00
220a	Unsevered horizontal pair	7.00	2.00
220a	1890 2c block of four	30.00	4.00
229	1890 90c orange	1.50	1.00
264	1893 15c dark green	.50	.20
261	1894 $1.00 black	1.50	1.15
262	1894 $2.00 sapphire	5.00	2.50
263	1894 $5.00 dark green	8.00	5.00
266	1895 2c carmine, triangle II	.25	.10
276	1895 $1.00 black	1.50	1.10
501	Agriculture, 2c yellow	1.00	.45
512	Executive 6c carmine	15.00	9.00
519	Interior 12c vermillion	.60	.25
525	Justice 2c purple	3.00	1.25
535	Navy 2c ultramarine	1.00	.25
540	Postoffice, 6c black	.20	.07
540b	P.O 6c, ribled paper	7.00	1.50
552	Postoffice, 15c black	1.50	.65
562	State, 12c dark green	4.00	1.75
571	Treasury, 1c brown	12c	2c
592	War 90c rose	1.00	.40
601	Interior, 10c vervillion	.75	2c
628a	War, 2c dull vermillion	1.50	.30
1077	Newspaper 189c, 5c black	2.00	.50
1220	Due, 1889 30c red brown	.75	.35
209	2c to 24 1882 1c to 52 set of 13	7.99	5.00
230	2c-24c 1c to $5 complete set of 16.	12.84	15.99

TERMS: Cash with order. Postage extra on orders under $1. **None are sent on approval.** Please remit by Bills or P. O. Money Order. **Money refunded for any stamp returned within two days after receipt.**

C. F. ROTHFUCHS, 3 SAVIN ST., ROXBURY, MASS. U. S. S.

R. WILLIAMS

WEST ROXBURY MASS.

MY 19 SALE

Of The Most Perfect Stamps

Whether used or unused & bid on nothing but the perfect specimens, and the highest bidder will get the stamps and all lots by the lot. All unused stamps have the original gum or otherwise mentioned. The star means unused. **Sale Closes in July 11,1905**

Lot No.	UNITED STATES	Ct. Val	No. in Lot
1	U. S. Eagle Carrier	$2 00	1
*2	" 1857 3c pair	3 00	2
*3	" 1861 3c slight crease	6 00	1
*4	" 1869 1c reissues no gum	1 50	1
*5	" 1879 5c blue	1 00	1
*6	" 1899 $1 Black Face	1 00	1
*7	" Envelopes No. 1360	2 00	1
*8	" Cat No 30 8a pair	—	2
*9	" " 3 32a Blk 1 4		4
*10	Antigua No 12. 13. 18. 19. St. Christopher No 8, 9, 11 12	1 18	8
*11	Bahamas 1p c-a. m 20 no gum	2 00	1
*12	Canada 1892 No 44 no gum	2 00	1
*13	Chili 1886 5c Block of 4	2 00	4
*14	Gambia Cat No, 5-6 13-14	94	5
15	Fine mixed lot of 7 France Republic	3 50	12
*16	Hawaiian 1864 5c No 32	1 50	1
*17	" 1875 12c Black	1 50	1
*18	" 1883-6 12c red lilac	2 25	1
*19	" 1893 12c pair No 6	1 20	2
*20	" Cat No 37-39-43	1 10	3
*21	" 1894 10c green blk of 4	1 00	4
22	Mexico 1867 No 40 8r red Brown	10 00	1
†23	Montserrat N 1-5.8-10	1 75	4
24	Natal No 61, very fine	1 85	1
25	" 57 " "	3 00	1
†26	Nevis No 21- 28-29	1 13	3
*27	New Foundland 1866 12c pale red Brown Block of 4	2 40	4
*28	1867-73. 6c dull rose blk of 6	1 50	6
*29	1880 3c blue	75	1
†30	Nova Scotia 1864 8½c green		1
*31	" " " 8½c "	—	1
*32	" " " 10c vermilion	1 00	1
*33	Prince Edward Island Cat No. 9-13-14-15	1 60	4
*33	St Christopher Cat No 8, 9-14 Block of 4 of each	1 44	12
*35	Johore Cat. No 26-28-28-29	2 05	4
*36	Transvaal 1900 Cat No 183-184 185, Fac 45	45	3
*37	Virgin Island 1883 ½p green Block of 10	1 50	10
*38	4p Brick Red	1 50	1
*39	6p Violet	1 50	1

STOCK REDUCING SALE-

4.00 for 1.00

First Class Stamps

AT

75 per cent. Discount.

BONA-FIDE OFFER.

In order to Reduce my Stock of Foreign and British Colonial Stamps, I am making the following unprecedented offer:

Send me money order for..... 1.00 and I will send you in return stamps guarantee to Catalogue ..... 4 00.

No Post Cards or Out Square Envel- included in this packet.

If you desire any special Country please name it when sending your order.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

OR MONEY REFUNDED

This certainly seems fair and you are bound to order a second.

——:o.——

WRITE for my list of "U. S." entire envelopes Catalogued by Bartels. There are some great bargains in it, even if you want to cut them Square.

G. VALENTINE SAXBY.

ROCKFORD, - - - - ILL

25,000 HINGES FREE.

To any collector applying for our approval sheets at 50 per cent, discount, and giving the names and addresses of a few other stamp collectors, and sending 15c to help pay postage. We will send rou Twenty-five thousand (25,000) fine high-grade, peepable stamp hinges, and the **Following fine stamps absolutely Free:**

One Portugal stamp cat.	10c
One Austrian stmp cat.	20c
One Argentine stamp cat.	23c
One Belgian stamp cat.	6c
One Brazil stamp cat.	19c
One Denmark stamp cat.	25c
One Foreign Revenue cat.	10c
One Hungary stamp cat.	8c
One Natal stamp cat.	13c
One Philippine stamp cat.	30c

Total, $1.64

REMEMBER You get all the above fine stamps and twenty-five thousand (25,000) high grade peelable stamp hinges **Absolutely Free.** If you will only apply for our approval sheets and send 15c to help pay postage.

SEND Today. Address.

THE SAGASER STAMP CO
101-103 E. Boston & Macon Sts.

BROOKFIELD, MO.

Don't Pass These!

*Liberia 1894, 5c imp	9c
Queensland 1898, 1 sh cat 40c	8c
*Servia 1894, 1 D cat 50c	5c
Victoria 1901, 5 p	4c
*Guatemala 190?, no 109	2c
" 1902, no 110	2c
*United States 35 var	6c
Canada, 24 var	14c

30 var used and unused stamps, cat 2c to 10c each, total value $1 for 25c

1000 Faultless hinges 6c; 3000	15c
1000 Imported " 13c; 3000	30c

Postage 1c extra under 25c.

And while you are about it you will do well to send for some stamps on approval at right prices

SOUVENIR CARDS
OF
Philadelphia, New York and Atlantic City, 12 diff 10c, 25 diff 20c from one or all three cities

H. C. Meyers,
1234 W. Somerset St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bargains For Next Two Months.

For 35 Cts., I will send you by registered mail, 1 elegant decorated can of Tea. Picture is water-color, embellished with Ivory faces and Silk dresses, imported-direct-from China: You will order more when you receive this one.

All prices Postpaid Registry Extra.

17 colored postal cards of San Francisco Chinatown	30c
12 Japanese War Postal cards	25c
12 Japanese old Prints Postal cards	25c
10 Different China copper coins	10c
25c and 10c size China provincial silver coins	30c
20 sen, 10 sen and 3 sen, nickle Japan	25c
Kwang Yung cent	5c
Kwang Yung 10 cent, new coinage	5c
Sea Horse used by Chinese as medicine	12c
Horn nut Chinese 2 for	4c

All kinds of Asiatic Goods and curios you like at reasonable prices.

STAMPS.

McGreely's Express Dyea and Skaguay, unused	10c
100 blue Hawaiian revenue (head)	10c
25 assorted Mexican revenue	10c
Old bill of lading Embossed 6-pence, revenue England	5c

Exchange Wanted for Foreign Revenues and Postage Stamps.

S GREENBERG
526 MONTGOMERY ST.
STAMP EXCHANGE
SAN FRANCISCO.
Member of "The Fiscal Philatelic Society." London, England.

CONGO GIVEN for medium undamaged English Colonial Stamps on sheets **Miss Verschueren, Poarmacie. Turnhout, Belgium, Europe** (1-5)

Servia Coronation Jubilee, Stamps

Only three weeks in use. Suddenly retired January 14, 1905, because of the discovery on the stamps of the death mask of King Alexander.

Complete set, 5-50 para, and 1-5 dinar $2.67 per sen.

Medium set, 5-50 para and 1 dinar $.58 per set.

small set 5-50 para $0.32 per set.

Lightly canceled or unused Only to Dealers against cash in advance.

D. M. LEVY,
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50 STAMPS FREE for the names of 2 collectors. Send for approval sheets at 50 per cent. com. Prize stamp for each application

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Prices any Competition.

NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES.

Netherlands.184 2.50	$ 25
" 1899 Fl 1, Fl 2.50 Fl 5.00	85
" 1896 Fl 5 very rare	1.00
" unpaid 1881 88 full set	50
Dutch Indies 1874 Fl 2.50unused og	1 25
" 1892 10 15 20 25 30 50	08
" Fl 2.50	28
" 1900 10 12½ 15 20 25 50	14
" Fl 2.5	35
" 1874 unpaid 15 unused	40
Suriham king Fl 2.00	1 60
Curacoa king Fl 2.50	1 25
Belgium 5 franc unused o g	4 00
Bavaria 1872 12kr perf unused o g	4 00

Cash in advance postage extra.

Dealers prices on application

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FOR SALE: Well preserved letter from James K. Polk, written from Columbia, Tenn., to Thomas Fletcher, of Natchez, Missippi, Feb. 1841

O. R. JENKINS.
Deason, Tenn.

Stamps on Approval

Price below Scott's and ½ commission allowed. Agents wanted.

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20 foreign coppers, 10 old U. S. coppers, 10 Confederate or broken bank bills, 15 war tokens, 1500 for'n stamps, 4000 stamp hinges, 500 U. S. Rev. stamps.

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STAMP AUCTION SPECIALIST
401 FT. DEARBORN BLDG.,
CHICAGO.

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	Cat.	
Complete set 1892-94.....	$ 51	$ 11
20c 1892-94.....	18	08
No. 17 Panama, unused....	08	03
No. 18 " "	12	05
Blocks of No-17, same rate.		
Hayti 1882, 7c blue.....	25	08
Nanking, 8 var.....	..	25

Send in for Catalogte
" " an Approval Lot.
" " an Album.
" " Hinges.

If you wish to deal with a prompt and honest house try us.

J. T STARR STAMP CO.,
Coldwater, Michigan

Dealers Take a Look

Canada ½c Numeral		18c per 100
" 5c "		17c "
" 5c Kings head		25c "
" 7c "		45c "

All post free

CENTURY STAMP CO.
P O Box, 179, Montreal, Canada

Douglass Williams, West New Brighton, N Y desires exchanges in adhesive postage stamps only, on basis of Scott's Catalogue, or stamp for stamp; Wants South African, West Indies, Australian and other British Colonies in particular; other parts of the world in general. Nothing under 2 cents catalogue value wanted or offered. (10)

Cheap Enough.

o stamps cat $1 only ----------2oc
3o stamps cat 1.5o only------ ----3oc
1oo cat value of U S Revenues for--15c
My approvals at 5o per centare slick
Try them. Free stamps with every order. JOHN D SOLMAN,
East Greenwich, R I, Box 12o

Bargains for All.

Fine approval selections; large discounts. Reference required. Collectors Duplicate or approval books ruled to hold 100 stamps 10c. Hinges 10c. per 1000.

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100 choice mixed stamps, old Liberty Cent Coin Book, 2 curiosities 2 old coins and price list, all for 15c. Coins on approval. E Stamp and Coin Co. Wakefield, R. I.

Manheim Stamp Co. James Creek, Pa., pays to applicants for sheets stamps worth 20c for collectors names.

WANTED—for cash precancelled stamps U S stamps with name of city printed on. Henry Stecker, 547 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted

Stamps, Indian Relics and old curios in exchange for good printing or good books. State what yon have to offer and get my prices on printing. We also have goods for agents and money order men. Miller Publishing Co., Oak Hill, Ohio.

ASIATIC STAMPS—wholesale and retail also fiscal and telegraph stamps of Ceylon. Exchange not excepted — Geo. E. Anthonisr, "Sea Spray" Colpetty, Ceylon,

FIVE CENT SETS. 6 Cuba war revenue, 3 Egypt salt tax, 9 Japan, 8 Russia, 7 Philippines, 10 Canada, 10 Australia, 5 Bosnia, 4 Costa Rica, 10 Portugal, 10 Guatemala 15c. 4 Borneo 10c. State what you want; I will be glad to hear from you. Miss. Maud Glenn 350 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Look Here! Send 15c in unused U S 1c stamps and you will receive 12 consecutive numbers of the best philatelic journal in the world.
The American-Continental Advertiser The first number will b out on Nov 1 you pay out. for the postage The paper is gratis. Write for sp cimen copy. Do not forget postage to this country is on cards 2c, on letters 5c We refuse all letters, etc unsufficiently franked. Write today. You lose money in forgetting to subscribe.
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U. S. and Foreign Stamps on Approval at 50 per cent discount. Closing out. Prizes to all purchasers. H. J. German, 247 Carsuth, U. of P Dorms. Philadelphia, Pa.

Souvenir Cards of Beautiful St. Paul.

"Truly a magnificent city," is the verdict everyone utters after seeing St. Paul. It is the metropolis of the great North West, the center of enormous commercial activity, and the home of refinement and culture, as can easily be seen by a glance at the beautiful colored cards, i. e. the new "State Capitol," cost $6,000 000, all of white marble; "Gates Ajar," the beautiful floral production from the world-famed Como Park, and the "Lily Pond, from the same place; the famous old "Round Tower," of Fort Smelling, all ivy covered; "Minnehaha Falls" immortalized by Longfellow; the "Indian Mounds," "Wabasha Street," and a view of the "City and River From the West Side.

The entire Lot of 8 Cards for only 20c, or, stngly, 3c each.

ST. PAUL STAMP CO,
448 E 9th Street,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

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100 Foreign, 25 U S postage, 10 U S revenue stamps and 1000 faultless hinges for 25c. Names of two responsible people and 2c stamp, unused, brings my choice approvals A L SMITH, Rutland, Vt.

"LOOK HERE! WHAT? A GEM Send 1 dime and receive samples of Brazilian bugs suitable for stick pins ear rings, cuff buttons and many other valuable ornaments;
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I have minerals, indian relics and mounted birds to sell or exchange. List free. A. E. Mason, Jr., 96 Sage St., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE.

A collection of minerals, fossils, Indian relics; about 250 specimens. Price $15.00. Particulars and description for a stamp.
Ambrose P Spencer St. Cloud, Minn

MONEY TO BURN Send 20c and get sample of C S A money and my price list of bills and coins. The Utah-Na Coin Co., Ogden, Utah, Box 64,

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YOU CAN GET CASH for many of your photographs if found suitable for the use of our clients. Ours is a recognized agency and we can secure better prices for your work than you can get un-aided. We can dispose of good advertisement illustrations immediately at **HIGHEST PRICES** and you may have just the right photo among your collection.

We are publishing in "Western Camera Notes" a valuable series of illustrated lessons in commercial photography as applied to modern advertising and we will be pleased to send you the first two lessons free of charge if you will send us a selection of unmounted prints on approval

We must have on hand a large assortment of work to submit to our clients Your prints will not be sold until we have your o k on each transaction Send today **WESTERN CAMERA PUB. CO.,** 820 Hennepin Ave, Minneapolis, Minn

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PHOTOS WANTED—Unmounted 4x5 or larger. Views of General and Historical interest, Foreign Views, etc. Also relics, curios and anything out of the ordinary. send list and lowest prices. Oregon views for sale or exchange. Oregon post cards.
The Photo and Souvenir Store,
Ashland, Ore.

FIRE PHOTOS WANTED: I have 2 fine photos of a $100,000 fire. Exchange one or both for other fire photographs unmounted. Send date and place of fire with photos W. A. Starraman, Berlin, Ont. Canada.

HALF-TONE BIRD POST CARDS.—Photo from life of three young Bobolinks and Chickadee feeding her young. Above photos are prize winners. Will send the two cards sealed on receipt of 10c coin. LISPENARD S. HORTON, Hyde Park New York. 5-4

Bargains in paper money, Confederate $20 bill 10c, Con $10 bill 9c, Con $5 bill 7c Con 50c bill 6c; Continental money used in the Revolution one bill 16c Clarence Sagaser, paper money dealer, Brookfield, Mo

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100 all foreign stamps, one stamp album, 100 hinges and approval sheets for six cents. Agents wanted. E. E. Duckett, Joplin, Mo.

A WORD WITH YOU!

All my customers seem to be very pleased with my net approval books. The prices range from 1 to 15c. net. mostly 1 to 4c And they average about ⅓ of catalogue price My greatest success is my 1c net books. The catalogue price range from 1 to 5c net and sometimes up to 30c I should be pleased to send you a selection on receipt of reference.

R. H. A. GREEN,

386 DEARBORN AVENUE,
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I BUY——U S STAMPS——I SELL

My Price List of Sam FREE to You.

1893 3oc fine copies	20c
" 50c mint o g	55c
" $1 00 lightly cancelled	1 25
1895 $1 black, fine condition	28c
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" $5 green like new	1 40
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Buffalo and Omaha, 1 to 10c	15c
St Louis set lightly cancelled	12c
100 U. S 1c to $1 face	12c
Imperforate pairs, 3c, 1851	5c

Strips of 3, blocks of 4 and larger, both used and unused of nearly all face values always in stock Why not write me what you want. If I have it, price will be tempting.

Postage extra Mention Philatelic West

R. R. McGILL, 7 Burton Place Chicago;

50 Varieties Foreign Stamps	6c
100 Mixed United States stamps	8c
100 Mixed Foreign stamps	10c
25 Different United States stamps	6c
100 Assorted United State (no 2c)	10
300 Assorted, 50 varieties	12c
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All the above seven packets, Post-Paid for 30cts

F. B. MINER, - - Corning, Iowa.

U. S.

Some Rare Bargains.

Cat. No. 2866 Blk of 4 unused cat. 20 only	05
2968 " " 4 " " 40 "	10
1515[237] Cut Sq unused fine cat 75c only	10
1513[237] " " " " " 25c "	10
1478[173] " " " " " 25c "	05
50 Var. sq envelopes. cac. $3.00	50

U. S. Packets.		Foreign Packets.	
100 var	.15	100 var	.06
200 var	1.00	200 var	.15
300 var [fine	2.50	300 var	30
		500 var	.60

1000 var. stamps all over the world. cat over $25.00. only 2.50

Mixtures.

1000 U. S. common (about 40 var.)	200
1000 " fine, over 100 var	1.50
1000 Costa Rica fine. cat. over $25.00	2.05
1000 Russia, over 15 var. only	.12
1000 Mixed Foreign, good mixture	.10
1000 " " [fine, cat. over $20.00]	.70
App Album holding 600 stamps, fine linen paper ruled, only	.05
1000 hinges, only	.05
10,000 "	.35

Approval Sheets. Agents wanted. 60 per cent. Commission.

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38 Pearl St.

BOSTON, MASS

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Venezuela 1896 5 varieties map stamp unused, catalogue 42c, our price..... 9c

Honduras 1878 1c to 1 peso 7 varieties unused, catalogue 94c. price.....27c

1,000 mixed Foreign stamps, price.....12c

Our 60 page book on stamps free.

We hold auction sales of stamps. If you are not getting the cataloeue it will pay to write for it.

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STARTERS FOR FOREIGN REVENUE STAMP COLLECTING.

30 Different Austria	30c
14 Different Russia	10c
18 Different N. S. W. (splendid)	16c
7 Different Victoria	6c
12 Costa Rica, 1879-83	27c
100 Australian mixed	36c
100 Austria mixed.	25c
100 Common mixed	20c

OSCAR T. HARTMAN,

734 E. 26 Ave., DENVER, COLO.

$5.19 worth for only $2.50.

LOOK. Send us $2.50 and get our Cream City Outfit No. 3, for only $2.50. Contains 10,000 mixed stamps. Foreign mixed retail at $2.00.. 100 Approval sheets retail at 19c, 2, inches add space in Badger Stamp Notes $2.00 1 inch add in West at $1.00 $5.19. All above for only $2.50. Send at once. Address, Dept. C. R. S. WM. KRACKE 30 CLIFTON, AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

1,000 mixed from 40 different Countries. 30c.

I have a large number of good stamps suitable for sheets, @ 1c each, or exchange, that I wish to dispose of. I am offering at $1.00 per thousand. Sample hundreds, 15c No U, S., Canadian, or European in this lot, and they are finely assorted.

Switzerland, unused, 1887, set 6 var., 8c.
50 varieties Cuba, Phillipine, Porto Rico, 30c.

Advanced Collectors, send list of wants in Uraguay and Paraguay. I can furnish all far below catalogue prices.

APPROVAL SHEETS, 50 PER CENT. Reference Required.

F. J. HALL,
Eastbranch,
New York.

BARGAIN PACKETS.

500 Mixed and Foreign Stamps	10c
500 Assorted, 50 Farieties	12c
100 U. S. Stamps (no 2c).	10c
50 Different Foreign	6c
25 Different United States	9c
500 Lixed, 100 varieties	25c
50 Varieties, U. S. and Foreign	10c

Postage paid on all orders.

F. B. MINER, - . Corning, Iowa.

MEXICO ERROR

1898 ISSUE

2 Cent Green

Scott's No. 280a

Only one sheet known to ..be in... existence, price $12.00.

THE

Moctezuma Stamp Co

Box 3009, - Mexico City.

1,000

all different foreign stamps, no U S, no reprints, no cut envelopes, no revenues, but nice clean stamps, catalogue value $24 for $2.50.

Dealers mixture. 1000 well mixed foreign postage stamps to sell at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8c each for $1.75, 3000 for $5.00.

Thomas Stamp Co,
189 Broadway
New York City

SPECIAL OFFER

For a limited time I will sell the following Post-cards at a very low rate.

World's Fair, colored, per set of 20	25c
World's Fair, aluminum, set of 10	20c
World's Fair, transparent, set of 10	20c
World's Fair, tinseled, set of 20	30c
St. Louis, colored, set of 10	15c
St. Louis, transparent, set of 10	20c
St. Louis, Park Views, set of 10	20c
Indian Cards, set of 10	20c
Comic Cards, set of 10	20c
Japanese Cards, set of 10	20c

Remit in coin or stamps: former method preferred. Address.

JOHN W. GALLAGHER,
4232-A Evans Ave.,
St. Louis, -o- Missouri.

An Exceptional Offer

For 8 cts I will send 20 all different Canadias stamps, postage 2c extra.

T. A. Glennie, 77 Exmouth St.,
St. John, N. B. Canada.

Indian Relics and Coins
At a Bargain. Write
M. L. RISHEL, McCook, Neb.

COLLECTIONS!

I have several small, but good collections, that are for sale at once.

100	$ .75
250	1.25
300	2.00
500	3.00
700	4.25
1,000	6.25

These are all mounted collections and will be sent postpaid at the above prices, using St Louis stamps for the postage. My private collection of over 2,000 **Private Proprietaries** is for sale.

W. A. IMBLER,
BOX 1105, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
Formerly of LosAngeles

SALE NOTICE.—For sale cheap, a fine lot of fossil fish and some very rare United States stamps. O. D. Walbridge, Marseilles, Ill. 12-3

BARGAIN U. S. STAMPS & INDIAN RELICS

100 varieties U S stamps	.25
1000 mixed fine U S	1.25
100 mixed revenue fine	1.50

INDIAN RELICS

Arrow points dozen	.30
Spear points "	.75
100 all different	7.50

Send stamp for out lines all post free

Sol. H. HAYES, Harrison, O., Hamilton Co

Stamps catalogueing one dollar to exchange for each five cent stamp of U. S. of 1847, Geo. O. Greene, Box 641, Princeton, Ill.

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Wishing to enlarge advantageously their collections

All Dealers *wishing to make good purchases should ask for a Specimen number of our*

Monthly Bulletin

sent free on application. Published on the 25th of every month, this Bulletin contains the designation and prices of new issues, also special offers in occasions, price list for sets at reduced prices and a very large

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PARIS EUROPE

10 CENT SETS

We believe that no young collector can afford to neglect this list. We know that many of these sets would cost you double the money if bought from sheets. We guarantee good clean stamps and no duplicates. We give a set of 5 Venezuela maps (cat. 42c) with each purchase of 50c or more. Postage 2c extra with order.

150 Foreign, 50 United States, 10 Animal Stamps.

15 Argentine.....15 Mexico.
6 Belg. Packet.....10 Nicaragua.
20 Canada.....5 Newfoundland.
6 China 1898.....10 Peru.
4 Corea 1900.....8 Philippinoes.
4 Corea 1903.....10 Porto Rico.
11 Dutch India.....20 Russia.
10 Egypt.....10 Salvador.
13 French Col.....3 Siam.
10 Guatemala.....30 Spain.
4 Hawaii.....30 Spain, 1902.
6 Hayti.....30 Sweden.
8 Jamaica.....10 Sweden off.
20 Japan.....9 Tunis.
15 Kings Hd's.....15 Turkey.
8 Mauritius.....10 Uruguay.
12 Japan 1888, including 1 yen
12 " 1888-1901.
4 " War Generals.
5 Servia 1890 o. g. (cat 32c.)
5 Venezuela maps (cat 42c.)
20 United States 1898 Revenues.
20 " " Envelopes, including 1853.
8 United States 1893, Columbian.
9 " " 1890.
6 " " American Rapid Telegraph.

YALE STAMP CO.,
DEP'T. A. ANN ARBOR, MICH.

LOOK Eclipse album 100 stamps, 100 hinges, 1 rare Newfoundland and 1 rare Peru to all sending 5c and asking for my approvals at 50 per cent. A. H. Heiland, 2904 Ramsay St., Baltimore, Md.

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A FINE BARGAIN WHILE THEY LAST.

25 fine different stamps of Mexico, Spain or Great Brittain and Colinies guaranteed to catalogue over $1.00 for 25 cents. These are fine stamps. No rubbish—Free with every order of $1.00 or over we will send you either 2 souvenir postal cards, views of Mexico or a stamp cataloging 20 cents or over. Also 50 all different stamps of Mexico for 90 cents, or 100 all different of Mexico for $4.00.

All orders for $1.00 or over registered free. Remit in bills or O. G. U. S. stamps. Reference: Guadalajara, Banking Co. S. A.

Loweree & Kaemmerlen,
39 MANZANO, GUADALAJARA, MEXICO.

GOOD STAMPS, catalogue 2c up to exchange with reliable collectors only, references. Address Chas Pape, Effingham, Ills.

PACKETS

200 different postage.....7c
500 " " 9c
100 " " 17c
40 Japan (mounted).....17c
20 var King's Head.....15c
20 var animal stamps.....17c
50 var unused stamps.....15c
50 var Australia.....17c
1000 hinges 8c. 4000 hinges.....25c
FREE 100 different postage to all applying for approvals at 50 per cent. Postage 2c extra.

GEO. C. KEMPER,
Philadelphia. 2551 N. 5th St., Penn.

Baseball. I have two of the best teams in the country, even if my players are the lowest salaried on the circuit.

ORIGINAL GUMS.		FINE CONDITIONS.	
3 c Agriculture c F	12	" 28 U. S. 2nd f	35
1 c Interior 3rd b	12	" 31 " " l. f	13
6c " l. f.	3	" 35 " " r. f.	32
15 c " R. F.	32	" 42 " " c. f	07
10 c Justice 1st b	1.00	" 43 " " s. s	08
6 c Navy c	40	30 c—1888—1st f	19
1c P. office S. S.	15	15 c Columbian 3rd f	13
12 " " 2nd b	38	30 c " C	18
2 c state P	35	50 c 1902 P	5

UMPIRE 3c ENVELOPES, EREEN AND RED, 13C EACH.

Ecuador 1896, set of 7 O. G.	18	Uraguay 113	2
Dom Rep 1902 " " 7 "	14	" 116	2
Honduras 1893 2-5 10 P.	22	" 117	5
Nicaragua 1869-1-2-5-O. G.	20	" 124	10
" 1878-1-2-5- "	12	" 125	12
" 1890 -50-1P-2P-	8	" 149	11
Paraguay 1884-1-2-5 O. G.	8	" 153	5

E. C. DODD, 332 South Ashland Ave., LAGRANGE, ILL.

Coin and Stamp

SPECIALS

10 civil war tokens all different	.45
5 hard times tokens " "	45
10 Canadian tokens " "	45
4 U S half cents, diff dates	80
10 U S large cents "	45
6 U S white cents "	30
Isabella quarters 1893	75
Columbian half dollars 1892	60
" " 1893	55
Lafayette dollars 1905	2 00
Po tland Ore., gold dollars 1904	2 00
3.00 gold 1879 rare	5.00
" " 1880 very rare	5.25
Last pair for 10.00	
Post card unused 1st issued	10
Entire un env. Scott 1515 cat 75c	35

Send wants in Brazilian stamps and get quotation. Add 10c to amount of order for postage and registration. New Illustrated coin book 10c.

Ben G. Green,

1533 Masonic Temple. Chicago.

Closing out at Cost and Stamps, Coins, Curios, etc.

M. L. RISHEL, McCook, Nebraska.

WHAT have you for 665—$1.00 and $2 00 U. S. Revenue stamps. (None with face value less than $1.00. Prefer Floradora tags.

S. W. Windmuller, 4924 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED! WANTED!

Dealers to send approval sheets of new issues and unused Colonials for Junior Philatelic Society. (Melbourne prompt remittances.) A. C. Frost, Secretary, 15 The Block Melbourne, Australia, References, James Bros., Canada, Toledo Stamp Co., Ohio., Marks Stamp Co. etc.

JAPAN.

1894 Wedding 2 varieties 5 cents.
1899-91 15 varities 20 cents.

FREE: Japanese Souvenir.
Price list on application.

D. WOOYENO,
205 Fifth Ave., - Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL—Guatamala 1902, complete only 45 cts. WABASH STAMP CO., Terre Haute, Indiana. 5-3

BARGAINS IN UNITED STATES.

	Catalogue Price	Our Price
1847 5c brown	$ .75	$ .35
" 10c black	4.50	1.95
1851 1c blue	.30	.12
" 5c red brown	10.00	4.00
" 10c green	.75	.30
" 15c black	2.00	.95
1857 1c Type II	1.00	.40
" 1c Type III	.15	.07
" 5c Type II	6.00	2.50
" 5c Type III	2.50	1.15
" 10c green	.35	.10
" 12c black	1.25	.50
" 24c lilac unused	6.00	2.00
" 30c orange	6.00	2.25
" 90c blue	30.00	12.00
1861 1c blue	.06	.02
" 5c buff	7.00	3.00
" 10c green	.15	.06
" 12c black	.50	.25
" 24c red lilac	1.00	.45
" 30c orange	.50	.25
" 90c blue	3.50	1.70
1862 2c Jackson	.06	.03
" 5c blk brown	.60	.25
" 15c black	.50	.25
" 24c lilac	.40	.20
1868 1c grill 11x13 M	2.00	.80
" 2c " "	.20	.10
" 3c " "	.04	.01
" 10c " "	.75	.30
" 12c " "	.50	.25
" 15c " "	4.00	1.50
" 1c " 9x13 M	.75	.25
" 2c " "	.10	.05
" 3c " "	.05	.01
" 5c " "	4.00	1.75
" 10c " "	.60	.25
" 12c " "	.50	.25
" 15c " "	1.00	.40
" 24c " "	5.00	1.75
" 30c " "	3.50	1.50
" 90c " "	12.00	5.00
1869 1c Franklin	.60	.25
" 2c Horseman	.15	.07

	Cat. Price	Price
1869 3c Locomotive used		.01
" 1c unused	.75	.25
" 6c Washington	.65	.30
" 10c Coat of Arms	.85	.40
" 12c Steamship	.65	.30
" 15c L of Columbus	1.50	.70
" 15c " variety	3.50	1.50
" 24c Dec of Indep	5.00	2.05
" 30c Coat of Arms	3.00	1.20
" 90c Lincoln	15.00	7.50
1870 1c grill	.50	.25
" 2c "	.10	.02
" 3c "	.05	.03
" 6c "	3.00	1.25
" 7c "	3.00	1.25
1871 1c ultram	.15	.05
" 7c verm	.65	.30
" 10c brown	.15	.05
" 12c violet	.50	.20
" 15c orange	.75	.30
" 24c purple	1.50	.70
" 30c black	.40	.15
" 90c carmine	1.25	.55
1887 3c vermillion	.10	.05
1888 5c indigo	.04	.02
" 30c orange	.40	.20
" 90c purple		.55
1889 15c or 30c		.04
90c orange, beauties		.30

1893 Columbian 15c for 12c, 30c for 20c, 50c for 30c, $1.00 for $1.40.
" Columbian $2 to $5 unused at face.

1895 50c orange	.15	.05
" 1.00 black	.50	.23

" 2.00 for 95c, $5.00 for $1.60.

1898 Omaha's 1 to 10c set 15c
" " 50c for 14c, $1 for 75c
" $2.00 brown $1.35

1902 Pan American complete 12c

1902 1 2 3 10 50c unused o g fine catalogue value $1.35 complete for 25c.

1900 maps ½ to 1 peso 9 varieties complete set unused catalog value $3.25 price 60 cents.

I buy stamp collections and pay the highest prices. $10,000 ready to buy collections. Write me before selling elsewhere.

JOSEPH F. NEGREEN, *128 EAST 23D ST., NEW YORK CITY.*

HAVE YOU EVER

Had an opportunity to buy the best colored post cards at such prices as these?

12 California Views	16c
10 California Views (Tinseled)	20c
10 Comic	10c
10 St. Louis Exposition	12c
6 Lewis & Clark Exposition	10c
1 Orangewood Card	6c

FOREIGN! FOREIGN! FOREIGN!

The following sets are different from the ordinary, and for imported cards are above the average in quality and type. Your choice of any set for 20 cents.

Dutch Art, Rustic Scenes, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian Aquasimile Series, from original paintings, or Ten Assorted Foreign.

W. A IMBLER,

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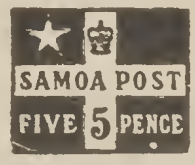
Stamps.

100 Honduras, etc., a stamp album and catalogue of thousands of great bargains, illustrated, all for a 2c stamp. Think of it!

Free to every new agent—a booklet telling how to scientificall repair damaged stamps, make watermark revealer, etc. Latest catalogue of the stamps of all nations, illustrated. 10c. Big album for over 1200 stamps, 10c. Largest retail importers. Immense stock. The Hill Stamp Co Box B, So End, Boston, Mass

LOOK. $4 worth for only $1. Send at once. Contains:—2 inches add. space in Badger. Stamp notes valued at $2.00; 100 Approval sheets at 16; 100 Approval sheets Return blanks at 20. 1 year sub. to Badger Stamp Notes, at 15. 1000 mixed stamps, 18; 100 diff. stamps 10; 1 inch adv. in West. $1.00.—$3.82. All above prepaid for $1 M. O. Send at once. Address Dept. R. S. C., Wm Krager, 30 Clifton Ave., Chicago, Ill.



50 dif stamps	08c
1881, 5c collect N. Am. Rapid Tel	03c
1881, 5c duplicate Am Rapid Tel	03c
5c Northern Mutual	02c
10c " "	03c
20c " "	04c
25c " "	05c
5c to 25e complete	10c
1c Canton China	01c
1000 hinges	08c

Postage Extra

A. L. CANNON,

1116 N. 21st Street,

PARSONS - - KANSAS.

Stamps on approval. 60 per cent discount. Herbert Maas, Ashland, Va.

A "SQUARE" DEAL

IN COINS.

U. S. Dollars.

Dated either 1798-1799, or 1800, each $2.45 or any two $4.75. The three dates for.... **$7.00.**

Isabella

Quarter, a legal coin and the only U. S. coin bearing the head of a foreign Monarch, price **75c.**

Large Cents

Five different cents, all dated before 1830 price..... **25c**

Gold Dollars

Small types $2.00, Large types $1.90, or the two types for..... **$3.75.**

Half Dollars

From different dates from 1803 to 1835, only...**$3.00.**

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Dollars, in bright new condition,..... ..... **$2.00.**

Souvenir

Medals. Two of the most interesting and handsome medals ever issued. Price for the two.. ..... **50c.**

Fractional

Currency. Set of 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, and 50c for.. .... **$3.00.** Very rare.

Old Spanish

Dollars. (Size of U. S. dollar,) very interesting and curious, price..... **85c.**

Postage and Registration extra.

FREE: A hundred page coin book to every purchaser of one dollar or over.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect or your money back.

B. MAX MEHL,
NUMISMATIST,
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SHELLS FROM GOLDEN GATE.

A simple collection of lovely shells with illustrated catalog post free 25 cents.

FLORENCE E. FULLER.

San Francisco, Calif. Box 2459, Send 2c stamp for interesting catalog of wild flowers, sea weeds, Curios, Indian relics, stamps and illustrated catalog.

ONLY 10 CENTS.

You will be surprised and delighted with the 26 varieties of U. S. and foreign stamps we will send for only 10 cents. It is something special. We lose money on every packet sold but expect to win new friends on the deal and friendship is better than wealth.

100 varieties Foreign	6c
200 varieties Foreign	22c
300 varieties Foreign	47c
400 varieties Foreign	70c
*60 varieties Foreign	32c
1000 mixed Foreign	24c

HINGES FREE WITH Every order. Fine Approval selections for your references. 8000 hinges in stock.

PRICE LIST
FREE.

Look up our page ad in last WEST. Prices still hold good and orders filled promptly, Souvenir cards. Mississippi river views 3 for 10c complete set of Keokuk cards 30c.

Eagle Stamp House, Keokuk, Iowa,

The Water Power City.

20 SHARES of stock ($20.) to exchange for good 5x7 camera, coins, Ind. relics, seashells or best offers.

B. A. GILLHAM,
GREENE. - IOWA.

SURPRISE YOURSELF
Send 25c for a Fountain Pen
AND YOU WON'T REGRET

50 diff foreign stamps	7c
1 doz post cards of N Y	15c
1 dater good for years	15c

JULIUS JANKER
120 East 4th St,
NEW YORK

Money Loaned on Stamps

OR STAMP COLLECTIONS

F. MICHAEL, 258 W. Madison St., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Member A. P. A. and C. P. S.

13 var Canada free to all applicants for approvals inclosing 4c return postage.
20c olive green King head .06
123 & 5 jubilee 12
R. YOUNG. Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg. Canada.

TWO FOR ONE.

By special arrangement with the most go-ahead and largest of British papers

The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser, we will register any subscriber to WEST as a subscriber to the above named paper for one year on payment of 25c or 1 shilling extra, sent with renewal or with new subscription.

The Philatelic Chronicle is one of the largest philatelic papers in England and has the largest circulation. We can offer then

The Philatelic Chronicle with Advertiser as Sup. and the WEST for 65c a year post free

Advertisers can have their advertisements in both countries at 4s or $1 per inch for one insertion, or 8s or $2 per inch for three insertions, giving by far the largest philatelic circulation in the world.

The Philatelic Publishing Co., Fentham Dd., Handsworth, Birmingham, Eng., or American Agent, L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb., U. S. A.

Send card for sample copy to publisher in England.

THIS OFFER CAN'T LAST,

Hurry Up!

LAND OF PHARAOH!

100 dollars worth information Several dollars worth goods post free and registered Genuine dead loss to secure new customers.

Complete set, 9, latest unique Asiatic Trade Stamps 1st issue, face value 52½ cts., with their use and history in print.

GIVEN FREE

with following for 2 dollars, bills, postal, or P. O. O. Ancient sacred scarab from heart cavity, good luck stone from under tongue of Egyptian Mummy, their histories, deceased's name, title anciently hieroglyphically engraved on them, catalogue price $2.50, 2 Albums eastern views, 2 Oriental cabinet photos, 2 Palestine photos, 12 Oriental art picture post cards of Mummies, Antiquities, etc., "Marvellous Eastern Tales, 19 Illus, wonder chapters on idols, devils, yashmaks, "Khedive's Favours." 299 histories, facts, details of Orient's strangest objects, mummy wheat, sacred curios, Jerusalem, Madagascar manna, ancient mines, mummies, "Spoiling the Egyptian, race Suicide, Oriental lightning sore foot cure, free formula best rheumatism cure, abundant hair oriental method, etc., etc., only 2 dollars. 5 cents on your letter please. Write name and address plainly.

ANDERSON-NEARY, JONES & COMPANY

ALEXANDRIA - EGYPT

American Emporium and Curio dealers established 10 years, Registered Members Association American M. O. M. etc. Highest bank, Commercial and American references.

The Philatelic West.

Established 1895

Combines the N. Y. & Omaha Philatelist, The Photo Bulletin, Metropolis and Curio Monthly.

Illustrated Monthly Magazine Published at Superior, Nebr., U. S. A.

Official Organ of the Following Societies, Aggregating Over 20,000 Members.

American Camera Club Exchange, Stamp Collectors' Protective Assn. of America, Spanish-American Philatelic Society, International Souvenir Card Exchange, Stamp Dealers' Protective Association, American Society of Curio Collectors, American Society of Young Scientists, Hawkeye Camera Club, Postal Camera Club, Universal Photographers' Society, World-Wide Photo Exchange, Natural History Photo Society, Nebraska Philatelic Society, Subscription Stamp Society, Nebraska Camera Club, Kansas City and Kansas Philatelic Society, Southern Philatelic Association, American Souvenir Card Exchange Club, Metropolitan Philatelic Association, Inter-State Philatelic Association, New York American Fiscal or Revenue Society, Canadian Philatelic Society, Montana Philatelic Society, Union Souvenir Card Society, St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society, Pacific Souvenir Card Collectors' Society.

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E. H. WILKINSON, Managing Editor, 210 So. 30th St., Omaha, Neb.

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CURIO: ROY F. GREENE, Arkansas City, Kas.
DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY: REV. L. G. DORPAT, Box 37, Wayside, Wis.
NUMISMATICS: F. E. ELLIS, 115 North 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.
PHILOCARTY: MISS M. KELLER, Juneau, Wis., R. R. 1.
REPRESENTATIVE NEW ENGLAND STATES: C. W. BROWN, Watertown, Mass.
WOMAN COLLECTORS' DEPT.: MISS VERNA WESTON HANWAY, Dallas, Pa., Box 156.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: 50c per year; 3 years, $1; postage free in the U. S., Canada, Mexico. Other countries $1, 4 shillings, 4 marks, 5 francs or 5 pesetas.

Send money in a safe way. If you send stamps send lowest value, not over 5c face. Money sent in unregistered letter will be at remitter's risk.

Interesting manuscripts, items, suggestions and good half-tone, zinc and electro cuts always solicited. The publisher is always glad to receive for examination illustrated articles. If the photographs are sharp, the articles short and the facts authentic, the contributions will receive special attention.

THE WEST disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its contributors.

ADVERTISING RATES 10c A LINE. Lower rates based on length of time and amount of space.

Advertising copy should reach us before the 15th, or 5th if proof is required.

The WEST is of unequalled value as an advertising medium. It covers territory that no other paper enters, and has the largest field of any. Official organ of 36 prominent societies. THE OLDEST COLLECTORS' PAPER IN AMERICA PUBLISHED BY A NON-DEALER. The largest paid circulation—comparison of subscription books invited. Considering results and circulation, the WEST is the cheapest monthly for the advertiser's use. The longer you stay, the better it pays. An experiment solicited.

Editorial Improvements.

Anyone who has experienced the worry and care attendant to the publication of a magazine the size of the WEST will appreciate how pleased we are to be able to announce that the WEST will hereafter be printed in its own plant. Commencing with this number, the WEST is issued from the office of the Superior Journal, in which publication we are interested. The Journal is issued daily and weekly and is the largest and oldest Newspaper in southern Nebraska. The WEST's motto "The Largest, Oldest and Best" also fits the Journal nicely.

When your favorite magazine (the WEST, of course) is a little off typographically speaking, remember that it is no small task to issue 100 pages month after month and do it for the insignificant sum of 50c or less a year from each subscriber. There isn't much in it, to be sure. Our last number was the smallest in years, about half of the reading matter and ads being ommitted through an unhappy misunderstanding with a new printer. But this won't happen, again, and we can promise our readers a bigger and better WEST and a closer observance of our publication than has heretofore been possible.

One of the best 25c or 1sh books we have seen is "The Postage Stamps of Hayti," a descriptive handbook by Fred J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society. Illustrated. London: Charles Nissen & Co., 77, High Holborn, W. C., England. It will pay all or any reader to send for a copy.

A Stampic "Find"

[After "My Trundle Bed."]

By Elma Iona Locke

As I rummaged through the attic.
  Listening to the falling rain,
Up there straightway rose a vision
  Of the stamps that I should gain.
O, the stamps that I had dreamed of,
  Tucked away in box and chest:
Oft I'd dreamed of all those treasures,
  Now the object of my quest

Sorting over chests and boxes,
  Which with dust were thickly spread,
Spied I soon a pack of letters
  Fondly tied with silken thread,
Loving tokens, fondly cherished,
  Worn by reading, stained with tears:
Treasured by some heart half broken:
  Yellowed now by passing years.

Tenderly I laid the missives
  In their long accustomed bed,
Tied the worn and yellowed pages
  With their faded silken thread,
Then with thoughts subdued, yet hopeful
  Turned I to less treasured store,
Soon my wild dreams philatelic
  All were realized, and more.

From a widely scattered family
  Letters came from far and near,
Bearing priceless gems, I soon find
  All the early Locals here,
Alexandria, New Haven,
  Brattleboro, Millbury, too,
Baltimore, by James Buchanan
  Still the chase do I pursue,

Here's one from a Western uncle,
  "A "St. Louis"—can it be?
And a widely wandering traveler
  Sent gems, unknowing, 'cross the sea.
How I gloat now o'er my treasures,
  Almost too good does it seem,
Then, I find the vision fading:
  Alas! 'twas but another dream,

Nebraska Philatelic Society.

Nebraska's Pride.

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGEST STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

Pres.—E. H. Wilkinson, Omaha, Sta. C.
Vice-Pres.—F. B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.
Sec'y-Treas.—L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
Sales Supt.—Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.
Attorney—H. Whipple, Omaha, N. Y. Life Bldg.
Trustees—W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel; Hopson & Brown, Omaha, Neb.

NEW MEMBERS

E E Pearce, Diller

Z F Raymond, Diller

APPLICATION

E Pearson, So Omaha, ref Brodstone

No reports from officers. It is now time to get ready for nominations and we hope to hold the state meeting during Ak-Sar-Ben at Omaha this fall. Members send in your nominations for officers.

Probabilities in the Indian Stamp World.

LAS BELA. A friend of mine at Karachi (near Las Bela) informs me that the stock of state stamps is exhausted and that it is under consideration whether the issue of state stamps should not be stopped, and British India stamps be introduced.

HYDERABAD. I am informed that a new one anna stamp will shortly be issued, color red.

BRITISH INDIA. The government of India have submitted a proposal to the secretary of state for India for the unification of the 1 anna postal and receipt stamps. If approved by the latter offices, it is understood that the present ½ anna and 1 anna postage stamps will be surcharged "postage and revenue" till the NEW stamps for postage AND revenue can be issued.

Southern Philatelic Association.

OFFICERS

President Charles Roemer, San Antonio, Tex.
Vice-Pres., F. Fuessel, St. Louis, Mo.
Int. Secy., H. Fenton, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Librarian, Dr. R. L. Allen, Waynesville, N. C.
Counterfeit Dept., F. Noyes, Alice, Texas.
Attorney, F. D. Goedhue, Cincinnati, O.
Purchasing Agent, H. S. Vandaburg Lithgow, New York.
Secy-Treas., W. P. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.
Sales Supt., Chas. Waring, Knoxville, Tenn.
Trustees, H. A. Herzog and H. G Askew. of Austin, Texas.
Official Organ, The WEST.

Secy-Treasurer's Report.

APPLICATION

E J Runner, Stanley, Kansas, age 15, student, references J B Horn and W P Kelley.

Fellow members:

It is now getting time to discuss our next convention. Should like to hear from members about place of convention. Join the Southern Philatelic Ass'n and use a fine sales dept and a good official organ. W. P. KELLLY, Secy-Treas,
3222 Peery Ave. Kansas City, Mo

Join The American Fiscal Stamp Association.

Devoted to the collecting of foreign revenues, etc. No dues. Few by-laws, and but little expense. No tedious exchange, something better. For particulars write to Oscar T. Hartman, Ex. Mg., 734 E. 26 Ave., Denver, Colorado, or L. Brodstone, Superior, Nebraska.

The Woman and the Philatelic World.

By Verna Weston Hanway

The eternal feminine is a subject permitting of much variety, and is therefore of much popularity among the writers of today. Philatelic writers have proved no exception to the general rule—which assertion is proven by the manifold essays that have appeared and are appearing upon the whys and wherefores of the woman in relation to collecting.

A well known English philatelic writer, Mr. E. Heginbottom, renewed the oft discussed tale in an essay a short time ago (that was par excellence, read before various English societies and published in a number of journals). A portrait of the essay was given over to deploring the lack of interest taken in philatelic societies, exhibitions, etc., by English women.

This has been a subject of much interest to me. As a woman and a philatelist I will now lift the veil that has shrouded this subject. Why women are publicly inactive as philatelic club women, why the hobby is as a rule carried on in the seclusion of the home, and why women are not more numerous as philatelists I will endeavor to explain—as far as the subject will permit of an explanation.

There are many million women in this world of ours, and these millions embrace all classes and varieties of intellect and social position. It is a liberal estimate to consider that three women out of every ten thousand are collectors. And when one considers what types are embraced in ten thousand women the estimate appears almost too liberal. There are those who are too frivolous, too busy, too ignorant to collect—those who have not the money, patience and have never even heard of the various collectible articles, or if they have, have never even considered the pleasure and benefits to be found in a collection. And probably one woman in twenty thousand is a stamp collector; one out of every thirty a collector of some advancement, in other words a philatelist. Think of it! In six hundred thousand women there is only one woman who will boldly announce to a mocking world her interest. I almost fear even this seemingly low estimate could not be verified. It is like looking for a needle in a hay stack to find a woman who is a thorough philatelist.

But what lessons these few women learned. One of the first is not to expect chivalry from her philatelic brethren. Let me relate a little incident that will serve as an illustration. Some time ago a certain dealer sent me a selection of very good stamps. Among them was a stamp which I cannot at present recollect—suffice it to be said that it was a faded red labeled as pink. What was the object? Merely a trifling difference of twelve dollars in value!

Little incidents of this nature tend to make the philatelic woman rather sarcastic and over-cautious in her dealings with her "brothers". It is

sometimes the case that she is so without reason. Experience, however, is her excuse in these instances —for experience has taught her that business principles will ofttimes overrule the chivalrous.

But in justice to the exceptions I will state that personally I have enjoyed many a pleasurable and profitable correspondence and exchange with my philatelic brethren. In several instances it was probably so on acccount of a little mistake about my sex—I will not venture to make a positive statement upon the subject however. I may be prejudiced, but I plead the plea of the rest of my sex—experience!

Sometimes the correspondence takes an amusing aspect. I recollect an occasion when a rather illiterate man described his collection, his income, his home and his relations, then made the modest request that I should share these possessions. Sometimes a callow youth becomes sentimental to the point of being amusing—or boring! But I am digressing.

It is a fact, that will not permit of argument, that the woman prefers to collect quietly and unobtrusively. The reasons are obvious. A dislike to excitement in instances where philately is used as a recreation and a tonic for the leisure moments, A shrinking from being voted as "peculiar" by the rest of womankind, and a dislike to rubbing elbows with all sorts of men—and women. The latter reason often deters the woman from taking an active interest in societies and exhibitions. I think it would be better for the interests of the hobby and for the interests of the woman, if she would overcome these objections.

To return to Mr. Heginbottom—he says: "Encourage philately therefore more among our sisters, for is it not a fact that in a pursuit where women enter there is a strong tendency to raise its moral tone. Exceptions there are, but the fact remains that women, as a rule, rarely enter into any hobbies or societies, etc., where men are recognized leaders unless some strong social status of respectability is attached to them, and inasmuch as this status is in every way applicable to our organizations, why should our fair sex not join then in greater numbers than they do at present?"

Mr. Heginbottom presents the subject in a lucid and reasonable manner. There are, I think, some thousands of women philatelists who could gain a much larger amount of enjoyment than they do from the hobby. Then there are many million women who, if they could be brought to see and know what our hobby really is, could give their lives the variety that is the spice of life, and developes into happy, contented womanhood. Then there are the millions of young girls—girls of intellect and money; who now fritter their lives away upon dancing, matinees, novels, etc., etc., in the usual harmless dissipations of the girl and young woman.

Ah, would that I had the thousand league boots of the fairy tales!

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CURIO COLLECTORS.

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kas.
Vice-Presidents—Jacob Weigel, North Pasadena, Cal.; Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. F. May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.
Official Organ—The WEST.
Cost of Membership—Initiation fee, 25 cents; annual dues, 50 cents. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month.
Department of Mineralogy — Forest Gaines, Glendive, Mont.
Department of Conchology and Entomology (Marine Atlantic Division) —Prof. C. Abbot Davis, 1121 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.
Department of Postmarks — J. L. Wheeler, 72 Comstock Ave., Providence, R. I.
Department of War Relics — A. H. Bailey, Superintendent, Marietta, Ga.
Department of Numismatics — E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.
Department of Archaelogy—Arthur B. Coover, Superintendent, Roxabell, O.
Department of Birds and Mammals—
Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, East Peru, Ia.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members, as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members.

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE A. S. OF C. C.

We have had some pretty bad jokes played on us by compositors, but never quite so bad as the one in our April message. We really meant to perform the surgical operation on the "list" instead of the "members." A few corrections are due the parties most concerned. Mr. Young should be credited with $1.00 worth of stationery instead of 50c, and the secretary vice versa. In the list of renewals Beals should be Beck, High should be Hugh, and Mekull should be Mekeel. We are personally indebted to the following for their souvenirs or words of encouragement; Coover of Ohio, Mrs. Bullard of Washington, Lewis of California, Reynolds of Florida, Thies of Maryland, Gomez of New York, Mason of Oregon and Mrs. Ferris of New York. Mr. H. G. Brown of Portland, Ore., 5th and Alden streets, formerly of Spokane, Wash., remembered us with some very handsome souvenir postal cards advertising the Portland exposition. One double postal when opened displays a fan of exquisite workmanship. In the same package came a beautiful specimen of wood decorated in pyrography and bearing a picture of the Forestry building. Mr. W. K. Moorehead, the well known Archaeologist, sent a generous and valuable donation to our scientific library of some of his publications. Among them were Tonda; The Dairy of the Archaeological Collector; Exploration of Jacob's Cavern, Mo.; Discussion as to Cooper from the Mounds, and a paper that we trust may be reprinted in West, as every collector ought to read it, Commercial vs. Scientific Collecting. Mr. Moorehead spent the month of May in archaeological work in Cavetown, Md. Messrs. Smith of New York, Guetzmacher of Wisconsin, Gaines of Montana and Coover of Ohio are busy working for new members. Mr. Coover has had some fine letterheads printed to advertise the work of the Society. Wouldn't this be a good suggestion for other members to follow? He has another progressive idea that we hope to see put in operation, but will speak of that later. If any of our members have two large stuffed birds, a Turkish scimiter, or old fire arms with a history that they wish to dis-

pose of, please communicate with us; we may be able to help you place them. There are about 40 who have failed to respond, so far, to the letters sent out. We know that some one has recieved these letters, for our address was on every envelope. In a few months all who fail to respond will be dropped, and if reinstated will be taken as new members. So it will be cheaper for such to respond at once if they wish to retain their membership. Will all who have paid Wm. Warner, Jr., of East St. Louis, Ill., in the past six months send me word? We don't want to speak ill of anyone, but in this case such information is due the Society, as well as Mr. Brodstone. We are happy to know that our Official Organ has a permanent home at last in Superior, Neb. Mr. Brodstone is putting in a mailing machine that will greatly facilitate his work in sending out the magazine. Mr. Phillip Weller of Cuba, Mo., writes that he has just added 117 arrow points to his collection.

Fraternally,

F. MAY TUTTLE.

Osage, Iowa, May 15, 1905.

MAY REPORT.

Renewals.

124. Elmer S. Sears, 139 High St., Fall River, Mass.
30. Thomas G. King, Andover, Mass.
58. S. W. McClintic, Winterset, Ia.
311. Clarence P. DeKay, Florida, N. Y.
78. Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.
290. H. S. Reed, Redmond, Wash.
105. C. M. Goethe, 2615 K. St., Sacramento, Cal.
116. C. E. Briggs, Lisbon, Ia.
107. Roy H. Bullis, 416 Fourth Ave. West, Kalispell, Mont.
119. M. L. Coleman, Mt. Vernon, Ill., collects minerals, Indian relics, small arms, in addition to his former hobby, coins.
211. Robt. P. King, Erie, Pa., collects paper money, coins, presidential medals, Lincoln silk badges, Lincoln war cents, store cards, Confederate paper money.
324. Geo. R. Sawyer, Box 11, Davenport, Wash.
512. W. B. Mitchell, Box 24, Santa Anna, Texas. General collector; specialty, Indian relics.
459. Robt. T. Gentry, Sonora, Ky., age 39. Occupation, banker. Collects Indian and prehistoric relics, coins, medals, paper money, war relics, papers, antiques, fossils. Specialty, Indian relics, coins, books, papers.
515. Cyrus McMichael, Conneaut Lake, Pa. Age 34. Occupation, R. F. D. mail carrier. Collects coins, stamps, Indian relics, Confederate bills.
493. Albert Everitt, Escondido, Cal. Age 24. Occupation, rancher. Will exchange minerals.
482. P. O. Fryklund, Eddy, Minn. Age 32. Occupation, tailor. General collector. Specialty, Indian relics.
558. J. L. Boyer, Grant Center, Ia. Age 32. Occupation, railway agent. Collects stamps, Indian relics, animal skulls, sea shells.
598. R. D. Steuart, 505 N. Calhoun St., Baltimore, Md.
384. C. E. Johnson, Montgomery, Mo., Box 177.
241. Brevoort, Butler, Brevoort, Miss.
55. C. Abbott Davis, 1131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.
400. Julius A. Warner, Prospect Hill, N. C.
247. A. W. Van Leer, 1008 N. E. St., Bloomington, Ill.
90. Phillip Weller, Cuba, Mo.
89. Geo. W. Davis, St. James, Mo.
345. Wm. Erickson, 3712 N. 20th St., Omaha, Neb.
403. Miss A. Davis, 62 Market Place, Romford, Essex, England. Collects natural history, geological and mineral specimens, shells, stamps and curios.
465. Mary L. Page, Box 463, Olympia, Wash. Will exchange shells.
65. Arthur Chamberlain, 222 West 67th St., New York City, N. Y.
339. Thos. C. Horne, 652 Potter Ave., Milwaukee, Ore.
296. George D. Barnes, 900 Kirky Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
195. W. H. Godley, Ponoka, Alberta, Canada.
202. Albert Carter, Serena Wharf, Carpenteria, Cal.

[Continued on third page after this.]

"FISCAL NOTES."

By Otto T. Hartman.

Have you ever considered what you can collect in the size and shape of an ordinary (small or large, round, triangular or square) postage stamp? Here is a list:

1—Postage stamp; regular, provisioned, official, commerative, speculative, precancelled.

2—Due stamps.

3—Newspaper stamps; for single paper and in bulk by weight.

4—Special delivery; balloon post, dromedary, bicycle, etc.

5—Parcel post.

6—Officially sealed, etc.; registration stamps or stickers.

7—Local; authorized or private.

8—Reprints; government or private.

9—Counterfeits; imitations, fake issues, fake cancellations, fake surcharges.

10—Telegraph; telegraph, collect, franks.

11—Revenues; for all kind of purposes.

12—Railway and steamship stamps.

13—Exposition stickers; authorized or private.

14—Trade marks; copyright or not.

15—Seals of towns, magistrates, departments, etc.

Anything else?

What stamps have been in continuous use for years?

I did not consider perforations, water marks or slight differences in color, but change in color or re-engraving would make a diferent issue.

Italy, 1863, 2 cent, orange and red, 33 years.

England, 1864, 1 penny, red, 27 years.

Denmark, 1874, 8 ore, carmine and slate, 25 years.

France, 1877, 15 cent, blue, 23 years.

Chili, 1883, 5 centavos, blue, 1 years

Russia, 1890, 7 kopec, blue, 15 years.

Norway, 1890, 10 ore, rose red, 14 years.

Sweden, 1891, 10 ore, carmine, 14 years.

Switzerland, 1882, 10 cent, red, 23 years.

Japan, 1883, 2 ren, 11 years.

Germany, 1889, whole series, 1 years.

Mexico, 1886, 5 cent, blue, 9 years.

New So. Wales, 1888, 1 penny, violet, 9 years.

2 pence, South Australia, is a long-timer, too.

The array of design is wonderful in the field of revenue stamps or bands. From the crudest to the work of a master hand. Each country has its characteristic trait. It is there, but hard to explain. The United States gives prominence to the bust of presidents, statesmen, etc. On English fiscals the head of Queen Victoria is conspicuous. Brazil likes the five-pointed star. Japan and Turkey have specialties of their own. Heraldy plays a very important part in the design, so much that you can hardly find a country where it is not used. These heraldric emblems give a distinct caste, and are a great help to locate the revenue stamp of a country.

France offers a nice field for the foreign revenue collector. Nothing very scarce, excepting perhaps those surcharged varieties "'deux decime en sus" on Dimension and Effectide Commerce stamps caused by the war of 1870-71.

In E. de C. stamps you distinguish five different types and about twelve issues, caused mainly by the change of tax rates.

1860 Commerce seated, 1864 head of Napoleon, 1872 star, 1874 two figures, small values; 1877, small values in oval; 1880, large values in oval; 1881, perforated; 1892 head of Liberty.

Under impot 22x25 you find some odd values like 1.73, $1.86, $3.60, $4.65, etc.

NOTES FROM EUROPE.

By J. C. Auf der Heide.

I hope the readers of The West have not forgotten me. Good work, lively stamp business, etc., was the cause that I for a long period could not find time to write any notes. As Holland is but a very small part of the whole world and has only four millions inhabitants, one cannot write notes every month, notes which are of interest for stamp collectors.

The new 1½ and 2½ Gldn. of Curacao and Siamame have been sent to the colonies. They are pretty large stamps, with the head of Queen Wilhelmina and printed in only one color.

Collectors of postcards will be glad to hear that a new postcard will appear in Holland, only valuable in the post circle of a town or village. I mean a card as the German 2 pf. postcard. This card will have the value of 1¼ cent—¼ cent for the card, makes 1½ cent Dutch—about ½ cent American currency.

Then we have got a new postage due stamp of ½ cents, ultramarine, only in the 1st type. As the greater part of the readers may know as the 1st type is the commonest. The 3d, other types do not exist, is better and of a darker color. This last shade is now obsolete.

The greatest news is the following: The new edition of postage stamps for the Dutch Indies, with the head of the queen, of which only have appeared the following values:

10c., gray.
20r., dark greenish gray.
25c., violet.
30c., red-brown.
50c., carmine.

Now are the values of 10 and 20c. of almost the same color, so that one could know that one of the two had to be retired, as mistakes were unavoidable. Those who have thought so, and bought up the 20c, which stamp, during the little that it has been in use, always has been very scarce, can now make good business. This stamp is now sold at 12-25cts., American. Since about one month it is obsolete and may not be sold to the public. **All remaining copies will be surcharged in red** and **changed** in stamps of **10 cents.** As the stock is not great ,this new surcharge will be a good stamp.

Now we expect to receive every day a new 20c. stamp in another color.

Servian stamps, with the mask of the assasinated king, are eagerly bought up here and many collectors deplores to have too small a purse to buy a complete set, which is now sold at about 3-4 dollars.

A new firm of stamp dealers has been established here under the name of "Globe Stamp Company," R. T. Howells and P. P. Parker, a pair of young Dutchmen, who think business will be more successful in Holland under an American or English name than under a firm in our own language. Time will learn if they are right.

The new labels advertising the Exhibition of Liege (Belgium) have come to hand, and many a stamp dealer sells much of these artistic "etiquettes." ¼

About philatelic literature there is not much to tell. One paper comes, another goes, and so on, as philatelic publishing always has been. A great trouble for the Dutch philatelic press, a trouble that does not exist in greater countries, is that most civilized countries, is that most civilized Dutchmen can **read**, besides their native tongue, at least two or three lan-

guage. German goes first with most people, who know that language, then follows French, and for every one who is the better business, English is the language that is loved most.

There are a great many stamp collectors in Holland and Colonies, who does not possess more than one philatelic paper, not in their own language, but in the German language Mrs. Senf's paper, with 14,000 subscribers, is at the top.

I just read in Gibbbon's Stamp Weekly that copies of No. 2 of this paper now being in London, 2s 6d per copy. Be on the lookout collectors of phitaletic literature!

There is a boom in fiscals these last months. Collectors are eagerly looking for the higher values of the older Dutch fiscal stamps. The values from fls. 10 up are the most looked for, but are seldom met with.

I hope to write new notes soon.

Amer can Society of Curio Collectors Concluded.

100. M. L. Burgan, Sharpsburg, Md
471. Le Roy F. Spurlin, Iowa Falls, Ia. Collects stamps, postal cards, coins, medals, paper money, curios, relics, illustrated postal cards, photographs.
309. H. G. Brown, 5th and Adler St. Portland, Ore.
324. Geo. R. Swayne, Box 11, Davenport, Wash.

Resignations.

301. E. S. Johnson, La Fayette, Ore.
143. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind
288. F. P. Storm, St. Louis, Mo.
283. J. A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.
38. Ellis Chandlee, Roanoke, Va.
274. Chas. Allen, Grand Forks, N D.
182. C. D. Perry, Hanover, Conn.
402. Carrie M. Innes, 110 Hancock St., Somerville, Mass.
401. J. H. Fountain, 1027 Overton St., Los Angeles, Cal.
255. Jonkheer Van Kinschat, Domberg, Holland.

Applications.

James Murrel, Salem, Ill. Age 35. Occupation, farmer. Collects shells, woods, postal cards, autographs, coins, medals, stamps, books, papers. Ref. West.

W. J. Fulmer, 128 Orlando St., Buffalo, N. Y. Age 39. Occupation, millwright. General collector. Ref., Geo. A. Smith, N. Y.

H. W. Crosby, Hastings, Minn. Age 30. Occupation, photographer. Collects Indian relics, sea shells. Ref., J. J. Rettinger, Minn.

I. H. Whyte, D. D. S. E., Downingtown, Pa. Ref., Archibald Crozier.

NEW MEMBERS.

597. J. W. Miller, Ste. Luce, Rimonski, Co., Quebec, Canada. General collector.
20. Chas. S. Rybolt, Mulberry, Ohio.
9. P. P. Mekeel, 420 Cardillac, Mich.
570. Geo. A. Smith, Oakfield, N. Y.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Howes Norris, Jr., Cottage City, Mass., instead of Vineyard Haven.

J. M. Henderson, 13½ E. State St., Columbus, Ohio. Formerly 31½ High St.

Albert Carter, Serena Wharf, Carpenteria, Cal., formerly of Los Angeles.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ARCHEOLOGY OF THE A. S. OF C. C.

Fellow Members of the A. S. of C. C.:

I accepted the position of superintendent of Department of Entomology, and later of Conchology, with the express agreement that all specimens submitted were to become my property (to be turned into the museum). Now, collectors from all over the country are mailing me heavy packages of shells marked "to be identified and returned." In the first place the shells selected are not typical but freaks, waterworn or juvenile, and no return postage is enclosed. Notice is hereby given that all such packages will be consigned to the waste basket at once. I am always glad to exchange shells, and never have had any trouble in exchanges with members of the A. S. of C. C., but I can not waste time identifying trash.

Respectfully submitted,

C. ABBOTT DAVIS.

Some More Solitary Stamps

E. S. Coates

In a former article I treated a few solitary stamps. I now propose to give a full list of these stamps and if our editor will permit—here it is:

Of course if we take all the solitary local U. S., we would have a big study all by itself; but of foreign, I give a list of those stamps which I think would be interesting. Of course many may differ from me, but as "Locksley" said in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," "A man can but do his best, etc." These stamps if taken alone and studied, would be very interesting the same; are rather expensive.

1. Brazil, 1865-70, War stamp for Navy. 2. Chili, 1894 return receipt stamp. 3. Colombia (Honda Provisional 1896.) 4. Republic of Caka, 1873. 5. Egypt official, 1892. 6. Italy (for use in Tripoli) 1901. 7. Petu (Apurimac, 1885 — Agicactia 1881—Pisco, 1884—) 8. Russia Local for City of St. Petersburg, 1863. 9. Russia for Poland, 1860. 10. Spain, 1869 Private Postage Stamps. 11. Sweden, for City of Stockholm, 1856. 12. Switzerland Cautoral stamps for Basle & Zurich. 13. Guam, our special delivery U. S. 1899. 14. Porto Rico, Provisional for Coamo 1898. 15. Philippines, special delivery on U. S. 1902.

This is not the entire list but balance will be in next month's WEST.

This is about all the Solitary and Foreign stamps there are. There may be more and I may be mistaken sometimes and would be glad of any help given by the readers of this paper. I will take up and examine, first these foreign stamps in their order and latterly the Brit. Colonials.

1. Brazil War Stamps. These stamps were used by the Brazilian soldiers and sailors in 1865 70 in the campaign against Paraguay of that date. There is the one type for both army and navy with the exception of the first word, which is changed from "Exercito" for the army to "Armada for the navy. The design is exceedingly simple. the stamp is oblong and is type-set. Design is like this:

EXERCITA
EN OPERACON
CONTRA
O PARAGUAY

There is no value, as apparently none was needed. As the stamps were type set there are, of course, many varieties of printing paper, etc. Four colors of stamps, viz: Blue, green, orange, yellow.

These stamps have no catalogued value. But as they are by no means common, they ought to fetch good prices.

2. Chili Return Receipt stamps, 1894-1898—Scott's lists it as brown. Used in 1894, color was chocolate and stamp was perforate. Gibbon's No. was 161, type 41.

Used in 1898, color was black and stamp perforate. In this issue there was a difference in inscription. Gibbons gives no cat value for either but Scott lists 59 1894 at 15c and 1898 at $3.00. Scott also lists a variety as being imperforate. The head on this and all Chilian stamps is a tribute to the discoverer of America, viz; Christopher Columbus.

3. U. S. of Colombia. Honda provisional, surcharged like this:

Habilitada
vale 80.01
Honda

in black on Scott's Type R. 52, 2c green. Scott does not catalog this variety but Gibbons lists it at $1.85 unused and 75c used. There are many forgeries of this stamp—at least of the surcharge. In the forgeries the surchaage is struck diagonally and in smaller type.

4. Republic of Cuba, 1873. Gibbons does not list this stamp, the "Standard" catalogs it at 50c unused. Color, green. If perforate 12 design is; small "10" in upper corners "Correos" in curved band at top and "10 centavos 10" at bottom. In the center there is a shield with a rising sun at the top, at the bottom is halved. Through the center in a straight band is "Rep. de Cuba."

5. Egypt official, 1892. Common stamp cat. at 2c. Perf. 12, watermarked Crescent and star. Color is orange brown, perf.

THE ARTS OF THE NARRAGANSETT INDIANS.

By Virginia Baker.

II.

The "dugout" canoe appears to have been the craft most commonly used by the Narragansett Indian. Roger Williams makes no mention of the bark canoe in the "Key," but refers at some length to the "dugout." He gives the word mishoon as meaning "an Indian boat or canoe made of a pine, or oak, or chesnut tree," and michoonemese as meaning "a little canow." Mishittonwand signified "a great canow;" pewasu "a little one," but there is nothing to show whether any existed between the mischvonemese and the pewasu. Paugautemiseaund was the name of an oak canoe, and kowawwawaund of one constructed of pine, while a chestnut canoe was known as wompmiseaund. The paddle that moved these primitive craft was called wutkunck and a sail sepakehig. For a sail they utilized a cot set upon a small pole, and by means of this contrivance they often sailed distances of ten or twenty miles.

The making of the "dugout" is graphically described by Williams in the following extract:

"I have seene a native goe into the woods with his hatchet carrying only a basket of corne with him, and stones to strike fire when he had felled his trees (being a chestnut); he made him a little house or shed of the bark of it; he puts fire and followes the burning of it with fire in the midst in many places; his corne he boyles and hath the brook by him, and sometimes angles for a little fish; but so hee continues burning and hewing untill he hath within ten or twelve dayes (lying there at his work alone) finished, and (getting hands) launched his Boate; with which afterward hee ventures out to fish in the Ocean."

The "dugout" varied in size from a small craft, capable of holding three or four, to a large canoe which would accommodate thirty or forty persons. Fleets of large canoes often engaged the boats belonging to tribes of hostile Indians in sea fights. Sometime sixty or eighty canoes would take part in a battle.

The canoe made a serviceable ferry boat and was frequently employed as such. The person desiring transportation summoned the ferryman—if the latter chanced to be upon the opposite shore—by blowing upon a couch shell. This shell emits a weird sound which can be heard distinctly at a distance.

Not only were the tools with which the Narragansett Indian constructed his canoe made out of stone, but his anchors, sinkers, knives and fishing spears were also composed of the same material. Many fine specimens of these implements have been unearthed from Rhode Island soil. Some of them are very roughly made, others are beautifully smoothed and polished. Fish hooks were made of bone. With a harpoon tipped with iron procured of the English (or with stone when iron was not procurable), the native caught the kanposh or sturgeon, a fish they prized exceedingly. Occasionally the sturgeon was captured by means of hempen nets. Some fish were shot with arrows or sharply pointed stick. Clams were dug at low tide by the women in much the same manner as they are procured at the present day, and, as now, were generally highly esteemed. The Rhode

Island clam-bake was an Indian institution adopted by the whites and handed down as a precious legacy, to their descendants.

To those unfortunate beings who have never partken of a clam-bake, a description of the manner in which the Indians prepared this feast may not prove uninteresting. First, suitable stones were selected and arranged in a circle on the ground. These stones were heaped with wood which was burned to ashes, thus heating the stones red hot. The ashes were next removed and a layer of rock weed placed on the stones. Clams were heaped on this and covered with another layer of rock weed. After having steamed slowly till done the "bake" was opened, and the clams—a "dainty dish to set before a king"—were eaten. It is probable that the Indians some times cooked fish, corn, and squashes the clams. The modern clam-bake includes clams, fish, dressing, corn, potatoes, and often chickens, sausages, onion or other delicacies. The peculiar, delicious flavor of a clam-bake is imparted by the salty steam of the rock weed. One regrets that Roger Williams neglected to give in his "Key" the aboriginal name of this unique feast, peculiar to the vicinity of Narragansett Bay.

Of the shells of the **poquahock** (quahang) and the **meteanhock** (couch or, as incorrectly called, the periwinkle), the Indian made his **wampampeag**, or shell beads, which supplied him with material for personal adornment and also served in place of money. The dark part of the **quahang** gave him the so called "black" beads (suckanhock) which were double the value of the white beads (wompan). Before the coming of the English these beads were shaped and bored through by implements of stone. Later awls were obtained of the white men. It is said that some of the most beautifully finished beads required hours of patient labor to perfect their shape and polish.

(To be continued.)

Entertaining Newspaper Features.

Probably no other newspaper in the United States can show so brillant an array of special features as is found in the columns of THE CHICAGO RECORD HERALD.

The daily and Sunday news and special features of THE CHICAGO RECORD-Herald include the letters of William E. Curtis and Walter Wellman. THE RECORD-HERALD'S special New York dispatches, its unparalleled foreign news service, embracing its own special cables with those of the New York Herald, the New York World and the Associated Press; its pages devoted to the markets and financial and commercial intelligence—exhaustive to the most satisfactory degree—its popular sporting page, its extended editorial department, Kiser's humorous "Alternating Currents," "Stories of the Day," the departments of railroad and insurance news, music and drama, society and clubs, the column of book reviews, the continued story, the "Woman Beautiful" department, the daily fashion article, "Meals for a Day," news of the great lakes, etc.—all uniting to furnish to the people of Chicago and the Northwest a newspaper which commends itself to discriminating readers as only a newspaper can which combines the world-wide facilities of the greatest metropolitan newspaper of modern times

Philatelic Emblem Association.

L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb., President.
Walter F. Slusser, Fort Casey, Washington. Secretary-Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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A number of of designs have been received from various collectors, many of which are gold; but it is desired that everything possible be done to get an emblem that will not be susceptible to future criticism, and I would therefore request that all collectors reading this notice, who have artistic ability, submit a drawing of a design which is emblematic of stamp collecting. THE IDEA is the main thing, and the drawing need not be from the hand of an expert.

MAKE THE DRAWING IN BLACK INK, ON WHITE PAPER, IN A 3-INCH SQUARE OR CIRCLE, WITHOUT LETTERS.

Numerous inquiries have been received regarding the Association, and to these I have given my personal attention. It might be well to state here that several manufacturing concerns are anxious to get the contract to make the emblems, and the matter is of sufficient importance to them to offer the best goods at the lowest price.

Designs received will be held over for another month, when they will be submitted to the executive board for decision as to which of them is the best.

Address all communications to the Sect'y-Treas.

WALTER F. SLUSSER,
Fort Casey, Washington.

INTERSTATE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1905.

President—H. C. Grisel, 91 Front St., Portland, Ore.
Vice-Pres.—H. Moeller, 264 12th St., Portland, Ore.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. L. Applegate, Yainax, Ore.
Sales Supt.—Edwin Coswell, 191 Oreston St., Portland, Ore.
Trustees—H. C. Grisel, M. L. Gumbert and Peter Wagner, all of Portland, Ore.
Official Organ—The WEST.
Convention Seat—Portland, Ore.

I have to report the following list of applications for membership which have been rec'd since the last list was published:

No 169—Harry E Dore, 1811 Stewart St, Berkley, Calif. Proposed by Applegate.

No 170—C P Sutton, Sutton, N B, Canada. Proposed by H C Fox.

No 171—August Lenik, 118 Stockton St, San Francisco, Calif. Proposed by H C Fox.

No 172—Dan J Malasky, 693 Marshall St, Portland, Ore. Proposed by E Coswell.

No 173—Henry Wogner, 71 North 18 St, Portland, Ore. Proposed by E Coswell.

No 174—Wm A Jalley, 462 Flint St, Portland, Ore. Proposed by E Coswell.

Yours truly,
FRANK L. APPLEGATE,
Secy-Treas, I P A

DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY.

By L. G. Dorpat, Box 37, Wayside, Wis.

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included beside the fee above provided for.

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236. **What is the meaning of letters perforated into stamps?**—They are a precaution against theft. Large business houses, who use a great many stamps, will sometimes buy as much as $100.00 or even $1000.00 worth or more at a time. If these stamps were stolen, they might be used by any one into whose hands they might happen to fall and the rightful owners would be the losers. If marked in the manner stated they would at once serve as a clew for the detection of the thief, if used or possessed by anybody except the rightful owners. Hence the marking makes the stamps worthless to thiefs and very dangerous to handle. Of course, the mark is applied with the knowledge of the post-off ce and its permission. The stamps of several European countries are frequently so treated, also the stamps of India. In New South Wales the stamps set aside for the use of officials on official correspondence are perforated O. S. or O. U. S. W. The stamps of Tunis perforated with a large T are thereby changed from postage stamps into due stamps. There is now a bill before Congress to allow a similar practice here.

237. **Who can give the address of a dealer in rare old books?**—What is required, is a man who knows the value of old books dating back a hundred years or more and who is in touch with the anti-quarian book market generally.

238. **Who can give any information regarding the following:**—U. S. 3 cents stamp, 1861, dull red, without grill, surcharged in small Roman letters "Macedon, N. Y.," bearing as other cancellation, but having apparently been on a letter. Is it a pre-cancellled stamp? Also a Panama 1892-96, 20 cent, overprinted in violet exactly like Scott No. 302.

239. **What volumes and members constitute a complete file of the Philatelic West and Camera News?**

Vol. I. No. 1-6, Jan. 1896 to June 1896, quarto size.

Vol. II. 1-6, July 1896 to Dec. 1896, octavo size.

Vol. III. 1-3, Jan. 1897 to March 1897, octavo size.

Vol. IV. 4-6, April 1897 to June 1897, octavo size.

Vol. V. 1-3, Jan. 1898 to March 1898, octavo size.

Vol. VI. 1, 2, April 1898 to May 1898, octavo size.

Vol. VII. 1-3, June, July 1898 to Sept. 1898, octavo size.

Volumes VIII to XXIX all consist of 3 numbers each, but occasionally a month is skipped. There are some mistakes in the designations on the covers, but on the first pages of the reading matter the numbering is correct. From July 1897 to Dec. of the same year there was no issue.

240. **What are the subjects on the new Russian Charity Stamps?**

3 kop.—Monument of Admiral Nakhimof in Sevastopol. The Admiral was born 1803, commanded the Russian fleet in the Black Sea in 1853, de-

feated the Turkish fleet on Nov. 30 and helped in the defense of Sevastopol. He was made Admiral in 1855 and died on the 10th of July in the same year.

5 kop.—Monument of Minin and Pozharski in Moscow. Minin is standing, Pozharski is seated. Kosma Minin Suchorukoff was a butcher at Nizhni-Noogorod, who called upon his countrymen to fight for their country and church in 1512. Prince Dimitri Pozharski led the troupes Minin had brought together and threw off the yoke of Swedish rule. In 1613 they conquered Moscow and placed Michael Feodorovitch Romanoff on the Russian throne.

7 kop.—Monument of Peter the Great in St. Petersburg. Peter I Alexeyvitch was born June 9th, 1672, in Kolomous-Koye-Selo near Moscow. He laid the foundation both for the Russian army and navy and did more than any other Czar for the development of his country. He died Feb. 8, 1725.

10 kop.—Monument of the Czar Alexander II in the Kremlin at Moscow. He ruled from March 30th, 1856, until March 13th, 1881, when he was murdered. These stamps are sold by the post-office at 3 kop. over face value, these 3 kopecs going into a fund for soldiers' orphans. It is said that the stamps are not popular and sales fall far short of what was expected.

241. **Why were the 3 and 6d stamps of Great Britain 1883 surcharged?**—The color of both being alike it happened too easily, especially in lamp or gas light that one was taken for the other; so the bold red figures were printed on them to make them easier to distinguish. A similar case, where one stamp was taken for the other, was noticed when the U. S. Columbian stamps were in use; the 1c might easily be taken for a special delivery stamp, as was actually done in some cases; to avoid this the special delivery stamp was for some time printed in orange. The 3c and 15c Columbian both being green might also easily be confounded, but they were not altered, probably because they were used less than the 1c and because the issue lasted for a short time anyhow and too many changes were considered inconvenient.

Notes by L. G. Dorpat.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General, Edwin C. Madden, announces in the Postal Guide a **"Pamphlet of General Postal Information,"** which is to be sent to all postmasters for free distribution. The pamphlet is essentially a reprint of what was lately published in the Guide, a pretty thorough information regarding all questions that may arise with the public using the U. S. and foreign mails. No collector should fail to procure, keep and read a copy, especially if he intends using the foreign mails.

"The Philatelic Journal of India" is such a fine, rich and good paper that it can hardly be surpassed. The price of 6 shillings or $1.50 is cheap for a publication like this. With the December number the VIII volume was closed, it has (the volume) 424 pages of solid reading matter, advertisements being on extra pages.

In Canada precancelled stamps are used similarly as in the U. S. By order of March 11th and September 16th, 1904, they could be used only when 25,000 pieces were mailed at a time. By order of Oct. 24, 1904, this is changed so that there may be mailings of only 10,000 pieces at a time.

Notes for U. S. Collectors

By Ernest R. Aldrich

I have recently seen third class permit No. 1 from Duluth, Minn. It was used the latter part of April by the wholesale dry goods firm of F. A. Patrick & Co.

Permit No. 71, of St. Louis, was used by the St. Louis Tent, Awning and Fish Net Co. On the specimen I have seen the state name had been omitted in printing and had been added with rubber stamp, having to be placed on it, I have heard, by order of the postal authorities.

The commission house of Grinnell Collins & Co., of Minneapolis, had an envelope prepared with permit No. 9 on it, but for some reason have not used it as a permit envelope but with a one cent stamp covering the card.

On the last day of April the Exposition station of St. Louis went out of existence and the last connection of the postal department with the great Louisiana Purchase Fair terminated.

I have recently seen a one cent Lousiana Purchase stamp precancelled Philadelphia in an odd manner, having both a horizontal and perpendicular surcharge.

Whenever the discontinuance of a postoffice is contemplated owing to the resignation or death of the postmaster and the inability to find a suitable person to assume the duties of the office, a public notice is posted on the door of the postoffice for fifteen days notifying the patrons that unless the name of a suitable candidate be presented to the department that the office will be discontinued.

If the patrons fail to take steps for its continuance, the office is then discontinued.

8544 vacancies in postmasterships were caused by resignation or death in 1903, seven hundred and ninety one being by death. Of these vacancies sixty five were caused by death in presidential offices and seventy seven by resignations in the same class of officers.

In speaking of the transportation of mail by steamboat in inland waters, Postmaster Payne in his annual report in 1902 says:

At the close of the year there were 210 steamboat routes, the total length of which was 34,338 miles, with an annual travel of 5,415,397 miles, costing $598,251.05 per annum. Compared with the previous year this was an increase of 367 miles in length of routes, 764,139 miles in annual travel, and $55,265.73 in annual cost The service in the fourth contract section was relet last year for the term of four years beginning July 1, 1902, and the increase in cost under the new contracts was $62,-867.41 per annum.

Postmaster General Smith in his annual report for 1901 says of the beginning of the use of automobiles in postal service:

The first contract for the carriage of mails by automobiles was entered into during the last fiscal year for service between the postoffice at Buffalo and the station in the Pan-American Exposition grounds, a distance of 4¼ miles. This distance was covered in thirty-five minutes, and there were seven trips daily. The service rendered proved satisfactory, and a contract will go into effect on January 1, 1902, for similar service in Minneapolis, which will afford a still better test of the adaptability of the automobile for service in large cities.

Papers desiring an impartial review on the dues of those below are requested to send a copy of each issue to the address below:

Auslaendische Fachzeitungen siud hoeflichst gebeten ein Tausehexemplar agelmassig on den Unterzeichneten zu senden.

Tous les journaux philateliques sont pries ienvoyer un exemplaire en echange a l'ad dresse sous-donnee.

Deseames recibir esemplares de cambio de las publicaciones filatelicas estranjerrs a la adressa enseguida.

R. R. THIELE.
Wauwatosa. Wis., U. S. A.

With its February number Morley's Philatelic Journal begins the serial publication of a list which should be of great interest to American collectors. It is a catalogue of the revenue stamps of the United States, Mexico and the States of Central America; four pages of this appear monthly. At this rate several years will no doubt elapse before its completion. The fact that the list of United States revenues is illustrated should make it particularly interesting to American collectors; besides this the list is arranged on a novel plan which seems more practicable than the one used in Scott's Catalogue.

From No. 2 of the Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde I quote the following relative to some changes in the stamps of Portugal:

"By decree of Jan. 28, 1905, there will be retired on March 1st the postage stamps of 15, 65, 80, 115, 130 and 180 reis, the international postal cards of 25 reis and 25x25 reis and the letter cards for Portugal and islands of 65 reis. On the same date other foreign cards of 20 reis and 20x20 reis magenta will be issued for Portugal and the Islands (Angra, Horta, Ponta Delgada and Funchal). Within a short time the stamps of Angra, Horta and Ponta Delgada are to be replaced by those of the Azores, those of Funchal by those of Madeira. Why the latter? There is no difference of value between the money of Madeira and Portugal. However, much has already been argued in favor of only one set for all African provinces and districts as well as for a union of Macao with Timor, the opposition has hitherto triumphed over this very sensible proposition; let us hope that their victory may be of short duration."

In connection with the foregoing the following from No. 6 of Le Journal des Philatelistes will be of interest:

"A grand change is announced in the stamps of the Portuguese Colonies. In adopting a new type the number of sets will be decreased. Only one set will serve for all the African colonies, another for all the Azores. Macao and Timor will be united in the same set; only Potuguese, India, will have its own set, while Tunchal will use the stamps of Portugal."

The reason for the change is to be found partly in the reduction of the international rate from 65 to 50 reis.

As so much ado is made about the change in the British Colonial watermark it is not more than fair that similar changes elsewhere should also receive some notice. Hence I quote the following from No. 293 of Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste:

"Since 1898 the watermark of the Hungarian stamps has consisted of circles lightly intersecting each other and each bearing in its center the crown of Saint Stephen; it took several stamps to show the entire water-

mark. Since a few months ago the circles have disappeared and the crown, now much smaller, is found on each stamp. So far there have appeared with the new watermark the 2, 5, 6 and 10 filler stamps and the newspaper stamp."

The famous case of Georges Carion against the French Society came up on February 17th before the 9th Parisian Correction Court, as reported in No. 29 of La Revue Frangaise des Collectionneurs; but it was not acted upon because the counsel for the Society moved to quash the suit because of a technical error in serving notice of the suit. The court did not accede to the motion, but postponed the case for two weeks to allow the notice to be amended. Presumably the suit has since been argued, but no later news have as yet come over. M. Schnebelin, the editor of the above mentioned paper, is waging bitter war upon the French Society and hints that the Society is trying to crawfish out of the suit as it is unable to produce proof against the Madagascar surcharges over which the trouble arose. I am awaiting the outcome with interest.

The same paper reports on an exhibition of fiscal stamps held in Paris from February 5-12; it seems to have been quite successful, though foreign exhibitors seem to have been conspicuous by absence.

Sometimes we find a government official who proves himself a friend of philately; even in France there are such, as witness the following from No. 22 of Le Timbrophile de France:

"We informed M. Doumergue, the Minister of Colonies, of the multitude of new stamps which the officials of his department were getting ready to issue in our colonies in Oceania, under the innocent pretext that all these colonies required distinct stamps. The minister, anxious for the good name of his administration in all that concerns the postoffice, gave orders that these issues were not to take place. The multitude of small islands in the Pacific will continue to use the same stamp bearing the general inscription 'Etablissements de l' Oceanic.' And we philatelists will be the last to complain.

We collectors may also, on another account, be satisfied with M. Doumergue. He played a neat trick on certain postal officials of Djibouti who found it ingenious to have printed—inadvertently, you understand—several sheets of the famous Mosque stamps with inverted centers. The initiated naturally acquired these which already brought 50 to 60 fr. apiece. And this is where the Minister of Colonies had his little joke. He simply ordered printed a new and abundant supply of the errors. The former sheets will in consequence fall to next to nothing. M. Doumergue is in a fair way to become very popular among the tribe of philatelists."

I haven't heard anything of this affair elsewhere and if it is true, there is another side to it—that of the innocent purchasers who thus see their treasured acquisitions depreciated by a stroke of the pen. But nevertheless it is refreshing to find an official manful enough to keep these colonial postmasters in subjection.

There are not a few collectors—including myself—who have a weakness for pairs and blocks, even of common stamps. These would be interested in an article in the **Australian Journal of Philately** for January, which deals with the comparative rarity of pairs,

strips and blocks. The writer argues that a block of four 2d stamps, let us say, should be held to be equivalent to an 8d stamp; even if it might not be appreciated as much as the 8d, still it should be worth more than four times a single 2d. Many stamps are plentiful in single copies, but very scarce in pairs and blocks; any collector who would start out to collect only pairs and blocks would soon find himself unable to get more than a moderate number of varieties. The writer of the article thinks that pairs should be worth 25 per cent over catalogue value, strips of three 50 per cent, fours 100 per cent and sixes 200 per cent, this estimate being subject to variation in accordance with age, the early issues being proportionately worth more than recent kinds.

While the writer's estimate of the relative value of such multiples may be too high, still it would be desirable to establish a fixed ratio for multiples as compared with singles. It is curious to note, by the way, that at not a few philatelic exhibitions committees have adopted an inverse ratio, counting threes as a pair, etc., though here the motive was to prevent "floating."

Certain stamps of Iceland with surcharge I. Gildi have lately shown up with the perforation 12½ instead of 14. The history of these specimens is elucidated in an article by F. V. Riegels in the Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift, also translated in No. 5 of the Illustrierte Briefmarken-Journal. I condense it as follows:

"When the originals were surcharged I. Gildi the officials in Ireland neglected to send a part of them to Denmark to be forwarded to the Postal Union at Bern by the Danish administration—by the way, just as they had done when they surcharged the 5 aur stamp with 3 and thrir. The postal departments of several foreign countries had requested the Danish department for such stamps; but as the latter had received none, they could not send any and upon inquiry in Ireland they received the answer that most of the surcharges had been sold immediately after issue. The Danish government printer therefore had to print a small, new supply of all the 18 values, which were sent to Ireland to be surcharged I. Gildi; after that they were to be sent to Bern for distribution. As the Danish stamps since 1896 are perforated 12½ it is natural that these reprinted Irelandic stamps have the same perforation, and this would exclude the secret of these surcharges. Fifty sheets of each value were printed; toward the end of 1903 the surcharged reprints arrived in Copenhagen. As the forms from which the stamps were originally surcharged I. Gildo no doubt had been taken apart, it is quite certain that new type was set for the reprint, which will therefore show other varieties of the surcharge than the originals of 1902. The regular 100 aur brown lilac adhesive and the 16 aur red and 50 aur lilac officials surcharged I. Gildi and perforated 12½ are thus to be considered as reprints. It is further possible that not all the sheets of the reprints were surcharged I. Gildi. In this case the following stamps would always be recognizable as reprints; Adhesives 40 aur lilac and 100 aur brown lilac, officials 5 aur brown, 16 aur carmine and 50 aur lilac, perf. 12½ and without surcharge. Probably there is also more or less difference in shade between originals and reprints."

The philatelic value of these reprints ought not to be very high, as they were never in postal use; they are not apt to prove troublesome to any but specialists.

The Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal is advised by a correspondent that he has 10 para red of the last Alexander issue of Servia **without** arms surcharge. Of this issue, which was supposed to be issued only with arms surcharge, the 1, 5, 10, 15 and 25 paras are now known to have been used without surcharge.

Of the 2 lei stamp of the Roumanian jubilee issue with postoffice building there is an error printed in orange instead of red orange, of which only **one** sheet is known to exist, and that is not in the market. None are known to have been used postally.

The Echo de la Timbrologie reports that the current Italian 5 centesimi stamp, normally green, also exists in the brown color of the 2c; only one sheet is said to exist. Envious souls, to be sure, are heartless enough to declare this and the same value in violet to be proofs.

Plate number collecting is now coming into vogue in Germany. The stamps of the German Empire ever since the 1880 issue have borne plate numbers in the margins of the sheets, but formerly nobody paid much attention to them. Since the 1902 issue, now current, the sheets bear plate numbers and another control number, sometimes preceded by the letter H, sometimes without it, whose significance is not yet fully understood. No. 6 of the Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal gives a long list of the various plate and control numbers so far known. Nevertheless it seems to me that the numbers are not plate numbers in the sense usually accepted. For instance, of the 10 pf. only the numbers from 1 to 8 are known, while of this value, the one most used, no doubt many hundred plates must already have been used. German collectors will no doubt be eager to enliven the rather uninteresting late issues of their country by this new side line.

China's Goose Stamp.

In China the goose is symbol of peace, and a picture of a goose appears on some postage stamps. It is said that about 140 years before Christ the ruler of what is now China sent a messesgar into a foreign land. He never returned and was supposed to have been killed. One day a wild goose is said to have flown into the ruler's castle, and beneath its wing was a note from the messenger, who told of his trip and the troubles that he was experiencing. An army was sent to rescue him from his captors, and ever since the goose has been accepted as a sacred bird among Chinamen. This is the story which goes with the goose on the Chinese stamps.

Korean Postage Stamps.

The war has made a boom in Europe for Lorea postage stamps. Japan established a postal system in Korea in 1884, but the stamps of the first issue are now very scarce, as the Koreans burned up the most of it by setting fire to the post office at Seoul, as a protest against the innovation. Another issue was not made for ten years.

STAMPED PAPER OF THE U. S.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Stamped Paper of the U. S. from 1862 to 1883.

By J. Delano Bartlett.

At this writing I will endeavor to say a few words in regard to the stamped paper of the United States that was issued under the Civil War revenue act of July 1st, 1862, and under future acts and rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue until the repealing of the law which went into effect July 1st, 1882, a period of twenty years. What I have to say may be old to some of the readers of the "West," yet I dare say that it will contain news to others. As the law provided there were six values issued 2c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c and $1.00.

The 2c value was issued on bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, orders for the payment of money, etc.

The 5c value for agreements, contracts, etc.

The 10c value for certificates, etc.

The 25c value for insurance and stock certificates.

The 50c and $1.00 for insurance.

The contract for printing all these values was given to the American Phototype Co. of N. Y., at a cost of 13½c per thousand to the government, all additional costs (not to exceed 1c per impression, containing not more than 6 stamps) to be paid by the party ordering the stamps, and they continued to supply these stamps until 1875, when the contract was given to the American Graphic Co., of New York, who supplied the 2c value until May, 1882.

The stamps printed by the above two firms from various different dies are known as the New York series.

Messrs. Butler and Carpenter of Philadelphia, who held the contract for printing the regular issues of revenue stamps also printed similar stamps of the 2c value only on paper at the cost of 20c per thousand. They continued to furnish this value until Aug. 31, 1875, when the contract run out.

Several dies were used and are known as the Philadelphia Series.

Mr. A. Trocheler of Boston held a contract for printing stamped paper of the 2c value and filled the first order in August, 1783, and supplied stamps until July, 1875.

Messrs. Morey & Sherwood of St. Louis, known as the St. Louis Lithograph Co., printed in September and October, 1874, from one die, the 2c value consisting of 107,084 stamps. These are known as the St. Louis Series.

We will now consider the New York dies first and take them up according to values and give the earliest date which I have seen for each die.

New York 2c.

Die A. Rectangular stamp, with large "2" in center, with circles in each corner, U. S. in upper circles, 2 in each lower circle. Size of stamp 22x25 mm.

Date March 15, 1866. Blue and white papers.

No. 1. 2c black.

a. 2c black stamp on both sides.

No. 2. 2c blue.

No. 3. 2c carmine.

No. 4. 2c yellow.

No. 5. 2c lilac.

No. 6. 2c orange.

a. 2c orange, lower part of stamp repeated 40 to 60 times.

No. 7. 2c pearl.

No. 8. 2c purple.

Date April 16, 1866. White and patent surface paper.

The above are found in different positions on the paper, as in the up-

per right or upper left corner or in lower right or lower left corner, also on large sheets of paper used for receipts and letter combined. No. 6a is for use of Clearing House statements and is known as the tape worm stamp and consists of one stamp printed in full and then a continuous string of the two lower circles containing "2" and the word cents between. This is repeated a number of times according to the number of banks or accounts appearing on the statement. I have seen those with 54 and 57.

No. 9. 2c black.
No. 10. 2c blue.
No. 11. 2c brown.
No. 12. 2c bronze.
No. 13. 2c carmine.
No. 14. 2c green.
No. 15. 2c olive.
No. 16. 2c gold.
No. 17. 2c lake.
No. 18. 2c yellow.
a. Table under stamp in color of stamp, white letters, "Good when issued for the payment of money."
No. 19. 2c orange.
a. Stamp on both sides.
b. Tablet under stamp, white letters, in 2 lines, "Good when issued for the payment of money."
c. Same as "b" with stamp on both sides.
d. Inscription under stamp, colored letters, in 2 lines, "Good when issued for the payment of money."
e. Tablet under stamp, white letters, in 2 lines, "Good when the amount does not exceed $100."
f. Tablet under stamp with straight ends, colored letters, in 2 lines, "Good only for checks and drafts payable at sight."
g. Tablet under stamp with concaved—comes colored letters, in 2 lines, "Good only for checks and drafts payable at sight."
h. Same as "g," with tablet inverted "error."

Die B. Rectangular stamp, upright oval in center with eagle. U. S. monogram above "Two Cents" and "2" below. Size of stamp 30x48 mm.

i. Same as "19," with design altered so that the words "Two Cents" under eagle reads "Sample."
No. 20. 2c pink.
No. 21. 2c purple.
No. 22. 2c red.
No. 23. 2c slate.
No. 24. 2c violet.

The above are found in different positions on the paper as: in center, at right, at left, also in large sheets of paper. Also with the words "cancelled, specimen of stamped paper, by American Phototype Co.," in three lines surcharged on the paper in blue.

Die C. Large stamp with Washington head to left, surrounded with circle with "United States" above, "Internal Revenue" below, ornamental designs joined at right and left, containing 2 with tablet across with words "Two Cents." Size of stamp 110x50 mm.

Date June 22, 1870. Paper of various colors.
No. 25. 2c brown.
a. Inscription under left corner of stamp, in colored letters, in two lines, "Good only for sight draft."
No. 26. 2c crimson.
a. Inscription under left corner of stamp, in colored letters, in 2 lines, "Good only for sight draft."
b. Tablet under left corner of stamp, in white letters, one line, "Good when issued for the," and tablet under right corner in white letters, one line, "Payment of money."
No. 27. 2c yellow.
a. Inscription under right corner of stamp, colored letters, in 2 lines, "Good only for sight draft."
No. 28. 2c orange.
a. Inscription under right corner of stamp, colored letters, in 2 lines, "Good only for sight draft."
b. Same as "a" but inscription under left corner of stamp.
c. Inscription under left corner of stamp, colored letters, in 2 lines, "Good only for receipt of money paid."
d. Inscription under center of satmp, colored letters, in 1 line, "Good

when issued for the payment of money."

e. Tablet under right corner of stamp, white letters, in 2 lines, "Good when the amount does not exceed $100."

f. Tablet under left corner of stamp in white letters, 1 line, "Good when issued for the," and tablet under right corner, white letters, 1 line, "Payment of money."

g. Same as "No. 28," with design altered by placing band with words "Good only for bank check," in 1 line across lower portion of stamp.

h. Same as "No. 28," with design altered by inserting in lower left part of stamp the word "Good" in white letters and across the lower part of bust of Washington, in colored letters, "Only for bank"; also the word "Check" in white letters in lower right part of stamp.

No. 29. 2c pink.

This design seems to come all printed near the center of the paper except on the large sheets which come either center, top or bottom.

Die D. Head of Franklin in upright oval, surrounded with words "United States Internal Revenue," 2 in upper and lower points of oval. Lathe work circle at each side with "Two Cents" at ends.

Dated April 29, 1872. Various colors of paper.

No. 30. 2c brown.

No. 31. 2c buff.

a. Inscription at lower left of stamp, colored letters, in 2 lines, "Good only for sight draft."

No. 31. 2c yellow.

a. Design altered and words inserted in lathe work circles "Sample," "Sample," and inscription under lower left of stamp "Invalid for," and under lower right of stamp "actual use."

No. 32. 2c orange.

a. Inscription under lower left of stamp, colored letters, in 2 lines, "Good only for sight draft."

b. Same as 32 with design altered and in center of left lathe work circle in 2 lines "Good only for," and in right lathe work circle in two lines "Bank check."

c. Same as "b," but on reverse of paper only.

d. Same as "b" except the words in lathe work circle is "Sample," "Sample," and under lower left "Invalid for," under lower right "Actual use" in 1 line.

Always found near center of check, any otherwise is caused by error in cutting the paper after printed.

Die E. Upright rectangular stamp with 2 in circle in each corner. Head of Franklin to left in oval in center surrounded with "United States Internal Revenue."

Date December 7, 1871. Various colors of paper.

No. 32. 2c buff.

No. 33. 2c yellow.

No. 34. 2c orange.

a. Inscription under stamp, colored letters, in 2 lines, "Good only for sight drafts."

b. Same as "No. 34," with design altered and above oval containing head of Franklin in 1 line, white letters, "Good only for," and under oval, in 1 line, white letters, "Bank check."

c. Same as "No. 34" with design altered and below oval containing head of Franklin, in 1 line "Sample" and under stamp, in 2 lines, "Invalid for actual use."

(Same notes apply to the above as did Die D.)

Die F. Head of Franklin to left in circle with circle at each side with large "2."

Date August 24, 1875. Various colors of paper.

No. 35. 2c orange.

a. Design altered with word inserted across lower center "Sample" and below the stamp, in 1 line, "Invalid for actual use."

I believe this design was printed most of the time near center of paper, but some appear printed half on stub and half on check, also in upper left corner.

Die F was the last used by the American Phototyper Co. of the 2c value so we will now consider the other values printed by them.

Die G. Rectangular stamp, upright

oval in center. Head of Lincoln, front view. "U. S." monogram above and "5" below. Size of stamp 30x48.

Date —, 1866. Various colors of paper.

No. 36. 5c buff.
No. 37. 5c crimson.
No. 38. 5c yellow.
No. 39. 5c orange.
a. With "5" in each corner.
No. 40. 5c red.

Die H. Upright rectangular stamp with "5" in each corner. Head of Madison to the right. Size of stamp 28x57 ———

Date April 8, 1872. Various colors of paper.

No. 41. 5c brown.
No. 42. 5c orange.

Die I. Rectangular stamp, upright oval in center. Head of Lincoln, front view. "U. S." monogram above and "10" below.

Date January 23, 1868.

No. 43. 10c buff.
a. Tablet below stamp, in white letters, "Good when the premium does not exceed $10."
No. 44. 10c carmine.
No. 45. 10c orange.
a. Tablet below stamp, in white letters, "Good when the premium does not exceed $10."

Die J. Large upright rectagular stamp. Bust of Washington to left in oval "10" in each corner.

Date —— —, 1872. White paper.

No. 46. 10c orange
a. Tablet below white letters, in 2 lines, "Good when the premium does not exceed $10."

Die K. Rectangler stamp, with large shield and center of which is eagle at bay. "U." and "S." in upper points of shield and "25" in lower point. Size of stamp ———

Date October 10, 1868. Various colors of paper.

No. 47. 25c black.
No. 48. 25c buff.
a. Tablet under stamp, white letters, in 2 lines, "Good when the premium does not exceed $50."
48. 25c orange.
a. Tablet under stamp, white letters, in 2 lines, "Good when the premium does not exceed $50."
b. Tablet under stamp, white letters, in 2 lines, "Good when the amount insured shall not exceed $1,000."

Die L. Very large design, consisting of large upright oval in center with head of Franklin to left. Smaller upright oval at each side with large "25" in each. Size of stamp 125x60 ——

Date, 1869. White, blue and surface tint papers.

No. 48. 25c brown.
a. Tablet under center of stamp, white letters, in 2 lines, "Good when the premium does not exceed $50."
b. Same as "a" but tablet at lower left.
No. 49. 25c buff.
a. Tablet under left corner, white letter in 2 lines, "Good when the premium does not exceed $50."
No. 50. 25c orange.
a. Tablet under center of stamp, white letters, in 2 lines,"Good when the premium does not exceed $50."
b. Same as "a" with tablet under right corner.
c. Same as "a" with tablet under left corner.

Die M. Rectangular stamp with large shield, in center of which is head of Lincoln, front view. "U." and "S." in upper points of shield, and "50" in lower point. Size of stamp 32x42 inches.

Date, March 9, 1869. White and blue paper.

No. 51. 50c buff.
a. Tablet under stamp, white letters, in 2 lines, "Good when the amount insured does not exceed $5,000."
No. 52. 50c orange.
a. Tablet under stamp white letters in 2 lines, "Good when the amount insured does not exceed $5,000."
No. 53. 50c red.
a. Tablet under stamp, white letters, in 2 lines, "Good when the amount insured does not exceed $5,000."

Die N. Large rectangular stamp. Head of Washington to left. "One dollar" above and below. Size of stamp 34x37 ———

Date, 1866. Various colors of paper.

No. 54. $1.00 buff.
No. 55 $1.00 brown.

Continued in the next Number.

Stray Notes on Sheets of Stamps

By R. R. Thiele

(Continued)

The sheet arrangement of several Venezuelan stamps has already been described in a former note (in the "Adhesive"); I can now add some information relative to the 1874 issue—the square design. The information at hand relates to these stamps as surcharged "Contrasena—Estampilla de Correos" in the larger type of 1875 (Estampilla instead of Estampillas), but I suppose that the stamps of this design as used without surcharge from 1866-67 were arranged in the same manner as later, when surcharged. The stamps were arranged in sheets of 300, composed of 6 panes of 50 each, arranged in 10 rows of 5; the panes were arranged in two horizontal rows of 3 each. This has no particular relation to the currency, at least not as concerns the real values. The sheet of the 1 real stamps contains some tete-beche varieties; in two panes of the sheets the bottom row of 5 is inverted with regard to the other stamps, so that fine tete-beche pairs result. The inverted surcharges catalogued of this value perhaps owe their existence to this fact; possibly it is the stamp that is inverted and not the surcharge. These stamps were lithographed at Caracas by G. J. Araomburn.

Several former notes have contained information as to the sheet arrangement of the Canadian stamps. The registration stamps have still been overlooked by me and I now amend the former notes by adding these interesting stamps. Originally, at the time the three values were issued, the sheets of all three consisted of 50 stamps, arranged in ten rows of 2, on account of their horizontal oblong shape. In 1889 the 2 and 8c values were retired; the sole survivor, the 5c, was thereafter issued in sheets of 100, 10x10.

Canada to the West Indies is a mere step for the philatelist and I thus find next before me a note on the current issue of the Turks and Caicos Islands, one of the later arrivals in the stamp issuing world. Its stamps from ½d to 1 shilling are in the smaller of the two designs whose luxury the small colony has allowed itself; these are printed in sheets of 60, 10 horizontal rows of 6, the usual De la Rue style of pane. The two higher values, making a virtue of the small demand upon them, are in smallar sheets containing 30 stamps, in 5 rows of 6. Thus the sheet of the 2sh has an even face value in pounds, but not so that of the 3sh.

The later issues of Siam, those from the house of De la Rue & Co., have already been described as to their sheet arrangement in a former note, but I could not at that time say anything about the first issue, which—if I am correctly informed—is a Waterlow & Sons'. product. The stamps of this issue were printed in sheets of 80, 10 rows of 8. This accords pretty well with the curious

currency of the country which makes 8 its basic figure. Taking the salung as the unit, the sheet of the 1 lot stamp had a face value of 2½ salung; the sheet of the 1 att had a face value of 5 salung; the sheet of the 1 pynung had a face value of 10 salung; the sheet of the 1 songpy had a face value of 20 salung; while finally the sheet of the 1 salung was worth 20 ticals. To commit this table to memory might prove an exhilarating pastime for those with abundant leisure.

If you wish to pick out a nice easy country to get complete, you might do worse than to take Wadhwan with its three catalogue numbers of which the first is doubtful. When its solitary ½ pice stamp was first issued it came in sheets of 28, 7 rows of 4; whether it came in different sheets later I can not tell, as the sheets of the Indian Native States are a law unto themselves. Sheets of 28 have no particular relation to the currency, either, 4 pice making an anna, so that the sheet was worth 7 annas.

Orcha is another one of these native states. Its stamps form but a brief chapter. The 1 anna, 2 annas and 4 annas stamps were all printed in sheets of 24, 6 rows of 4. The 1 anna sheet was thus worth 1½ rupee, the sheet of the 2 annas was worth 3 rupees and that of the 4 annas was worth 6 rupees. The sheet of the ½ anna value was intended to have the same number of stamps, but a row of 4 transfers was spoiled on the stone and had to be erased. No others were put in their place and the sheet of the ½ anna thus contained only 20 stamps in 5 rows of 4.

And now, after you have learned all this about the stamps of Orcha, you may be pleased to learn that they were purely and entirely speculative, so that you need not even collect them singly, let alone in entire sheets.

The usual French sheet number is 150, arranged for many years past in 6 panes of 25 each, 5x5. But not a few of the pictorial issues for the colonies are of late being printed in sheets of 100, 10x10; the Somali Coast issue and the new stamps for Madagascar are examples.

The first two issues of Sarawak were lithographed by Maclure, Macdonald and Macgregoor (a veritable gathering of the clans); both issues were in sheets of 100, 10x10. The 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12c values issued in 1875 were made from the original die of the 3c of 1871. The new values were inserted by hand on strips of five transfers and the stone made up from these; hence there are five varieties of the words of value on the sheet of each value, each variety occurring 20 times.

Tne new King's Head issue for British East Africa and Uganda (combined protectorate) forms an exception to the usual De la Rue sheet arrangement. The firm makes no deviation, as a rule for colonies using dollar currency or rupee cents; they have to put up with sheets of 120. But for colonies using the rupee divided into annas they adapt their sheets to the currency. Thus

the issue just mentioned comes in sheets of 160, composed of two panes of 80 each. As the rupee has 16 annas, the reason for this arrangement is readily perceivable. This holds good for the anna values; the rupee values come in sheets of 60.

The stamps of New South Wales have already been described in former notes as to their sheet arrangement; it remains to add the 9d brown and blue in the famous adaptable Commonwealth design of 1903. This, like most of the other issues, came in sheets of 120, arranged in 10 rows of 12.

The stamps of Spain have also already been described as to their sheet arrangement in these notes and I revert to them merely to add the 5c black war tax stamp of 1898-99; it is not exactly a postage stamp, but a kind of first cousin to one. The sheet contains 200 stamps; these are arranged in three panes, side by by side. The center pane contains 80 stamps in 10 rows of 8, while the two lateral panes each contain 60 stamps in 10 rows of 6. I have no idea why so curious an arrangement was adopted.

(To be continued.)

A REPUTATION.

By Verna Weston-Hanway.

The Following which appeared in the editorial columns of The Stamp-Lovers' Weekly has come to the writer's notice:

"There is considerable discussion abroad as to whether the collection of picture post cards (dignified by its adherents with the sounding title of 'Philocarty,' but too evidently borrowed from the name of our own pursuit), has helped or hurt philately. When the craze for picture post cards first arose it was thought by many astute critics that many a card collection would ultimately graduate into the philatelic ranks. Such, however, it is stated, does not seem to be the result—the two pursuits having too little in common for the pursuit of the simpler one to lead in any great number of cases, to the taking up the broader and larger one. On the other hand, it is said that a good many erstwhile collectors—particularly in Germany, the birth place of the picture post card—have falled from their high estate, to become accumulators of the picturesque bits of pasteboard. We do not think, however, that the competition supplied by this form of collecting is likely in the long run to harm philately to any appreciable extent. Certainly no vigorous, full blooded philatelist will be content to permanently forsake his old love for this pale and anaemic hobby—even though he may be temporarily led away by its novelty. Such an exchange would be akin to that of the coffee lover who gives it up and takes to tepid water as a beverage. We may be sure that in neither case would the exchange work well for very long.

While the editor of the Stamp Lovers' Weekly is undoubtedly an authority upon the broader and more pleasant phases of philately, the phases that are closely akin to post card collecting, it is very obvious to all who have even the most elementary knowledge of the artistic post card that he has practically no knowledge of the hobby, "dignified by its

adherents with the sounding title of philocarty."

The writer who is both a stamp lover and a pitcure post card lover feels more capable to give the post card its dues than the editor of the "Weekly," despite the fact that he doubtless possesses more claims to the title of a "vigorous, full-blooded philatelist."

The gentleman, writing with total ignorance on the subject of post cards is very liberal in his comparisons, likening their collection to tepid water, and designating the pursuit as a "pale and anaemic hobby."

In the large art galleries of Italy, France, and Germany there repose vast collections of rich, rare, beautiful gems of art—collections handed down through the centuries. In the albums of the post card collector may be found many reproductions of these superb artistic gems—there may also be many hand painted cards worthy of a solid gold frame, and rank among the masterpieces of the old masters. There are also cards representative of the highest mechanical skill—cards that have a right to be classed as artistic with engravings or etchings.

Philocarty is founded on exactly the same principles that underlay the collection of paintings, engravings, prints, or etchings. The fact that they are printed, painted, engraved or etched in minature upon pasteboard, allowable by transmission through the mails cannot to any reasonable person detract from their artistic worth.

But the gentleman has obviously never seen such cards—cards fragrant with art and fraternal goodwill. The writer cannot believe that he has ever seen those beautiful reproductions of Italy, Spain, England, Japan, France and America—those cards so typical of each country's rarest and best.

The crude, stiff, unartistic cards that may be found in any station's stock are undoubtedly picture post cards that are collected so assiduously by the earnest devotee of art.

A comparison of philately and philocarty cannot be made. The gentleman is very correct when he states that the two pursuits have very little in common. Both have their attractions and both their drawbracks. Postage stamps in some instances are artistic—their collecting is a science. Picture post cards appeal to the artistic and fraternal, not to say scientific instincts. It is a mistake to attempt to discover superiority in either line, for while one is deeper the other is broader. One is a science—the other a pastime.

No, "vigorous, full-blooded philatelist would forsake philately entirely for philocarty's charms. Yet he may often find himself dabbling in post cards with a keen pleasure, even though his old love is the stronger. They appeal to the same instinct that leads him to remark the beauty of a stamp, or to covet a rare painting; the love of beauty, the love of art, and the restfulness it awakens. Philocarty never loses her charms, or her novelty as our contemporary asserts.

Those who have by the aid of post cards wandered through Italy, climbed the Alps, visited the Orient, gone tobogganing in Russia, viewed the Swedish and Norwegian peasant, lived with the musicians in Germany, basked in the suns of la belli France, viewed our own wonderful Yellowstone Park and Niagara Falls, will attest to the truth of this. Those who have gone sight seeing through the great metropolises and resorts—those who have by their aid seen many a picturesque and odd phase of life, only accessable otherwise to the traveler, thereby broadening their intellects and artistic perceptions will assert the worth of the hobby.

It is a reproach to the splendid cultured minds of many ardent card collectors to designate philocarty as a "pale and anaemic hobby." One has but to view the large and beautiful card collections to become an ardent convert—the collections that abound in art.

So let us who are enamored with philately cease to look down from our high estate upon that collector who is as truly a devotee of art as the collector of paintings—as the numismatist, for instance, has ceased to do with us.

Washington Notes.

C. M.

The most interesting publication of the month is the "Journal of Congress of the Confederate States" which is being published by the War Department, but which can only be procured through Members of Congress: it contains quite a good deal about postal matters: the 5th annual report of the Philippine Commission can be gotten through the same source.

A very interesting publication of the National Museum is "The Birds of North & Middle America" by Robert Ridgway, bulletin No. 50, but being published in a limited edition it is difficult to get copies.

The new series of stamps for the Philippines is about approved: the two centavo will have the head of Rizal, and the rest of the series the coat of arms of the island. It is possible, however, that the four centavo (two cent) may be changed to have a portrat of Washington.

For the past six months the insular government has been redeeming the miscellaneous currency, spanish-Filipino, Mexican, Chinese silver etc. circulating in the islands at the rate of one peso twenty centavos of this junk for one peso of the new coinage. The harmless necessary Igorrote, recognizing his opportunity to sell kettles at a premium, has been converting them into vraisemblances of the copper coins current in the islands, and joyfully turning them in. To diminish his unearned increment, it has been provided that this variety of "money will be redeemed at the rate of twenty cents per pound.

The Insular government also redeems all revenue atamps sold prior to January 1, 1905 under the provisions of the royal decree of Spain dated May 16, 1886, and unused in the hands of the public, at their face value in stamps of the current issue.

The Lewis & Clark Exposition dollars to the number of 10,013 were coined and delivered during the month of March.

During the same month Philippine coins as follows were struck and sent on to the island:—

Peso	186,201
50 centavo	852,201
20	120,201
10	201
5	200
1	3,780,200
1—2	200

The Superintendent of Foreign Mails states that under the provisions of the new parcels post treaty between Great Britain and this country, which went into effect April 1, parcels of stamps may be sent. This will greatly facillitate exchange relations with the islands, as it will have the effect of reducing the rate from 5 cents per half ouuce to 12 cents per pound or fraction.

Our Illustrations

HARRY HILL

The card collector's friend of San Francisco, is engaged in the mail order business and is a collector of curios of all kinds. Mr. Hill made a tour around the world as a mind reader, some few years ago, giving exhibitions of his skill in all the English speaking countries of the world. He also collected stamps, both old and new, in many of the various countries he visited. He picked up some good things in Newfoundland and disposed of them in London. While in South Africa he joined the Boer war and was first Sargeant of Company A, American Sharp Shooters. During the revolution the American corps was attached to the army of Captain, afterwards the celebrated General Cronjie. Mr. Hill helped to bury a portion of the 440 men killed by the Boers under Cronjie at the battle of Dornkopp. He was in charge of the company that received 3000 rifles surrendered to the Boers and checked them off as surrendered. From Africa he visited India, Australia, New Zealand, Manila and Japan, and brought back a large quantity of the stamps of those countries. He has always been more of a speculator than a collector. He is the originator of the monthly list of O. K. card collectors of the world. Many of the collectors in various parts of the earth are personally known to Harry Hustler Hill.

HENRY GRIMSLAND

Was born in Risor, Norway, 1888, and started to collect stamps in 1898 and has a collection of about 2000 varieties which I prize very much. He started to deal in stamps in 1900 and is manager of the Grimsland Stamp Co. In 1902 he started to deal in novelties and now sells mail order goods at wholesale and retail. In 1904 he started to publish the Philatelic Monthly and also organized the National Souvenir Card Exchange Club. He says there is nothing nicer than a stamp collection and the WEST.

Business Manager's Say.

The printers have been the cause of the WEST'S delay, for none of them have lived up to the promises made to the publisher, and no one wishes to be more on time than he, but hopes the next number may be better.

There has been some ads and matter left out, or mislaid, or lost by printers and any one not getting his exchange notice or ad in, we wish you would send copy at once by the next mail, so we can get it in the next number.

The last two numbers were got up by new men and some mistakes were made in the ads of the stamp deal-

An Auction Sale Page from the United States Stamp Co. of Chicago

Henry Hill, San Francisco, Calif.

Some of
. L. Hopkins'
braska Indian
Relics.

Starved Rock along the Mississippi River.

l Grimsland,
Chicago

See Article on Ancient
Egypt in this Number.

ers, the worst one being in the page ad of Crandall, of Ithaca, N. Y., the printer got it Ilacha. There is also a mistake in the page ad of Neefus, in the last number in the first column.

We have secured the latest rapid addressing machine and wish all and every reader to send his P. O. box or street number, and county, so as to be sure and get the address right. This is the cause of some not getting their papers on time when issued.

The stamp conventions take place in August at Minneapolis and Niagara Falls and we hope that every one who can will attend.

A. Greenberg, of California, sent us a new and old issue of the Kwong Tung cent and cash.

Any who may visit the publisher's place will find the WEST office next door to the postoffice in the same block under the opera house. It is the best location in the city for the WEST. It now has the largest size and circulation of any collectors' paper and will add many new features with the next number that we trust will please all readers. We will have some of the best illustrations ever seen in the next number.

We have option on taking two of the largest eastern papers and may add them to our list, so you can see how it will help out advertisers still more. We trust that all societies and advertisers will get their copy in at once so the next number can be out earlier and in better shape.

We are glad to hear from others like below notice:

Another thing I would like to suggest, and something which I am sure will interest many of your readers. Viz:

ANTIQUATED PAPER MONEY.

I suppose that at least seven out of a possible ten collectors have one of more pieces of broken bank bills which they prize, yet do not know the history or the value of the same. I know that I myself, would be glad to see something of the kind, for I have some six hundred different bills which I would like to know more about. Like to see some one like Zerbe, Whittmore Hughes and Tuthill or some one who is thoroughly posted along this line to give a short description of at least four or five bills each month giving when possible a short description of each, value, etc.

It would be well worth some dealer time to contribute to this department, for it would awaken new interest along this line. It would not be wise to confine the description to the rarieties, for it is the common notes that most of us are interested in. And again, many collectors have the common notes which they have bought at high prices supposing them to be very valuable. It is always wise for a collector to post himself as far as possible on all lines of collecting else he buys many a "Gold Brick". [And to the "WEST" we look for information.]

ARTHUR B COOVER.

By ROY FARREL GREEN, A. S. OF C. C.

The dragon tree (Dracaena draco), which yields the gum resin called "dragon's blood" is a native of the Canary Islands, and a late magazine article tells of how a veritable colossus of this family once grew in the town of Orotava, Tenerife, which was eighty feet in circumference at the base, hollow inside, with a staircase for visitors to ascend to the branching top o fthe trunk. Humboldt remarks in one of his books that this tree's antiquity must have been greater than that of the pyramids. In the great hurricane that swept these islands in 1867 the tree was blown down and destroyed.

A rich archaelogical find has recently been made in Mexico where a dike of cement and stone is being built along the west side of Lake Texcoco, to prevent further inundations. M. Auguste Genin, one of the engineers in charge of the work made the find, according to the Mexican Herald, and proved that the region about Lake Texcoco is not only exceedingly rich in archaeological relics but also contains the remains of mastodons. M. Genin says that he found in the fields, on the slopes of Cerro mountain near by, and down to the lakeside a veritable deposit of antiquities, vessels, dishes, idols of baked clay, arrow and lance heals, yokes, masks, household gods and other articles of stone, all of the best workmanship. About four kilometers distant, and in a spot usually covered by water, but uncovered by reason of the long drought at the time of the discovery, M. Genin saw projecting from the mud the skeleton of a mastodon in a perfect state of preservation. It showed four tusks, two very long ones on the upper side of the head and two smaller ones on the lower jaw. The skeleton was not exhumed because M. Genin says that experience he had some twelve years ago along this line demonstrated to him that it is difficult and costly work. It is likely that scientists having the time and money to look after the matter will avail themselves of the engineer's discovery.

Professor Albert A. Wright, who for the past thirty-one years has been at the head of the geological and zoological work of Oberlin college, at Oberlin, O., died last month.

An absolutely unique exhibition of the choicest Chinese porcelain was held in London by Messrs. Duveen Bros., a few weeks ago. The collection comprised about 200 pieces and represented a value of about $750,000. The gem of the whole collection was a gorgeous group of five tall black

jars of the K'anzo Hai period, about the end of the seventeenth century, which represented the enormous value of $125,000. The set as such is absolutely unique, though there is a similar set of only three pieces at the New York museum. The descriptive catalogue of the collection contained more than 100 pages.

A Washington dispatch of recent date tells of an extremely rare and valuable $60 note printed in 1779 by the Continental Congress which is in the possession of Rudolph Steinmetz, of 1708 G street, that city. The curio editor has been unable to verify the newspaper story, but the dispatch may be true in saying that Mr. Steinmetz recently had the note examined at the treasury, and there it was pronounced genuine and the statement made that there is only one other like it in existence. The note is said to be printed on hand-made linen paper, now drab in color. The design is in black and red ink, the Continental seal, showing an olive branch and bay leaves, being displayed. The face of the note says: "The bearer is entitled to receive 60 Spanish-milled dollars or an equal sum in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress of Jan. 14, 1779." Mr. Steinmetz is said to have come into possession of the note as an heirloom, his brother-in-law having taken it in payment for a barrel of flour in 1878.

Nelson Ingalls, Jr., of East Machias, Me., while tearing down what for many years has been known as "the old gun shop place" found, not long ago, between the rafters and ceiling an old saber. It was of ancient design and had apparently been concealed there many years. The building in which it was found was built during the war of 1812, and was used for storing arms and ammunition.

Professor T. A. Jagger and Doctor W. C. Farrabee, both of Harvard college, will this summer lead scientific parties to Iceland. The former will concern himself, and party, chiefly settle definitely the question whether with geology while the latter, with his party, will look after the archaeological end. An effort will be made to or not there are any traces of prehistoric man in the home of the Vikings. The parties will be made up of young men whose interests in their studies of geology and archaeology reaches beyond the class-rooms and they will be the pioneer students of the Cambridge college to go so far afield. Professor Jagger recently said that the party would likely consist of ten individuals, and that these will not start from Boston together, as some of the young men have made plans to go to Europe in advance of the rest, but all who intend going to Iceland with the party will meet at Leith, Scotland, on July 8, so as to catch the steamer that sails north a few days later. The trip is to be by way of the Orkney Islands to Reykjavic, on the southwestern coast of Iceland, where the party will land. There ponies will be secured and the scientific trip begin from there the party going east over the southern portion of the island. Iceland is a country having 27,000 square miles, only 4,000 of which are habitable. The party does not expect to suffer from the cold, as the summer climate in the districts to be traversed by the party is said to be about the same as that of the month of May in New England. Professor Jagger says that few Americans realize the wonders that Iceland possesses. Water falls nearly as large and as appalling in their grandeur as Niagara, volcanoes

that rival Etna or Vesuvius, glaciers that feed mighty rivers, lakes of boiling mud and geysers that spout higher than any on earth—all these go to make up the greater part of Iceland.

The largest plant in the world is probably a gigantic sea-weed, known as the nereocytis, which frequently grows to a height of more than 300 feet. The stem of the plant is as strong as an ordinary rope and large quantities of it are dried and used as rope by the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands.

The curio editor's thanks are due to a number of readers of the West who have been kind enough to send him newspaper clippings of curio finds. He is always glad to receive such and hopes to be remembered with them often.

ROY F. GREENE.

The following should be noted by collectors and exchangers of tobacco tags, arrow heads and other articles difficult to put up in secure packages:—

Registered Parcels Insecurely Wrapped.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASS'T P. M. GEN'L.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 29, 1905.
To all Postmasters:

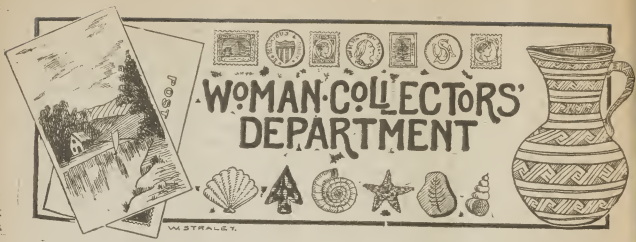
It is reported to the Department that many postmasters in receiving matter for registration neglect to observe the requirements of paragraph 2, section 807, Postal Laws and Regulations. Articles of third and fourth class matter which have become separated from their envelopes or wrappers because the latter were of insufficient strength to stand the wear and tear of transportation, are frequently found in the mails. In many cases it is impossible to determine where or to whom such articles belong, and much annoyance and often loss to owners is the results. Especially is this true of tobacco tags and the like, large quantities of which are passing in the mails. Postmasers are directed to read carefully paragraph 2, section 807, Postal Laws and Regulations, and are instructed not to accept for registration any mail matter which is inclosed in envelopes or wrappers which appear to be of insufficent strength to bear the ordinary wear and tear of transportation and to prevent their inclosures from breaking through.

EDWIN C. MADDEN,
Third Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

The Smallest Coin

The smallest coin in the world having a genuine circulation is probably the Maltese "grain" a tiny fragment of bronze about as big and round as the top of a slate pencil and worth only one-twelfth of a penny. The Maltese are not a wealthy people, and are in their daily purchases excessively retail. All old civilizations become so. There was a time in the West when twenty-five cents, "two bits,' was the smallest sum asked for anything and the smallest change known.

One may now berry a pocket full of copper cents all over the region west of the Missouri and never find an opportunity to be rid of them. So also it was not many years in Chicago. To see how times have changed it is only necessary to note the fact that surburban fares on steam lines are often fractional. Tickets are for sale that cost seven or nine or eleven cents the single trip, and if one pays on the train the conductor will make change in pennies.



Conducted by Verna Weston Hanway.

Women form quite an important part in the designs of postage stamps. But the majority are fanciful, and portraits of real personages are the exceptions rather than the rule. I give in the following what I believe to be nearly an accurate list with brief biographical sketches:

Alexandra, Queen of England, is portrayed on certain stamps of the British Empire. She is the eldest daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark and was married to the Prince of Wales, now Edward VIII, March 10th, 1863. Alexandra is a particularly beautiful woman, famous for intellectual powers and beneficent qualities. What is said to be a good likeness may be found on the Newfoundland 1898, three-cent orange.

Kamalulu on the Hawaii, 1871, one cent purple; Likelike, Hawaii, 1882, one cent blue; Kapiolani, Hawaii, 1889, two cent red; Erma, Hawaii, Liliukokalani on the Hawaii, 1889, two cent red are evidently members of the then ruling house of Hawaii.

The latter succeeded her brother, King Kalakana after his death in San Francisco on January 20th, 1891. Her husband was an Englishman. She was constantly at variance with her legislature. In January, 1893, she attempted to promulgate a new constitution depriving foreigners of the right of franchise. This led to a mass meeting of the foreign element at which fifteen hundred were present. They unanimously demanded the action of the Queen and authorized a committee to take into further consideration whatever was necessary to protect the public safety. This committee formed itself into a provisional government, and sent commissioners to the United States inviting the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The United States did not respond but recognizing the republic as a fact continued their former friendly relations.

A conspiracy was formed in 1895 to re-establish the monarchy, but the plot was discovered and the ring leaders imprisoned. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was also arrested and tried and her complicity having been shown she was sentenced to a modified form of imprisonment for five years. Her visit to Washington during the term of President Cleveland lent color to rumors that the support from the United States should she seek to re-establish her monarchy On the 7th of July, 17898, however, a resolution was passed annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

The portrait of the Duchess of Cornwall and York (England) appears on the New Foundland 1898 three cent orange.

Isabella I, called "Isabella the Catholic," of Spain, appears on the United States, 1893, five, ten and fifteen cent, the one, three and four dollar stamps, and the Salvador, 1894, ten pesetas. Her reign is being familiar to even the least informed personage. Her connections and patronage of Columbus making his adventures successful.

Isabella II of Spain is portrayed on many of the stamps of Spain, Cuba, Fenando Po, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. She was born in 1830, and upon her father's death in 1833 was proclaimed Queen with her mother Maria Christiana as regent. Her whole reign presents a dismal picture of faction, intrigue, and immorality contained with a superstitious devotion to religion. A revolution resulted in 1868 and Isabella fled to France.

Makea, Chieftess of the Cook Islands, styled "Chief of the Federal Government," is the dusky lady who portraits the first issue of the Cook Island's Federation. Her appearance there is doubtless due to the philatelic success of the first issue which enabled the government to pay the price of the more expensive second series.

Makea Takan, the Chieftess of Avarace, the principal district of Rorotongo, is one of the most influential of the native chiefs, to which she owes her election to the highest position in the government. She is said to be very intelligent for a Maori woman, but unable to speak a word of English. She is probably somewhere near sixty-five years of age. Her beautiful hair which is a heriditary mark with the Maori women is braided into two long "pig tails," a custom with the elderly women of her state. Like all of the Maoris she is fond of finery and around her neck in the stamps may be seen a white silk scarf.

Martha Washington appears on the United States, eight cent, 1903, the Virgin Mary on the conventional series of the Virgin Islands, and Marie II of Portugal on many of the stamps of Portugal.

Queen Victoria is perhaps the most widely portrayed woman from a philatelic view point. Her portrait appears on no less than sixty-five British colonies and the majority of the stamps of Great Britain.

Wilhelmina, the young Queen of Holland, whose domestic affairs have been so relentlessly aired in the newspapers for the past few years, is another well known philatelic personage. Her likeness may be found on the stamps of Holland, Curacao, the Dutch Indies and Surinam. First as a winsome little girl, the idol and admiration of the boyish philatelist, and later as a young regal personage with all the pomp and glory of her state.

The whole world is familiar with the romantic story of Pocahontas (or Minnehaha). While many today assert that the historical incident was a figment of Captain John Smith's imagination, the story has encircled her with a certain poetic luster, that as time passes serves to enshrine her more securely in the hearts of Americans. Her story and similar stories have given a picturesque phase to our history and in spite of the cynics we would fain believe it. She is depicted on the $100.00 of our country.

A rather amusing story is told of the head of "Republic" on the stamps of Hayti which should bear retelling

here. When it was first decided to issue a series of stamps, many thought it would be proper to adorn them with the likeness of the President. When he was approached in regard to the matter he objected on the ground that he did not wish to encourage by precedence a course that would in the future cause continual changes in the designs of stamps. He proposed the arms of the country as a suitable design. The idea however, did not take and he abandoned his idea and successfully proposed the adoption of a design of the head of "Republic."

Soon, however, it came to be rumored that the "Republic" bore a striking resemblance to Mrs. Solomon. The people of Hayti then informed the President that they had requested his portrait and not that of his wife. The fact that the resemblance was undeniable forced the President to consent to have his likeness appear on the stamps of the 1887 issue.

DEATH OF WM. C. BECK.

Detroit, May 5, 1905.

The philatelic fraternity has sustained a great loss by the death of Wm. Beck, who died here on Sunday, April 30, from an abcess of the brain.

Mr. Beck was a very enthusiastic collector, and had a beautiful collection numbering in the thousands, making a specialty of British Colonials, of which he had a very complete line. His U. S. were also exceptionally good. He made it a point to collect the best possible specimens he could obtain, and by constant work he accumulated a collection that he or anyone would be proud of.

"Billy," as he was generally called, was well known among the collectors. He was a member of the American Philatelic Association and a good worker, securing many members for the Association.

When the Detroit Philatelic Association was organized some years ago, he was one of the charter members and worked hard for the betterment of the society. He was well liked and his ways brought him many friends, who mourn his loss.

Mr. Beck was born and raised in Detroit, was 41 years old, the son of Samuel Beck, a pioneer of this city.

He was special representative of the Bankers' Life Assurance Co., of Des Moines, Ia., with whom he was the last four years. Some years ago he was connected with the wholesale drug firm of T. H. Hinchman & Son, and afterward went with Parke, Davis & Co., in charge of the formula department. Later he became traveling representative for the Pharmaceutical Era of New York.

He was an active worker in the Y. M. C. A. and trustee of the Second Avenue Presbyterian church. He was also a member of the Ashlar Lodge F. & A. M.

$2500 Orchid

After being exibited for twenty-five minutes at the Royal Horticultural Society's show a new variety of orchid called "The Milky Way" was sold for $2500 at London.

A Visit to the Bull Run Battle Field.

By Lloyd R. Robinson.

Early in September the entire state troops, or what is known as the Connecticut National Guards assembled at Manasses, Va., for its annual encampment.

Other troops from Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New York, in fact all the eastern United States were there to take part in the continued war maneuvres between the U. S. regular army and the militia.

As a member of Co. L, 1st Reg. Connecticut Nat. Guards, I had the pleasure to take part in these maneuvres as a "private."

The Connecticut camp was situated on a small hill surrounded by other state camps, which could be seen in every direction for miles around.

We arrived at Manasses, Va., Sunday, Sep. 4, after a ride of 27 hours on the train.

Early Tuesday morning we started for Bull Run battle-field, reaching there at 9 oclock a. m. As we were to stay here nearly all day, it grve us an exceptionally fine chance to hunt for war relics of the "sixties," which a great many took advantage of, including myself.

Many fine relics were found including bullets, fragments of cannon balls and shells.

A fine 6-in. ball was found that had never been broken, although it showed the effects of age, it was in fine condition.

A large shell measuring 8 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter was found by a member of our company. Its base was of brass securely bolted to the main part of the shell, which was found complete. It was thrown by the Confederate side I am quite sure, as it was such as was used by them mostly.

Many bullets were secured from large trees in the near vicinity of the battle-field. These were deeply imbedded but were easily removed with an ax.

It is safe to say that these relics that were found, will not only be saved as a relic of the great war but also as a souvinir of the recent war maneuvers.

Although bullets and cannon-balls cannot be found in North Franklin, Conn., many interesting "war" relics in the shape of Indian arrow heads, axes, etc., can be found. Did you ever think of the unwritten history that is connected to these relics?

L. R. Robinson,
No. Franklin, Ct.

Find of Valuable Pictures.

During the overhauling of an ancient moated farmhouse at Solihull, near Birmingham, England, a collection of oil paintings was found under an old rotted floor.

The pictures are considered to be of considerable value, dating back as far as the sixteenth century, and are probably forgotten heirlooms.

A SMOKY DREAM.

By Old Grill.

"I have never been able to fully understand," remarked Wilson one evening to Old Grill during a conversation at the latter's apartments, "just why I have been unable to produce a picture which would awaken your admiration."

"That's easily explained," responded Grill. "There's a good deal of truth in the old saying 'You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink.' Likewise, I might add, you can lead a man to the shrine of art, but you can't make him worship. Of course, the mere fact that I can discern no striking difference in artistic value between your pictures and the illustrated ads' in the streets cars is no reflection upon your standing as an artist."

Wilson had become accustomed to these little pleasantries. So without appearing to have heard them he resumed: "I have conceived an idea for a picture which I believe may awaken some interest and possibly admiration in your hitherto impervious and unresponsive being. In pursuance of my effort I shall utilize an idea which I believe you will approve of. This idea relates to a certain science designated by a name which I have never been able to pronounce, but which, I believe, consists in the arrangement and classification of various-colored bits of waste paper."

"And which," put in Old Grill, "numbers among its devotees only people of cultured and discriminating tastes, who find no diversion in the pleasures sought by the common herd."

"I will not describe the exact nature of my picture," Wilson continued, "but I hope that within another week I shall have the pleasure of seeing your walls brightened with one of my canvases."

The next evening Wilson set about to complete the task he had assigned himself. The idea he had hit upon was to be entitled "The Philatelist's Dream," and though he had never been able to enthuse over the hobby himself, he felt confident that his friend Grill would appreciate his effort.

In the foreground of his picture he was to represent the philatelist absorbed in a profound reverie. Through the enveloping cloud of smoke from his cigar he was to see as in a dream an opened trunk of an antique style, in which would be disclosed philatelic treasures of rare values. In order that his picture might be accurate in every detail he had decided to secure the objects to be represented.

From a friendly dealer he obtained the loan of sundry philaletic material in the way of covers, etc., and then it occurred to him that his friend Brown, who lived in the flat adjoining, had a trunk, which, he remembered, was of a style which would meet his requirements to a nicety. When Brown was approached on the subject, however, he informed Wilson that unfortunately the trunk would be needed by himself, as he contemplated a trip to New York. Then he confined to Wilson the important announcement of his approaching marriage.

"It is possible, however," said Brown, 'that I may be of service to you, for my brother has a trunk which I am confident I can borrow for you, and which I believe will answer your purpose as well."

On the following day, thanks to Brown's efforts and the kindness of

the stamp dealer, Wilson had secured the materials sought for and promptly went about the accomplishment of his mission.

* * * * *

Old Grill looked up from a ponderous volume in which he had become absorbed to welcome his artist friend. The latter's countenance was beaming with a complacency which Grill concluded must be taken on the part of his visitor the possession of tidings of more than ordinary import.

"I tell you, old man," said Wilson, when he had found a comfortable seat, "it's going to be immense."

"To what do you refer, may I ask?" inquired Grill.

"Why the picture, of course," said Wilson. "What else could it be?"

"It might be any one of a number of things—the corn crop for instance," said Grill. "But in your particular case I suppose I should have known that it could relate only to something within the lofty domain of art. But permit me to congratulate you. At what moment may I hope to see this masterpiece?"

"I expect to have it completed by evening," said Wilson. "Then I shall be pleased to receive a call from you at your convenience and hear your criticism."

A moment later Grill was called away by a 'phone message and Wilson returned to his studio intending to spend the remainder of the afternoon on his picture. But on his arrival at his quarters he was horrified to learn that the trunk and its contents were missing. His door was partly opened, and he concluded that in a fit of abstraction he had neglected to lock it. A hurried inventory of his belongings revealed the fact that nothing else had been touched. This added to the mystery of the affair. After spending a half-hour in vainly endeavoring to solve the enigma, he concluded to lay the whole matter before Old Grill. Arrived at that gentleman's domicile, he was gratified to find that he had returned.

Wilson lost no time in acquainting his friend with all the facts of the case, whereupon Grill requested him to take charge of his office until his return and announced that he would repair to Wilson's apartments; first having received the key and a note which would gain him admission without question.

Some time later Grill returned. "Come over to —— Cafe to dinner with me and we'll talk it over, Wilson," he said.

"It is almost incredible to me," Grill began when they had found a table, "that with all of my instruction you should yet be unable to solve a trifling difficulty like the present one."

"Your opinion of my ability as a sleuth is of secondary importance to me at the present moment. What I should like to know is this: 'Did you find that trunk?'"

"No," said Grill. "But I know who has it."

"Who?" said Wilson.

"Your friend Brown, who left for New York today on his wedding trip."

"Impossible," declared Wilson. 'Why, Brown is absolutely honest. Furthermore, what does Brown want with a lot of old envelopes of the vintage of '49 or thereabouts. He don't know their value."

"He don't want 'em, said Grill. "Thats the funny part of it. And when he discovers that he has 'em—if he hasn't already—he'll be madder than a wet hen with the rheumatism.

He'll have plenty of covers, but mighty little covering."

"But how in the world does it happen that Brown has the trunk?" asked Wilson.

"Through a rather remarkable error," said Grill. "Now, when I arrived at your building, the first thing that attracted my attention was that the banisters on the stairway, which had been newly varnished, showed a numbers of the nicks evidently made by some heavy object. Then I learned from the janitor that an expressman had called with an order from Brown for his trunk, and the janitor, being busy, directed the man to Brown's rooms. The hallway is a little dark and the man evidently lost his bearings. As your door was open the man spied the trunk with the name 'Brown' upon it. (You told me of this, you remember, in describing the trunk, and that it belongs to Brown's brother), and naturally concluded that it was the one he was seeking."

"But why are you so sure about all this?" asked Wilson.

"Because I found Brown's trunk in his rooms."

"As soon as Brown learns of the mistake he will lose no time in acquainting you with the facts, and you can forward it to him. By the way, Wilson, I looked over your picture, and I must admit that it rather exceeds my expectations."

"I don't doubt that in time you may be able to discover a few flaws," said Wilson, sarcastically.

"Well, I was about to say that the cloud of smoke in the picture suggests a volcano in a state of eruption rather more than a cigar in the mouth of a man who is dreaming. But on the whole, you have done very well. I think it must be because you have selected a subject worth while."

CIGAR BANDS.

In your April WEST I note, over the signature of E. R. Knowles, of New York City, an article called a new fad, and the statement that he already has 500 different varieties of cigar bands.

As I think I am one of the first collectors of the "new fad," I desire to give your readers some enlightenment.

In October, 1900, on a wager that 1,000 different varieties of cigar bands did not exist and could not be collected within three months, I commenced to act. By January 1, 1901, I had over 1,500 different and distinct varieties, and at the date of this letter have over 10,000 pasted in albums and ready to be pasted therein. These are not duplicates, but each one is a diferent and distinct variety of itself, both as to color, design and lettering. I receive from 70 to 80 new varieties each month from all over the Coast and also from the Orient and hundreds of such as I have.

I have besides my regular collection, assorted in separate envelopes, over 50,000 duplicates, as well as two collections, one of 500 and one of 720 varieties. I have some 1,200 duplicates, triplicates, etc., of distinct varieties.

The collection of these cigar bands is not only interesting, but gives the eye a taste for beauty. In my collection I have 1,286 different bands (pasted in), with some 400 unpasted, of heads, figures, animals, etc. They are beauties. The designs on others are also fine. Then those from the Orient, printed from rough wood cuts,

are a study. Other interesting joints can be seen.

If this letter will attract any "band" collectors, I shall be greatly pleased to hear from them, and not only to correspond, but will exchange or sell bands to or purchase bands from any desiring to do so.

J. MANNING KING,
Box 375, Salinas, Monterey Co., Cal.

NEBRASKA BILLS.

By S. P. Hughes.

Money was scarce in Nebraska in the early days and banks and associations of various kinds undertook to relieve this stringency by the issue of what is commonly called "Wild Cat" money. Many people often wonder why it was so called, but from the explanation my father gave me years ago, I judge it was rightly named. Its value was not taken at its face—but rather what people choose to place on it, and the confidence the public had in the institution back of the bills. One could not depend on its value from day to day any more than they could depend on the habits of a Wildcat. Bills accepted to-day at fifty cents on the dollar might be absolutely worthless tomorrow. Banks of this class were not regulated by law and were under the control of no one except the will of their own officers.

In the early fifties Nebraska had few towns or settlements large enough to warrant even a Wild-cat bank, consequently our number of bills are quite small as compared with many Eastern states. It is not my intention in this short article to go into the details or to give a history of any of the various issues, but rather to give as complete a list as possible of the known bills in the hope that it may bring out any hitherto unknown varieties.

I am indebted to Mr. Fred Whittimore of Des Moines, Iowa, for valuable assistance along this line. Every bill in the following list is either in my own collection, that Mr. Whittimore or in the Byron Reed collection of this city:

Bank of DeSoto, Neb., $1, $3, $5.

Corn Exchange Bank, DeSoto, Neb., $1.

Waubeek Bank, DeSoto, Neb., $1.

Brownsville Bank and Land Co., Omaha, $3, $10.

Omaha City Bank and Land Co., Omaha, $1, $2, $5.

Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Omaha, $1, $2, $3, $5.

Bank of Nebraska, Omaha, $1, $2.

City of Omaha, $1, $3, $5.

Nebraska Valley Bank, Omaha, $2.

Omaha and Chicago Bank, Omaha, $1.

Bank of Florence, $1, $2, $3, $5, $10.

Nemaha Valley Bank, Brownville, $1, $2, $5, $10.

Fontanelle Bank, Bellvue, $1, $2, $3, $5.

Bank of Brownville, Brownville, $1, $2.

Bank of Dakota City, Dakota City, $1.

Platte Valley Bank of Omaha, $1.

Omaha City and Land Company, Omaha, $1, $2, $5.

I have heard of two other towns to the north of Tekamah that issued bills in the early days, but I have not seen any bills nor do I know of their existence. If any of the readers of this article know of any bills not in this list they will confer a favor by giving me an account of such bills.

Collecting of Ribbon Badges.

Herman W. Boers.

There's an old saying "Everybody has a hobby and a man without a hobby is like a pump without a handle."

Hobbies, of all kind are in vogue nowadays some have the hobby of collecting old firearms, crockery, old pipes, old pottery, relics, minerals and dozens of other things.

I have a hobby and have had it for years and never get tired of it, that is the collecting of ribbon badges, and this has a great field, and grows more interesting as your collection increases. There is no let up to it as there is always a chance to get more. I made it my business whenever a convention came to Detroit to get a badge of the meet, if I could, of course oftentimes me gets the no but that wouldn't faze me, I only tackled another one then, badges are interesting they always remind one, then, of what has been. Some are for victory and others for defeat and again for joys and sorrows. I have a collection of several hundred, dating back from the Lincoln and Hamler campaigns.

In politics I have a small badge of the time when Abraham Lincoln ran for president, and Hamler, his running mate. I have from the campaigns of Hayes and Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks Cleveland and Hendricks, Cleveland and Sherman, Harrison and Morton, Blaine and Logan, Cleveland, Stephenson, Garfield, Harrison and Reid, McKinley and Roosevelt and Roosevelt and and Fairbanks. These are of the finest I have containing pictures of candidates, in national colors, or plain silk, and fringes. In state ribbons I have three from governor, on to the lowest candidates on ticket city, ticket sheriff, to alderman, all the various offices of the different sides.

I have a fine lot of G. A. R. reunion dating back since 1891, the 25th silver anniversary of the G. A. R. since that it was held in Boston, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Cincinnati, etc. Delegate badges, for next G. A. R. convention seat printed Omaha, Lincoln, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo, California, St. Louis and others. Badges showing "where he came from" such as Missouri, Rhode Island, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Minneapolis, Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and many other states, and the G. A. R. souvenirs as sold by the curb stone peddler, Mich, at Gettysburg.

REUNION BADGES

Knights of Pythias
B. P. of E.
Ko O. T. M.
Masonic
Shriners
I. O. O. F.

All from many different cities,

where they are held, beautiful in artistic get up.

CONVENTIONS

Sunday School	Associations
Optical	
Prohibition	
Philatelic	
Photographic	
Biennial	
Turner Society	
Athletic	
Yachting, Rowing	
Bicycle convention	
Labor	
Business Men	

and a dozen other kinds too numerous to mention.

As I said before, the field is large and a collection of such badges, are indeed interesting, they bring back to memory of the times "they" had while attending there are chances for exchanging, I have oftentimes exchanged where I had duplicates and many would only be too pleased to do so. Have you ever thought what a fine appearance such a lot of badges does make. Take the sizes, the colors, the emblems, portraits, etc, all help to harmonize in appearance. I have yet failed to see the people whom I have shown my collection to, to say a thing out of the way and especially the ladies "Oh, wouldn't they make a lovely sofa pillow", or a "spread" but not for mine. I think too much of them. Just try and collect some yourself and see how interesting it is.

One Way of Starting Camera Club.

One of my regular correspondents in a town in Washington told me in his last letter just how their local camera club came to be organized. It is quite an interesting bit of history and in the face of the fact that I have received several letters of late in which the writers have deplored their inability to secure the co-operation necessary to start a club, it becomes of more than passing interest. This friend of mine thought it would be a good idea to deflect some of the enthusiasm displayed by the demostrators for the various plate and paper manufacturers into such chsnnels that the professional would not be alone the recipient of the advantages accruing from their freely given advice. With this idea in mind he wrote one of the larges platemakers in the country asking that he might be favored with a call from their demonstrator when next in his town and added that he desired to obtain a few portraits in an ordinary room. In due time came a most corteous reply saysng that their Mr. So-and so would be only too glad to do all in his power to assist; that he would advise in advance of his date of arrival; and suggested that my friend should arrange for the assemblage of a few of his amateur friends at his house on the afternoon of the day given. The plan worked out with most gratifying results. Quite a large company was congregated, the demstrator proved to be a man who had spent several years in doing just such work in a large eastern city before going the road, the amateurs were most instuctively entertained, and everybody including the demonstrater voted it a most excellant idea. My correspondent wrote other manufacturers. Local amateurs who heard of the success of the first of the series sought for invitations to those that followed. It soon reached such a point that no demonstrat-

orth ought of visiting the town without calling together the "Camera Club" as they designated it. The rest is easily imagined. It was but the work of a meeting or two to organize and become a full fledged camera club in reality.—Western Camera Notes.

ANCIENT EGYPT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

By Arthur B. Coover, Curator of the Egyptian Exhibit.

This article is not addressed to those who know more of Egyptology than the writer, whose entire knowledge of Egyptian methods is confined to the study of the antiquities shown in the Anthropology Building at the St. Louis Fair, and to the reading of such books as "Sharpe's History of Egypt," "Rawlinson's Ancient Egypt," etc.

The only excuse I shall offer for taking up so much space in the "West," is, that while Curator of the Egyptian Exhibit, I had the pleasure to meet a great many people and members of the Society, who did not know any more about Egyptian antiquities than I did. I shall feel amply repaid for my time in getting up this article, if it will interest the readers to the extent of causing them to read up on Egyptian history; and, to most collectors, I am sure it will prove to be a pleasing and profitable study.

"The early Greeks said that it was easier to find a god than a man in most parts of Egypt."

The objects which interested me most, were those connected with their religion, and to these I shall refer in this paper, giving illustrations made from some of the small bronze gods which were exhibited at the Fair.

The gods of popular mythology were understood, in religion, to be either personified attributes of the Deity, or parts of the nature which he had created. They were considered as informed and inspired by him. All knew that there was but one God, and understood that when worship was offered to Osiris, Isis, or any one of the many created gods, the One God was worshipped.

The ancient Egyptian believed in the transmigration of souls. It was the universal belief that, immediately after death, the soul descended into the lower world and was conducted to the Hall of Truth where it was judged in the presence of Osiris and the 42 judges of the dead. Anubis in charge of the Balances, as weighmaster, would place on one side the Emblem of Truth, and to balance this, the man's good deeds were placed in a vase and set on the opposite side of the scale. Osiris delivering sentence according as to how the balance inclined, and the same was inscribed on a tablet by Thoth the scribe.

If the good deeds predominated the soul was allowed to enter the "Boat of the Sun," and the gods conducted it to the home of Osiris. If, on the contrary, the good deeds were not sufficient, then the soul was sentenced to begin a round of transmigrations in the bodies of unclean animals. The number of transmigrations depended upon the severity of punishment required to purify the soul. After many trials should the soul remain uncleansed, it was finally sentenced to

complete annihilation by Osiris the judge of the Dead.

The good soul, having passed through the basin of purgitorial fire and freed from its infirmities, was then made the companion of Osiris for 3000 years, after which it re-entered its former body and lived once more a human life on earth. This process was repeated until a certain mystic cycle of years had passed, when the soul finally became united with the crowning glories of God.

While no better way was thought of it was easier to believe or fancy the bull Apis a god, than to believe that this world with its inhabitants had no maker, and that their wants were supplied without means more powerful than their own. (By the very strangeness of this worship, it showed the need that we all feel for some form of religious belief.)

One favored animal of ever sacred race, received worship in its own city; while for the others, people respectfully stepped to one side when they met them in the strets or in the fields.

The only group of gods that was worshipped in every city alike was Osiris, Isis and their family. They having once reigned on earth were feared less and loved more than the great gods, as being between them and the human race. Osiris had been put to death by his wicked brother Typhon, but was raised again to life to be the judge of the Dead. He is pictured as a mummy, wearing the crown of Egypt, and in his hands are the whip and the crook, which were emblems of authority.

Isis, the queen and sister of Osiris, was the favorite divinity of the country. She had the character of all the goddesses in turn; she being at one time the mother, and again she would be the queen of heaven.

Horus, the son of Osiris and Isis, is sometimes pictured as a child wearing the side-lock of youth, then he is made to wear the head of a hawk, in which he is always pictured on the mummy cases.

Anubis was another son of Osiris and Isis, and is pictured wearing the head of a jackal. It was the duty of Anubis to lay out the dead and make the bodies into mummies.

Thoth, the scribe, was the god of letters. He is pictured as having the head of an Ibis. He was one of the gods of the moon, and was the chief god of Hermopolis.

Pasht, or Bast, was the goddess of chastity, she is pictured as having a cat's head and was worshipped chiefly at Bubastis.

Athor, or Hathor, was the goddess of love and beauty, and was sometimes worshipped under the form of a cow.

Amon was the great god of Thebes. The form under which he was worshipped was that of a man walking, wearing a crown or head-dress of tall stiff feathers.

Neith was the goddess of Sais. Her usual title was "Lady of Sais." She presided over both war and weaving.

Ptah was the god of fire. He is pictured as an old man holding a crook or staff in front of him and bandaged like a mummy.

Imhotep was the god of learning, and is pictured seated on a stool unfolding a papyrus roll.

Many other forms of gods were worshipped in Egypt, the names and descriptions of which may be found in any good work on Egyptian Antiquities.

History of the Beaver $5.00 and $10.00 Gold Pieces of Oregon.

T. Greenburg of San Francisco

Being very much interested in the history of the Pacific coast and its opening being within the memory of quite a considerable number of people still living, but who are fast going to the great beyond, whence no traveler returneth.

I thought I would try to fathom out the mystic letters on the beaver side of the Oregon gold coins; after buying a lot of old rubbish and old books from an old office, I got possession of a book on the history of Oregon, published in 1870, and as usual to get pointers, I read it through, and after some work on the mystic letters, I deciphered them, on the $10.00 gold piece

K. M. T. P. C. S
O. T. 1849

Which means as the few words tells from the Historical Research:

"One of the last acts of the provisional government had been to authorize the weighing, assaying and coining of gold—"an act which was rendered necessary by the great amount of "dust" in circulation and the influx of the debased South American coins, and an association of gentlemen taking the matter in hand, bore all the expense of the dies, machinery and labor—coining about $10,000 in the summer of 1849, they succeeded in raising the price of dust from $11.00 to $16.00 per ounce and stopping the influx of South American coin;

The gentlemen who conferred this great benefit to Oregon territory were on the $10.00 gold piece.

Messrs. Rilborne, Magruder, Thornton, Capt. Park, Campbell, Smith.

On the $5.00 piece were the following gentlemen:

Messrs. Kilbourne, Gov. Abernethy, Dr. White, Rector, Campbell and Smith.

The above gentlemen were members of the Oregon Exchange Company.

The name of the money was called beaver money owing to the gold discoveries in California and the tide of immigration turned to the south, as the climate was better and hardships less. The business of coining was done in San Francisco, and the provisional mint of the territory of Oregon, located in the place called Oregon City was closed for good. After a brief few months of existence.

Hence the scarcity of the two coins.

$425 FOR A SCOTT.

For the original autograph manuscript of Scotts "Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee" £85 was paid at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms yesterday.

A long letter from Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton found a purchaser at £41, one from Napoleon to his mother made £27 10s, and a letter of Marie Antoinette relized £40.

Christie's sale of furniture and china yesterday produced nearly £14000, the most notable item being a Louis XVI. carved and gilt suite of furniture, which went for £735.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

By G. A. Chandler, Photo Expert, Riceville, Iowa.

Some time ago I noticed an article in the West referring to dissolving gold, taken from Photography, England. While I have no objection in particular to the methods set forth by that author, still I think were it explained a little more fully perhaps more amateurs who are not so well versed in photographic chemistry might understand it better. And it is with this in view and not criticism that I give my process of making chloride of gold for toning out photographic papers of all kinds.

We proceed to make anaqua-regia, or as in the new chemistry nitro-muriatic acid, of two drams of nitric acid eight drams of muriatic or hydrochloric acid. Place in a graduate and add gold scraps such as can be bought at any jewelry store, of half the weight of a five dollar gold piece; then cover all with a piece of glass to prevent gases from escaping, and place or stand in a small vessel containing water, which should be kept at about 1000 0-0 Fahrenheit. Presently small bubbles will arise to the surface of the acid, the solution will assume a golden color and the gold will disappear. When the gold is all dissolved place in a large measuring glass and all eight ounces of distilled water. Then proceed to neutralize as follows: Take bicarbonate of soda and add to the solution a very little at a time until the solution ceases to sizzle, which will show it to be neutral. Now filter through filtering paper and let stand for a few hours and again filter. Now add four drams of hydrochloric acid and you may proceed to tone. Great care, however, should be taken in using, as this is very strong. A good toning bath for all glossy papers will be found in the following:

Cut gold, 2 grain, test with litmus; Victor neutrlizer, 2 grains; water, 32 ounces.

When Aristo platino paper is used the Victor neutralizer should not be used, but instead may be used a solution of borax dissolved in hot water, saturated solution one-half ounce and acetate of soda one ounce.

Victor Neutralizer—Bicarbonate of soda, 2 oz.; acetate of soda, 1 oz.; borax, ½ oz.; water, 10 oz.

Metallic Stains on Negatives.

The same Indiana correspondent asks concerning the metallic stains on the surface of the film of his negatives. It results from plates slightly stale, the fault being aggravated by the use of too strong an alkali in the developer. It occurs most commonly where an attempt has been made to "force" development of an undertimed plate by increasing the alkali. A similar stain sometimes results from the sulphurization of an acid fixing bath. As a rule, these stains, particularly those due to the first mentioned cause, are entirely ineffective in damaging the quality of the print. They can, however, be removed by using a weak solution of Farmer's reducer applied quickly with a tuft of cotton wool and as quickly rinsed off. Repeat if necessary, taking care not to allow the reducer to act on other than the surface of the negative or the density will be reduced as in the regular operation of reduction. If my correspondent will write me again and say if an acid fixing bath is used or not, I will be pleased to advise more fully as to the removal of the stains if this does not answer. —Western Camera Notes.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Organized September, 1898, as the League of Canadian Philatelists.

OFFICERS FOR 1905,

President—O. W. Barwick, 17 Tara Hall Ave., Montreal, Que., Can.
Vice-President—H. L. Hart, 71 Gottingen St., Halifax, N. S.
Vice-President for the United States—C. H. Fowle, 43 Magoon Ave., Medford, Mass.
Secretary-Treasurer—F. B. Archer, 995 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Can.
Sales Superintendent—H. Smith, 42 Dudley St., Medford, Mass.
Auction Manager—G. P. LeGrand, Paspebiac West, P. Q., Can.
Librarian—H. A. Chapman, Box 72, Rocky Hill, Conn.
Attorney—G. F. Downes, Drawer G., Strathcona, Alberta, N. W. T.
Purchasing Agent—W. James Wurtele, 126 St. James St., Montreal, Can.
Executive Committee—Geo. Van Guilder, J. Perez-Pelinto, J. E. Warrington, Montreal.
Official Organ—The WEST.

SECRETAY-TREASURER'S REPORT

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

361—James Wilson, Jr., 2723 C street, Philadelphia, Pa.; references, J. L. Brodstone, Stamps Collectors' Pro. Assn. No. 789.

362—A. Chagnon, 107 Cadieuse street, Montreal, Quebec; references, F. B. Archer, C. H. Goulden.

363—Rev. E. F. Vokes, 57 Newport street, Ryde, Isle of Wight; Bazarr Ref. No. 19006, Stamp Trade Protective Ass. No. 140.

364—E. R. Stiles, P. O. Boz 508, Moncton, N. B.; references, F. B. Archer, H. G. Steenes.

365—H. D. Howard, 311 King street, Ottawa, Ont.; references, C. H. Goulden, G. G. McWhinney.

366—A. F. Boehur, 1201 Turner avenue, Chicago, Ill.; references H. Smith, F. B. Archer.

367—H. S. Dickey, Newton, Kas.; references, L. L. Brodstone, H. L. Hart.

368—W. H. Matlock, Springfield, Ill.; references, L. T. Bradstone.

369—J. E. McIntyre, care J. P. Coats, Ltd., Pawtucket, R. I.; references, H. Smith, F. B. Archer.

370—E. F. Harrington, 286 Halsey street, Newark, N. J.; references L. T. Brodstone, E. L. Ott.

371—Harold K. Wardwell, 180 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; References, C. H. Wardwell, 160 Broadway, New York City.

372—Leopold Greenberg, 528 Montgomery street, Room 4, San Francisco, Cal.; references, O. Norcross, Louis Barhyte.

373—Albert C. Wirth, 115 Collingwood street, San Francisco, Cal.; references, O. Norcross, Louis Barhyte.

374—Edward Howard, 456 Sixth street, San Francisco, Calif.; references, O. Norcross, Louis Barhyte.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Rev. J. H. Astley, Sydenham, Ont.

A. B. L. Rimmington, 723 SMt. Urbain street, Montreal, Quebec.

L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.

H. Ross Matthews, D. D. S., 18 Birks Bed, Montreal, Quebec.

E. S. Coats, Box 243, Ouillia, Ont.

J. H. S. Parks, 509 St. Hubert street, Montreal, Quebec.

A. A. Blanchard, Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, Quebec.

RESIGNED.

324—J. Stuart Ritchie.

I regret to report the following members dropped for non-payment of dues ,all of whom have been duly no-

tified to remit.

351—Geo. C. Gay.

314—A. G. Chisholm.

317—E. McBiece.

320—Chas. F. Hackmeir.

329—A. C. Roessler.

331—Geo. J. Atkinson.

332—H. P. Sullivan.

334—Geo. deL. Selby.

336—Wm. Norman.

348J. A. Charette.

I regret to report the following members deceased:

31—R. Von Pirch, Berlin, Ont.

240—H. Michaels, Washington, D. C.

Miss L. Von Pirch, Berlin, Ont., will be a member in place of R. Von Pirch, deceased.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

167—H. O. Marimian, 14 Rue Christiani, Paris, France.

50—Eugene C. Wheeler, to 71 Syracuse street, Somerville, Mass.

321—E. H. Young, to 1029 Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

333—Ralph S. Chase, 102 George street, Providence, R. I.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Owing to illness, extending over six months, I have been unabel to attend to even my legitimate business in a satisfactory manner. I have, however ,managed to take care of the periodicals belonging to the library of the C. P. S., and additions have been made. Mr. Goulden, late president, contributed a large number of pieces, besides being to considerable expense in forwarding them. Mr. E. F. Wurtele also sent a few more pieces. I have myself added every week to the library. This comprises the total contributors since my last report. When I was first given charge of the office 170 pieces only were turned over to me, but now over 1,000 are available. Regarding the attacks on me appearing in the January WEST, I desire to brand them as absolutely false, without a knowledge of the facts. In view of all these, I desire to thank the members of the C. P. S. for giving me a larger vote for my position than that of any other officer in the last election.

Sincerely,

HENRY A. CHAPMAN,

Librarian.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mr. W. J. Wurtele has resigned as purchasing agent and E. W. Stanton, care of Guarantee Co. of North America, Montreal, Quebec, has been elected to fill the vacancy.

I am very pleased to see such a long list of new members. Any one wishin gto become a member kindly write the Secretary for application blank and benefits of the Society.

Yours faithfully,

F. B. ARCHER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

The Montreal Philatelic Association held a Tombola on the 19th of April at their Club Rooms, No. 3 Beaver Hall Square. It proved a most decided success, the Association realizing the snug sum of $147.00. Among the donors of prizes were included the following stamp firms: Messrs, J. M. Bartels, Bogert & Durbin, Century Stamp Co., Drew & Co., Excelsior Stamp Co., Marks Stamp Co., New England Stamp Co., A. C. Roussel, Scott Stamp and Coin Co., J. W. Scott Co., Stanley Gibbons, Inc., S. M. Wolsleffer, United Stamp Co., etc., etc.

Also Merrs. O. Barwick, Wm. Pat-

terson, L. Gibb, W. B. Birkie, etc., etc.

One hundred and twenty-five prizes were drawn.

To the Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have received from the Century Stamp Co., of Montreal, Canada, the prizes offered by them to the members of the Canadian Philatelic Society who introduced the largest number of new members during the year 1904. The prizes were as follows: First, $10.00; second, $5.00; third, $3.00 ;value taken out in goods from their 1904 price list.

First Prize—F. H. Bell.

Second Prize—H. Smith.

Third Prize (tie)—W. Hugermier, O. Norcross.

Largest Stamp Society in America

STAMP COLLECTOR'S

Protective Association

OF AMERICA.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 5, 1899.
President, E Chandlee, Roanoke, Va.
Vice-President, W. P Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.
Secy-Treasurer, L. Brodstone Superior, Neb.
Sales Supt., E. Spinony Box 453, Great Falls, Mont.
Auc. Mgr., H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.
Attorney, H. Swensen, Minneapolis, Minn.
Trustees, Wilkinson, Brown Hopson, Omah
Official Organ, The WEST.

From the letters returned and parties in Belvidere, Ill., it seems that the parties who run the Universal Exchange paper of that city have left for parts unknown, for letters come back and we can hear nothing from any one. Were there any readers who got caught by this paper, pleased to hear.

M. Milliken, of McPherson, Kas., complains of Western Stamp Exchange Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., sent them stamps and can't hear from them.

F. W. Robinson, Belvidere, Ill., complains of Diehl of Tama, Ia., and the International Stamp Exchange, of Hudson, Mich., run by Boiers and W. Doxey, Anderson, Ind.

A. Hoffman, of Los Angeles, Cal., complains of N. Holden, East Oakland, Calif.

Complaint made on C. Elwood Kirby, of New York City, by a Chicago dealer.

R. H. Graham, New Windsor, N S, Can, complains of the New Century Co, of Seattle, Wash. Wonder if this is the Brassington or Scott Williams Co., that got so many dealers and publishers. May pay to look into it. Glad to hear from all who have complaints to make, with 4c postage.

The following are new members:

G S Smith, Gessen, Germany

E Pearse, Diller, Neb

E R Stiles, Moncton, N B, Can

W T Slowe, Sangerties, N Y, 32 Church St

T Gustafson, Rockford, Ill, Bx 6

H Arnold, Cleveland, O, c-o Weideman Co

R Hedrick, Manchester, Ohio

F A Lilly, Sabetha, Kan

W Ball, Berkley, W Va

H A Damant, St Louis, Mo, 208 N Main St

We will be pleased to receive nominations for officers for next year.

THE PACIFIC SOUVENIR CARD COLLECTOR'S SOCIETY.

A World-Wide Exchange for Wide Awake Philocartists.

OFFICERS.

President—J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice President—Miss Ida Mae Ripper, 61 Allison Ave., Emsworth, Allegheny, Pa.
International Sec'y.—W. A. Imbler, 1095 W. 46th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Secretary—Norman L. Sims, 614 Fourth St., San Rafael, Calif.
Official Organ—THE WEST.
Dues—Domestic, 50 cents; Foreign, 75 cents per year in advance.

It costs you only 25 cents, if already a subscriber to The WEST, and you receive five souvenir cards of California, membership card (a beautiful bronze card, size of postcard), and your name and address in the Official Organ and on our membership lists.

Join now—application blanks free upon request.

Complete list of members will be published in June or July WEST.

NORMAN L. SIMS, Sec'y.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Fellow Members:—I am glad to see the interest some members have taken for the welfare of The Pacific the past month. Why cannot all members take this same interest? This list is late, but hope be none the less acceptable to our members, and I wish to express my thanks to those who have co-operated with me, and you, dear non-members, do you not think this would be a good society to join? I think before you are a member three months your answer would be in the affirmative. I think you had better send to one of the officers for an application blank and information.

NEW MEMBERS.

No.

54. H. A. Lorberg, Portsmouth, Ohio.
55. J. H. J. Sluijter, 45 Ringkade, Amsterdam Holland. City Views and Opportunity Cards.
56. R. E. Bullard, 141 Lincoln St, Holyoke, Mass. View, Scenery and Historical.
57. Gaston Debrye, 21 Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris, France. Views and Monuments.
58. Mrs. W. A. Imbler, 505 W. Van Buren St., Centerville, Iowa. Good Colored Cards.
59. Miss Victoria M. Mandslay, 2255 Pacific Ave., Alameda, Calif.
60. John K. Columbus, 626 4th St., San Rafael, Calif.
61. M. E. Richardson, 107 Essex St., Salem, Mass. Views.
62. Albert C. Schreiber, 626 June St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Colored Views.
63. Arthur S. Ross, 139 S. Bay St., Milwaukee, Wis. Any kind but comic.
64. A. R. Yard, Lock Box 27, Woodstown, N. J.
65. W. J. Duncan, Port Gibson, Miss. Colored views preferred.
66. Miss Juanita Pena, Box 40, Vacaville, Calif. All kinds.
67. Otto Bofingers, Box 75, Lawrence, Kan.
68. Sara E. Field, 777 Delmas Ave., San Jose, Calif.
68. Miss Louise Gardner, 2209 Devisadero St., San Francisco, Calif. View Cards.
70. Fred M. Pfeiffer, 614 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Domestic and Foreign.
71. Carrie E. Sawyer, 46 Market St., Manchester, N. H.
72. Frank D. Griffin, Box 99, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Views preferred.
73. Allen F. King, Bedford, N. H. Historical, typical of all countries.
74. Miss Casharine G. O'Hara, 554 Morrison St., Portland, Ore. Any kind.
75. Baron W. E. von Johannsen, 541 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
76. Carl W. Mettner, Box 104, Lawrence, Kan. Any good kind.

MINEROLOGY

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Our readers are invited to contribute interesting items, articles, etc., to this department. Also report of new discoveries of mines and minerals. All letters addressed to the editor at Glendive, Mont., will be answered as far as possible in this department.—Forest Gaines.

What promises to be an important discovery of ore was lately made not far from the home of the editor. The where-abouts of the original lode is still a secret, but it is known to be in the neighborhood of Beach, N. D. The lode is composed of galena ore, and an assay shows seventy-five per cent lead and a trace of silver, thus making the ore worth about $27 per ton. We have seen samples of the galena, which were brought to Glendive by an engineer who runs through Beach. The original vein is said to be about two feet wide, and has been traced four miles west from where the discovery was made. A good deal of excitement prevails, and quite a number of claims have been already staked out. We shall watch further developments with interest.

We have lately received from the publisher, Mr. S. E. Cassino, of Salem, Mass., a copy of the last edition of the "Naturalists' Directory," which he issues. The size of the book in this edition is almost double that of the last one, and Mr. Cassino is to be congratulated on the outcome of his long and painstaking work. In this edition we note the names of the Mr. Brodstone, Mr. Greene, Mr. Coover, Mr. Davis, and hundreds of others of our friends and correspondents.

The book contains many thousands of names and addresses from all parts of the world. With each address is given the names of the branches in which collecting is carried on. Mr. Cassino aims to make the work as complete as possible, but of course it is impossible to make such a work entirely complete, as some names would of course be left out. All of our readers who collect in any branch of natural history should write to Mr. Cassino and get a blank to fill out, so as to the make the next edition as complete as possible. A directory of this kind is a great convenience to every natural history collector.

The best asbestos mines in America and in Arizona and in the vicinity of Black Lake, in the province of Quebec, Canada. Commercial asbestos is a fire-resisting substance composed of silky fibers, up to six inches in length These can be used either for packing or woven into fabrics. Asbestos is a mineral of variable color, and is usually found deposited in thin sheets in the seams of granite rocks. The fiber is normal to the seam, and its length is thus limited by the thickness of the seam. In order to secure the asbestos it is necessary to quarry the granite in which it occurs, and afterward to separate the materials by crushing. The asbestos found in Arizona is mostly flesh-colored, and that of Quebec is green.

Near the old home of the editor at Indianola, Ill., was recently found a mastodon's tooth. A small boy was fishing in a brook called the "Swank Branch" when his hook became entangled in some object, and, pulling it up, he found the mastodon's tooth clinging to it. The tooth measures 19 inches around, and weighs six pounds. The longest root is seven inches in length, and the shortest one, six inches. The tooth is very well preserved, and is now on exhibition at Indianola. This is about the only relic of vertebrate palaeontology ever found at Indianola, and is regarded with much curiosity by the inhabitants. The tooth was brought to the little city by Mr. A. P. Jackson.

METROPOLITAN PHILATETIC ASSOCIATION

President ..... H. D. Munger, Corning, N. Y.
Vice-President ..... J. A. Solomon, East Greenwich, R. I.
Secretary-Treasurer ..... F. A. Mueller, Peake, Neb.
Sales Superintendent ..... L. V. Cass, Sunbury, Pa.
Exchange Superintendent ..... J. R. Oaken, Corning, N. Y.
Attorney ..... J. S. Robertson, St. Thomas, Ont.
Counterfeit Detector ..... Rev. R. Von Pirch, Berlin, Ont.
Librarian ..... Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Canada ..... Fred Cruse, Walkerville, Ont.
Great Britain ..... W. W. Webster, 11 Leonard St., Derby
Costa Rica ..... O. P. Nunes, Box 15, Port Limon
New Zealand ..... Robert Brown, Dennison
Guatemala ..... A. L. Godoy, Guatemala City
Australia ..... H. W. Shelton, Castlemaine, Victoria
Trustees
..... L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
..... A. D. Blair, Elmira, N. Y.
..... Fred Cruse, Walkerville, Ont.

Fellow Members:—I am pleased to report a goodly number of new members. Hope this continues. If your copy of the West does not arrive, notify Mr. Brodstone and myself, and be sure to always advise us upon change of address.

I wish all members who intend to attend our convention at Niagra Falls to advise me at once, as I am making arrangements with the railroad company's for cheap transportation rates.

Fraternally yours,
F. A. MUELLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

New Members. Proposed by.

John Stone, Morgan Hill, Cal. ..... Mueller
L. Folley, Box, 4. Lafayette, Ind. ..... Mueller
I. V. Shipman, 432 Market St., Sunbury, Pa. ..... Cass
Wilcox, Smith & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand. ..... Cass
H. K. Wardwell, 180 Prospect St., Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... Mueller
Juan F. Steegers, 29 Maceo, Havana, Cuba (former U. P. S) ..... Munger
Robert Hughes, Dorchester, Dorset, England. ..... Mueller
H. E. Paulson, Bedminster, N. J. ..... Mueller
A. S. Mather, Sta. H., Cincinnati, O. ..... Muellerr
J. B. Anderson, 48 Morris St., Halifax, Nova Scotia. ..... Drake
L .L .Peck, 113 Waterman St., Providence, R. I. ..... Solomon
Miss L. Von Pirch, Berlin, Ontario, Canada. ..... Mueller
L. B. Mason, 97 Clinton St., Binghamton. N. Y. ..... Cass
P. L. Watson, Georgetown, Demarara, British Guiana. ..... Webster
J. S. Bright, 1821 Meyers St., Paducah, Ky. ..... Brodstone
Amilcare Schiavo, 4 St. Nazzaro, Verona, Italy. ..... Munger
J. Naame, Galata, Constantinople, Turkey. ..... Munger
Albert Tissoux, 75 Grande-Rue, Nancy, France. ..... Munger
Etienne Photiades, Maison Choremi, Athens, Greece. ..... Munger

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Leon V. Cass, Lenox, Susquehanna County, Pa.
George C. Asby, Union Centre, Wis.
T. J. Rodetzsky, Box 174, Jacksonville, Texas.
Ed. S. Estoppey, 15 Place St. Francois, Lausanne, Switzerland.
S. S. Kee, 34 Malay St., Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.

DECEASED.

Rev. R. Von Pirch, Berlin, Ontario, Canada.

DROPPED.

F. A. Godcharles, Miss Ottilie Swan, Luis E. Manon, Rudolph Perez, E. G. L. Webb, E. C. Domaine, Fred Petty, Clarence Morgan.

DELINQUENTS.

40, 50, 59, 67, 100, 104, 108, 109, 111.

Through error it was reported in the March issue that we had 1,500 pieces. Above statement shows we have a very good start. All members are invited to contribute to our library and may borrow peices with no cost excepting postage both ways. Library will be catalogued after we have added another 500 peices. With best wishes for our progress, I am,

JOEL H. DUBOSE, Librarian, Huguenot, Ga.

Collord, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Crandall,

PERSONAL.

We regret to publish the notice of the decease during the past month of our Counterfeit-detector, Rev. R. Von Firch. He had been a member since the formation of our society and been highly esteemed. He was an active and honest phiatelist, and his death will be greatly regretted by all out members. Suitable expressions of sympathy have been adopted and sent to his family. Mr. George C. Asby, of Union Centre, Wis., has accepted the vacancy caused by the decease and will serve in the capacity of Counterfeit-detector.

Those who favor the idea of a New York state branch are requested to write L. Crandall, Ithaca, N. Y.

Membership book will not appear until July 1st, as many dues are then payable. All members will receive copy of this book, which contains addresses, notices, advertisements and other matter about our society and their members. All persons who have contracted for space may change their advertisement before then if they so wish. Send in your notice now. 25c per inch, or one cent per word.

The Exchange department wishes to get some good and rare U. S. and Canada, Newfoundland, etc;. We have about $300 worth now in the department. Write Oakden and try the same.

The Committee of Arrangements for the convention will consist of the following members: R. C. Campbell, 256 Fifth St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; J. A. D. Park, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Harold Ithaca, N. Y.; H. D. Munger, Corning, N. Y.

Member Amilcare Schiavo, of Verona, Italy, desires to exchange stamps and postcards with other members. See his ad in this issue.

Member J. Naame, of Constantinople, Turkey, publishes a great quantity of very beautiful postcards. Several of our members have sent him orders and all are universally satisfied with the elegant cards sent and the cheapness of the same. See his advertisement in March and April West.

Mr. Cass is investigating the various losses of the Sales department. One case more of substitution has been found out and we shall shortly expel the guilty members. All members of the society are asked to contribute what they can to our Insurance Fund to help our society in these troubles. Send money or stamps that we can sell and turn into money for this purpose. A number already have liberally responded, but if you cannot afford even more than five cents send it and the spirit which made the donation is just as praiseworthy as a big sum. Several members on Circuit No. 40, which was lost, have agreed to ask for no recompensation for their loss, and others have donated one-half or one-third of the loss. We hope that all our members will do what they can, as it is badly needed at present by the society. Note Mr. Cass' new address at Lenox, Susquehanna County, Pa.

Using Old Negatives.

We have all a good supply of waste negatives and it is not a hard job to clean off the emulsion. My own go into a bath that is composed of sulphuric acid, bichromate of potash and water. The proportions are an ounce of each of the two chemicals to twenty ounces of water. I now keep a large jar of this compound in the basement and all spoiled plates go into it to be rinsed off at my leisure. Those I finished up recently were put to soak, a few at a time in a flat tray with tooth picks between, and allowed to remain until my return in the evening when a rinse under the tap left them as clear as crystal.

At the paint stores you can find a number of dry colors. Indian red, bronze, green, vandyke brown and the like. One of these colors in the proportion of four ounces to two drachms, is mixed with powdered gum arabic and then made into a paint like compound by the addition of water. With a broad camel's hair brush paint one side of the glasses with the compound, using care to apply it evenly, and set them up to dry. The next thing is to remove the paint from a square or oval opening in the center. In my practice I employ a brass oval for cutting out masks and disks. This is laid on the painted side and a sharp pointed instrument run around the inside of the oval. It is then an easy matter to clean away the paint within the line so formed, leaving a margin. An opening of such a size should be selected that a good generous margin is left all around.

The print selected is then taken and immersed in a weak solution of gelatine until it becomes limp when it is drained slightly and squeegeed in contract with the painted side of the glass. Over this is glued a sheet of some dark, strong paper to serve as a backing. If this paper is so cut as to be a little larger than the glass, its edges can be folded over so as to form a border on the picture side. This, however, is hard to make successful and the better way is to have the backing paper only the size of the glass and then give an edging of Dennison's passe partout binding. If a good selection of tones has been made in the print, the paint and the binding colors, the results will be most pleasing. The print being in optical contact with the glass has an enameled effect that is most pleasing in some classes of subjects, particularly in the smailer sizes. A little brass ring through which a loop of tape has been passed and glued to the back of the frame, will make the work more complete. Some very good devices are also furnished by the Dennison people which are intended for show cards and the like and are amply strong enough for the smaller sizes. I am quite proud of the few I have turned out simply in this manner. In one or two cases I elaborated somewhat by gluing the arrangement upon a piece of thin, dark wood which was fitted with those Turner's corners advertised in a recent issue. These last were very effective and compared favorably with pictures of similar description of framing, offered in the stationery stores at a price ranging from two dollars upward. The making of these little ornaments is at least a good way to rid one's self of a good part of their accumulation of waste negatives and the results of a few evenings' work are gladly accepted by one's friends.—F. J. C. in St. Louis E Canadian.

Union Souveninir Card Exchange.

A world-wide society for active post-card collectors. Organized April, 1904.

Officers.

President—H. W. Lintz, Hebron, Ark.
Vice-President—Herman J. Funk, 171 25th Place, Chicago, Ill.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. Park Graybell, 113 East Alameda Ave., Denver, Colo.
Arthur L. Shaver, Eastern Representative, Altoona, Pa.; Takvor M. Takvorian, Asiatic Representative, Ismid, Turkey-in-Asia.
Dues for U. S. 50c per year; foreign 75c. Address all communications to the secretary.
Application blanks free upon request.

THE UNION

Is a Society for active post card collectors the world over; has more active members than any other card collectors' club; and is the only society in the United States which publishes its reports regularly each month.

CARDS ON APPROVAL.

Mr. Herman J. Funk, of Chicago, will be pleased to send to all Union members a selection of fine cards on approval. He carries only the best in stock, and you should not miss the opportunity presented to you.

162. H. Lawrence Rogers, Juanita, Pa.
163. J. D. Colegrove, Marshall, Mich.
164. Gilbert W. Beasley, 178 Baldwin Ave., Detroit, Mich.
165. Miss H. Bartlett, Abbotsford, Mosmans Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
166. Louis G. Contreras, 1st Alamo St. 20, Mexico City, Mexico.
167. Mevr. I. G. M. DeBruijn, Kelzergracht 717, Amsterdam, Holland.
168. Enrico Signorini, Via G. Verdi 36, Florence, Italy.
169. Louis G. Aznar, Preciat, Iturbide 12, Campeche, Mexico.
170. Ph. Kremer, 4 Avenue des Ponts, Lyons, France.
171. Hagop K. Hazarossian, Ismidt, Turkey-in-Asia.
172. M. P. Janssen, Emskanal, Groningen, Holland.
173. Heinrich Enns, Emerson P. O., Manitoba, Canada.
174. Charles E. Avery, 2 Main Street, Westfield, Mass.
175. R. E. Bullard, 141 Lincoln Street, Holyoke, Mass.
176. K. Takabatake, 10 Icchome, Hanabusacho, Yokohama, Japan.
177. Johann Kraus, Tichtelgasse 14, Wein, V-2 Austria.
178. Josef Freissmuth, Cumberlandstrasse 75, Wein, Austria.
179. E. L. Seward, 59 Post Office Bldg., Kingsburg, Cal.
180. Miss Gertrude Wells, Crete, Neb.
181. Mulford Foster, Elmer, N. J.
182. Frank Zinkie, 519 Aurora Ave., Aurora, Ill.
183. Harold F. Kennerley, 434 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.
184. Rudolph Farkatch, Welzergasse 11, Baden bei Wien, Austria.
185. Harry Wilson Hill, 1006 West 5th St., Sterling, Ill.
186. Frank D. Griffin, Box 99, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
187. Miss C. H. Ober, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
188. M. F. Mehta, Galkissa, Ceylon, Asia.
189. Dr. Maclennan, Medical Dept., Tonga, South Sea Islands.
190. W. G. Walton, Handsworth, Birmingham, England.
191. Miss Rose A. Pearson, 4 Trinity Terrace, Coventry, England.
192. Charles DeSelms, Manila, Philippine Islands.
193. W. Warwick, 407 Markham St., Toronto, Ontario.
194. Miss Grace Maddison, 82 Walmer Road, Toronto, Ontario.
195. E. H. Gough, Box 42, Nanaimo, B. C., Canada.
196. A. Cooling, 21 Globe Road, Cleethorpe, England.
197. Joseph Ettl, 559 A Minna St., San Francisco, Cal.
198. C. L. Legg, 79 Franklin St., Westfield, Mass.
199. Carl W. Mettner, Box 104, Lawrence, Kan.
200. Mrs. Wm. Durrant, 731 West 3rd St., Plainfield, N. J.

S201. Harry G. Boud, 717 Bangs Ave., Asbury, N. J.
S202. Geo. H. Riches, Silverton, Ore.
S203. John Boesch, 76 Edward St., Hartford, Conn.

MEMBERS.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18. Your membership has expired; if you wish to be carried on our rolls for another year, please remit at once, in order that your name may appear on our new Membership List.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

128. Russell Brewster, from 23 Linden Ave., to 365 Ocean Ave., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL MEMBERS

Who have given up card collecting or whose address does not agree with our records, will greatly oblige by advising the secretary.

MEMBER No. 51.

W. Roscoe, Buenos Ayres, Argentine, Republic, has given up card collecting, so please do not send him any more cards for exchange.

A COMPLAINT

Has been entered against Member No. 42 by Member No. 164, and we hope the case will be satisfactorily adjusted by the time we make our next report.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

86. M. W. Jones, from 1428 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y., to 404 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESIGNED.

132. Miss Rose Davis, Great Falls, Mont., has given up card collecting, and requests that we cancel her name.

NEW MEMBERSHIP LISTS

Will be published next month, and if you have changed your address or given up card collecting, notify the secretary at once; also non-members who are thinking of joining will do well to join now and have their names included. It will be the largest list of active card collectors ever published, and will reach every country in the world.

MR. F. J. RADETZKY,

Member No. 97, of Jacksonville, Tex., desires to announce that he has closed his exchange until further notice.

BANK BILLS OF THE AUGUSTA INSURANCE AND BANKING CO.

This company was chartered in about 1820, and their first issue was issued in 1821-30, and was issued under the following plan, that the agent of the company would cash the bills in current funds of the time. They read as follows: The agent of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Co. will pay to the bearer at the company's office, whatever amount that was presented. Are of the values of $1, $2, $3, $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100; this is the first issue. The second issue was the same, but no agent. Pay at the bank to bearer of the same values of $1, $2, $3, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100. The second issue was issued in 1830 to 1840. The third issue was issued 1840 to 1857, and are large in size, and of the following values: $1, $2, $5, $10, $50, $100, and was payable at the bank to bearer. The fourth issues were issed in October, 1855 only, at least that is the only time that I can find any dates; are in red and black, with red on left end only, and is a design that is patented, is called a cavent. It is for the cashier and president to sign their names on, and are in the following value: $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100. The fifth issue is red and black; are of the values of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100; issued in 1859 to 1861. There is also a $5. Second series of the third issue, 1852-54, which all collectors know about, the third and fifth issues are common as all collections have them, but the first, second and fourth issues are scarce, and you could say the first issue is very rare. You don't find them in collections. Thirty-eight bills have been issued by this bank, as can be found out. If any one has any others I would be pleased to have the date and value of such.

T. WHITTEMORE.

CAMERA NEWS

Editor. F. J. CLUTE. San Francisco

Print Albums or Print Scrap Books.

By Harry M. Wilson, Chicago.

In looking over a season's prints, no little of the pleasure is derived from calling up the memories connected with each picture, and the circumstances under which the negatives were secured. In this way many a spare hour can be pleasantly passed, not only by enjoying the real pictures, the prints that gives us a little more than a mere record and charm by their pictorial qualities, but also the so-called records pure and simple, secured mainly from memoranda, all will bring back incidents that would otherwise have been entirely forgotten. For this reason alone, if for no other, an album is very useful and while a portfolio has some advantages, the album, after being properly bound, keeps the prints compact and togather, and one is not tempted every now and then to take out one's best prints for exchange, to send to some competition, never to see them again, or to present as a sovenirs to admiring friends.

We have found the album system especially convenient for the arrangement of such prints as are taken while on a trip, and the photographic enthusiast will alway manage, in some way, to add a camera to his baggage. We would suggest to arrange prints obtained on such trips in rotation as they are taken, and adding such memoranda as may be of interest on the margins or the mounts, if the color of these will permit it. Should the mounts, however, be too dark in tint to take writing, loose leaves of light color can be placed between, or bound in the rear. In making more extended you can quickly determine its center and can then place the camera directly on the floor, pointing the lens upward. The slide can be removed before so doing and the exposure made with a cap if the shutter will not work in that position.

For extended trips we are in favor of the hand-camera, the more compact the better, and some of the excellent makes lately put on the market are really marvels of perfection and answer almost every purpose.

Prints, of course, should lie perfectly flat, and this can easily be accomplished by pasting the corners only, very slightly, just enough to make them stick well; the moment prints or mounts are wrinkled the beauty of the picture, as well as the album, is gone. Albums nowadays

can be obtained in endless variety, and no trouble whatever to select something suitable from the dealer's stock, and prices also are within the reach of any one, from the most inexpensive makes up to the more elaborate and ornamental ones. Besides, any one with enough ingenuity to produce photographs can also arrange an album according to his own notions, containing any variety of tints to match his prints, and of any desired size, by simply making use of the mounting papers and fastening the backs by clips, cord or ribbon, or something still better be desired, the finished album can be taken to the binders for the putting on of a cover.

ANSWERS

Queries should be addressed to Fayette J. Clute, 16 Marye Terrace. San Francisco, California.

H. A. C. —USING OLD DEVELOPING PAPER: You can secure good results from such by increasing the exposure and developing with a well-restrained developer. As an addition of bromide sufficient to counteract the overexposure will possibly result in green tones it will be best to use a 10 per cent. solution of cyanide of potassium as well. And an equal amount of both the cyanide of potassium solution and the bromide solution to the developer, say five minims of each to the ounce of developer. Immerse a strip of the unexposed paper in the developer and if the emulsion shows signs of greying, in thirty seconds you can expose your paper long enough to suit the restrained developer and you will have thirty seconds in which to develop the print without fear of the paper showing the marking of which you complain.

F. M. G.—TONING BATH DETERIORATING: When your toning bath turns purple and throws down a precipitate it will no longer serve its purpose. The black sed;ment is metallic gold and should be saved and a new bath compounded.

C. B. R. —SENSITIZING AND PRINTING ON LINEN.—The linen is first thoroughly washed and then soaked in the following:

Water	8 ounces
Bromide Pottass	45 grains
Bromide Cadmium	15 grains
Pottassium Iodide	15 grains

After drying it is sensitized in a dark room in a solution of

Water	7 ounces
Pyrogallol	75 grains
Citric Acid	6 drams

A good washing next follows, when it may, if desired be toned with a bath made as follows:

Water	1 pint
Sulphocyanide Aumn	187 1-2 grains
Gold Chloride	7 grams

It is then fixed and washed in the customary way.—Photo. Gazette.

CHO. —CLEARING BATH FOR NEGATIVES STAINED YELLOW BY PYRO DEVELOPER.—Immerse the negatives in the following solution until yellow fog disappears.

Sulhate of Iron	75 grammes
Citric Acid	25 grammes
Alum	25 grammes
Water	500 C. C.

American Camera Club Exchange

President—H. V. Thornton, 304 N State St., Chicago, Ill.
Secretary—L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
Why not become a member? It costs you nothing if a subscriber. Membership card sent for 5c. Foreign 10c.

Ones with x before are souvenir card collectors, and most exchange.

No. 5450 S Taylor, Berkley, Calif
1 J P Wintringham, N Y City, 35 Wall St
2 F Zinkie, Aurora, Ill., 519 Aurora, ave
3 xH Ratcliffe, San Jose, Calif.
4 G Becker, Chicago, 634 Sedgwick St
5 xG Vennes, Fredicton, N B, Canada
6 E. M. Ray, College Mound, Mo
7 xW G Cestle, Vancouver, B C Canada, 2012 Westminster ave
8 xR E Thomas, Portsmouth, O
9 xJ D Ormsley, Toronto, Canada, Queen George St

5360 xLuos Sherff, Ashland, O
1 xMiss G. Lawrence, Forge Village, Mass
2 xClara Rolla, St Louis, Mo, 1926 Sidney St
3 xJ C Kamarer, Harrisburg, Pa 141 Sylvan Terrace
4 xJennie Smart, Bx 96 Christchurch, N Z
5 xW C Williams, Binghampton N Y, 5 Green St
6 xMiss Hanlon, Innishannon, County Cork, Ireland
7 xMrs Ella Armour, El Cajon, Calif
8 xMiss F. Gordon, Kansas City, Mo
9 xRay Goodin, Crete, Neb

5470 xCaroline Ober, Seattle, Wash
1 xT D Eilers, George, Ia
2 xF Pularzuski, USSS, Alabama care P M, N Y City
3 x W Rice, Bx124, Richmond, Va
4 xE A Eberman, Bethlehem, 105 Laurel St Pa.
5 xHarry Bryant, The Parson-
9 xG Eidner, Ashbourne, Pa

5480 xH L McAllister, Lexington, Ore
8 xV Garrett, Phila, Pa, 142 S 50 St
1 xR P Philmore, Northberwicks, Rockstower, Eng
2 xA H Dente, Oregon City, Ore
3 xL E Miller, Huntingburg, Ind
4 xJesse Lillibridge, Cliftondale, Mass
5 xHelen Solman, St Louis, 4187 Washington
6 xJosie Witowski, Savannah, Ga, 3 Gordon St E
7 xT George Prie, Harrison Blk, Sault Ste Marie, Mich

5490 xK F Zindler, Chicago, 1730 N Hoyne Ave
1 xMiss V Dickson, Toronto, Canada, 8 Spadina Rd
2 L Muraxami, Kobe, Japan, 49 Yamamododri Ichome

5494 xEthel Fossette, Wellington, O
5 xAda Douglas, Providence, R I, 159 Broad
6 xJ Haskell, Hallowell, Mo
7 xO E Shiltz, Seguin, Tex
8 x W Perlitz, Eastport, Md
9 xBrown Mosgel, Otago, N Z

5500 xR Marshall, Vineland, N J
1 xC Legg, Westfield, Mass.
2 xG Seldes, Alliance, N J
3 xC Bullard, Holyoke, Mass
4 xBlanche Evercardy, 141 Lincoln St, Leavenworth, Kansage, Fording Bridge, Hants, Eng
6 xH Lindaman, Charles City, Ia, 207 Ferguson St
7 xMrs Keen, Warwick, Pa
8 xNW Hoaland, Woodsville, NH
9 xU S Moore, Lomax, Ill.

The Nebraska Camera Club.

Any reader in Nebraska can become a member, a membership card free for the postage.

FOUNDED JANUARY 1898

President—Miss L. Tillotson, 1305 32 St., Sta B. Omaha, Neb.
Sec'y-Treas.—L. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.

The list was left out last month by the printer being a new one.

Those marked x exchange souvenir cards.

xMiss Louise Seitz, Fremont
xAlbert Olson, Cedar Bluffs
xM L Rishel, McCook
xGertrude Wells, Crete
Earl Pearce, Diller
xR McMillan, Omaha, 4320 Grant st
H T Parker, Wilsonville
M E Scott, Omaha, 2825 Leavenworth st
L Forest, Diller
E Gozzard, Grand Island

We wish to hear more members' ideas in what way we can help them more.

"Money makes the mare go." When man wastes material and is careless in conducting business, the chances are that he will never have the animal or money to make her go. A. Bogardus, St. L. & Can. Phot.

The eyes and judgments of critics differ, called fine by one and failure by another.—A. Bogardus, St. L. & C. Phot.

With everything complete for use, failure in photograshy should be the exception.—A. Bogardus, St. L. & Can. Phot.

Making Interiors.

A correspondent in New York asks me to tell him how he can get results in making interiors. He sends me a few samples of his work and the whole trouble lies in his giving entirely too short exposures. All interiors, or, rather, nearly all of them, contain very great contrasts. We all know how carefully we must time a distant or flat landscape, even to the fraction of a second, if we wish to secure the best results. Where great contrasts are being dealt with there is a much greater latitude in the matter of exposure. Very few interiors are overtime. Another important matter is the plate. A double-coated, orthochromatic plate will give results so far superior in this class of work that there is no comparison. In developing them one should use a diluted but fresh developer. Have little fear of over-exposer. These plates will come up much as if too long an exposure had been given, but it is only the top or faster coating that gives this effect. Development should be continued with the normal solution and a stronger developer applied only when it is certain that the required density can not be secure otherwise. Only enough density is required to give a little snap to the negative and if more is attempted or allowed there will result only those chalky high lights which have no place in work of this class.

A great many photographs are begun well, but spoiled before completion.

The Editor Says:

The Lusterine Manufacturing Company, of Long Beach, California is rapidly forging to the front. The photographic cloth they are turning out is very fine. They offer a very fine print along with every sample ordered during certain months. Look up their advertisement in this issue and see what they are offering. The cloth gives pure platinum tones and is easy to work.

The Williams Printing Frame is a great convenience. You can print your films without cutting them apart. You do not have them curling up and twisting around. Write to E. R. Williams & Co., Downer's Grove, Ills., and they will send you a descriptive circular.

Once in a while we hear an individual say he has been tried at several places and cannot be taken by any camera. Well, some folks are too mean to leave a shadow.—A. Bogardus, St. L. & Can. Phot.

Badly-lighted photographs are like the early war news from the East and the Dutchman's spotted cow: sometimes white and sometimes black.—A. Bogardus, St. L. & Can. Phot.

Some photographers' heads are so turned that they cannot see where improvements can be made when the badly dressed sitter presents herself. Many little attentions would greatly improve her appearance.—A. Bogardus, St. L. & Can.

Drying Prints Flat.

Another belated communication, this time from a local amatuer, contains an inquiry as to the best method of drying prints flat. They will curl, it "is the nature of the beast." The gelatine film has a different scale of contraction and expansion from the paper on which it is printed. This alone is bad enough, but when one remembers that most papers expand and contract under varying conditions of moisture in a greater degree in one direction than in another, the liability to curl is explained. My own plan is to let them curl, placing a clean blotter on them if they are inclined to indulge too much in this form of amusement, and then straighten them out after they become dry. This is done by drawing each one upward and away from a smooth edged ruler held against the back of the print as it lies face down on a clean surface with one end between the fingers and thumb of one hand while the ruler is held with the other. A little practice will make one quite rapid and proficient in its use. I employ one of the cheap Japanese rulers made from a flat strip of bamboo. It is my practice to do this flattening of the prints before the paper itself—which takes longer than the film—is perfectly dry; allowing the completion of the drying process to take place while the prints are stacked up together under a moderate weight. If the film is perfectly dry, the slight amount of moisture in the paper will dry out and leave the prints as near flat as one could wish—Western Camera Notes.

Indian Relics.

Perfect arrow heads each	4c
Extra fine " " "	5c
ommond " " "	3c
Indian spear " "	8c
Extra fine " "	10c
Drills. "	10c
crapers "	10c
Indian pottery fragments each	1c
" paint rock "	5c
" elts "	10c
Petrified wood wood. large specimens each	5c

BIRD'S EGGS.

10 bird eggs, nicely blowed. 5 var each	10c
5 " " " " 5 " "	8c
5 " " " " 2 " "	5c
1 " " " "	2c
$100 00 Genuine Confederate bill	10c
1 ten dollar ditto	3c
1 pine burr. 12 pine needles. 1 ball pine rosin, all for	10c

Every thing above except Celts. sent prepaid

WE DON'T KFEP TRASH.

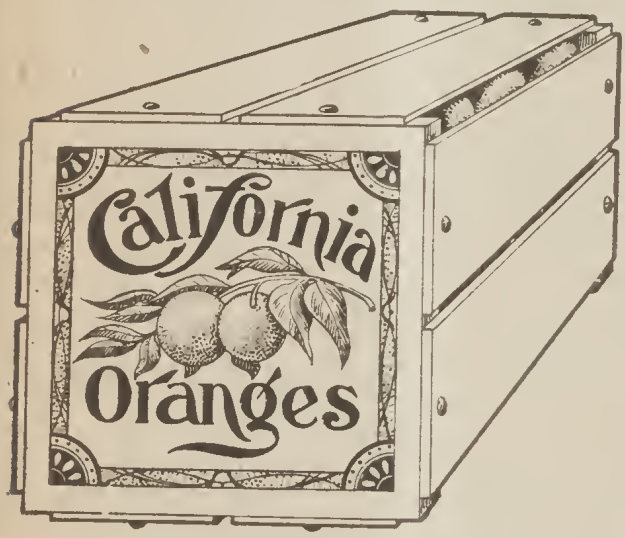
Give us a trial order—we'll treat you right.

Address, the

DIXIE CURIO CO.

NEW ALBANY, - - MISS.

R. F. D. No. 6.



A box of Oranges from California by mail for 30c postpaid.

Ad exact reproduction of the celebrated Calif Oranges, box made of genuine orangewood containing a dozen oranges carefully packed.

CAL. SOUVENIR CO.,

1618 South Main Street,

Los Angeles, Cal.

West Virginia carboniferous fossils, also sassafras roots, make excellent table tea. try it and you will always want it, to exchange for minoral specimens, stone age implements, marine shells or cash. Wm. Ball, Lock Box 14, Beckley, West Va. 2-4

Genuine Indian Moccasines, made of the best smoke-tan buckskin, handsomely beaded. Low for slippers, high for hunting or cabinet. Send outline of foot. Price $1.75 postpaid. M. R. Harrington & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

FREE ADVERTISING Particulars for stamp. The Monthly, 2126, B ainard, New Orleans. 5-3

Picture Post Cards

THE next best thing to traveling around the world is to get a lot of nice Picture Post Cards from all over the globe. Japan, China. Australia, Africa, Java, Finland, Belgium. Brazil, Mexico, Englann, India, etc., etc.. They are all on our lists.

For a single dime we will send you the names and addresses of 100 Home and Foreign Picture Post Card Collectors who would like to exchange cards with you.

If you send us 25 cents we will insert your name in the exchange Directory, printed monthly, and send you twenty picture post card, assorted. colored and half tones. and send you the one-hundred names as well.

All the above offer for 25c in stamps.

Post Cards Made to Order

1,000 halt tones, $8: 1,000 colored, 10.00: 1,000 hand colored. 13. Send photo. we do the rest.

Globe Stamp Co.

Stamford, Conn., U. S. A.

$250.00 PRIZES.

On Sept. 25, 1905, we will give each and every contestant a beautiful prize.

Grand prize value $25.
Second prize value $15.
Third prize value $5.

Cost you nothing to enter and you are sure of a prize of at least $1. value. a red stamp brings particulars, send now to

Riceville Novelty Co.,
5-6 Riceville, Iowa.

ANTIQUES AND RELICS.

From the homes of other days and the people of other times. Highly decorated, handsome colored and historic china, Colonial pewter dishes, old glass flasks and bottles, andirons, shovels and tongs, candlesticks, snuffers, lamps, lanterns, spinning wheels, quaint mirrors, saddle-bags, flails, sickles, sand blotters, snuff boxes, ink wells, tigber, flint and steel, flint lock guns and pistols, gun flints, war and Indian relics. We have some of the good nights, write us for list

DAVIS BROS., Kent, Ohio.

GLOBE SOUVENIR POST-CARDS.

The "Smart Set" Series.

In Colors

$1.25 per 100: $10 per 1000, assorted.
Retail 2c each, 3 for 5c.

No 100—"The Last Jump", Hunting scene, five colors.
No 101—"Glorious Perfection," Lady driving tandem, —four colors.
No 102—"Following the Hounds," Hunter in the saddle,—three colors.
No 103—"Lady Dainty," Lady Hunter in the saddle, three colors.
No 104—"Pony Tandem,' Gentleman driving tandem,—three colors.
No 105—' Tandem," Gentleman driving tandem,—four colors.
No 106—"A Blue Ribbon Winner," Lady whip,—four colors.
No 107—"The Deacon's Race," Deacon beating the swell,—four colors.
No 108—"Following the Run," Coaching scene, four colors
No 109—"The Whirl of the Town," A lively pair,—four colors.
No 110—"Indian Race." Two braves racing ponies,—two colors.
No 111—"The First Prize Winner," An ugly bull dog,—three colors

GLOBE STAMP COMPANY,
Card Dept, Stamford, Conn.

LOOK PLEASANT
You will get some of my
ROCKY MOUNTAIN VIEWS
the most beautiful scenes in the west
Write for Prices
IRA CHRISTENSEN,
Monte Vista, Colo.

WANTED.

Continental Currency. Will exchange stamps or pay cash. Send bills or descriptons of them to F. C. Allen, Marengo, Ia,

Books—Have about 200 new and second hand cloth bound books, scientific, historical, biographical and fiction. For sale cheap or will exchange for paper backed tobacco tags. Send a stamp for the full list.
Geo. W. Dixon, Watertown, S. D.

The Central Post Card & Pub. Co., want reliable agents everywhere for the sale of their magnificient postcards in Hexachron (six process colored.) Hand colored, man schromes and B. and W. in novelties, fancy cards, views, etc.

We specialize in the production in various styles of views for booksellers, druggists, and other desirous of publishing post cards of their town or city. There is an excellent field in this throughout the country and we solicit correspondence from interested parties. Retail price list on request. Large sample assortment of our most beautiful cards carefully assorted mailed on the receipt of $1.00

Cental Post Card & Pub. Co

224 Central Trust Bldg , Cleveland, O.

Souvenir Post Cards, Calanders, Art Prints, Menu Cards, etc. etc.

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Confidence Attracts Confidence
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T. Pfaff. Neuchatel. Swizealand. Sends on approval Series of 25c artistic handpanted View Cards of Swizerland. (Alps, Lakes. Ascensions Waterfalls. ect) Exchange with collectors.

Sample of this remarkably beautiful Series with prices on application to Florence E. Fuller, Box 2459. San Francisco. Send 10c.

ALL FOR 25c. 1 doz. Alligator teeth, 1 rough Opal, 1 polished Mexican Opal, Catalogue of curios.

E. W. KIMBALL, Boulder, Colo.

FOR SALE—Cornet, bass, bath cabinet, Sioux pipes, ornaments, etc., dirt cheap, also all kinds of ancient Indian relics. Long spears my specialty. Write A. D. Grutzmacher, Mukwonago, Wisconsin.

WILL SELL following genuine autographs to highest bidder: Clay, Webster, Buchanan, Stow, Sidney, Lanier, Le Conte (scientist) Isaac Shelby (1st Gov. of Kentucky.)

E. S. STALLCUP.

317 South G. St., Tacoma, Wash.

ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS.

12 views of Montreal for 25c, 5 views 50c. Views of Toronto, Ottawa & Quebec at same price. Jos, Laganiere, 65 Garnier St., Montreal, Canada.

BLACK HEAD REMOVER.

This little devise is a wonderful thing for people whose face is full of blackheads. Simple and easy to operate, and only sure cure for blackheads. By mail 25 cents. The H. R. McKenzie Co., Rumford Falls, Maine.

For Sale—1-12 inch Entrekins improved photo burnisher as good as new. A. E. Austin, Brownsboro, Oregon.

Wafers for mounting photographs, 8c per hundred. D B Soule 28 Clinton Street, Cambridge Massachusetts.

High class souvenir postal cards exchanged with collectors in all countries. Verna W. Hanway, Dallas, Luzerne Co, Penn., Box 156.

DEFENDOL, the new developer for plates and bromide papers. It is nonpoisonous and does not stain the fingers. Can be used over and over again. Enough to make 16 ounces for 20c. R. Flower, Indianapolis, Indiana. 12-3

A PHOTOGRAM

Monthly Review of

PHOTOGRAPHY

..C. KLARY, EDITOR..

Illustrated
.....Artistic Encyclopaedia.....

Books and Publications of high artistic value fully Illustrated by Academic Studies of the Nude from Nature. Splendid collection of original photographs from living models. Illustrated special catalogue sent on demand.

C. Klary,

Editor of LePhotogramme, 17 Rue de Maubeuge, Paris, France.

DO YOU EVER GO FISHING?

"ANGLERS DELIGHT" is what you need. A preparation to use on fish bait (any kind) which attracts the fish to your hook On receipt of 25c. Silver (no stamps) we will send you a bottle of this valuable preparation. Try a bottle and you will always use it. Dealers wanted to handle this preparation Liberal discount s

ANGLERS DELIGHT MFG. CO.,
Nickerson, - Nebraska.

Comic Souvenir Post Cards for sale

All new and original. No nude or vulgar pictures. All funny and laughable. Prices, 8 for 10 cents: 20 for 20 cents. Liberal discount to dealers. Address the BURNET POST CARD CO., 1626 O'Farrell Street. SanFrancisco. Cal.

PRINTING POSTPAID

Cards, Envelopes, Note Heads, Statements, 35 cents per 100.

SMITH & JOHNSON,
209 Eighth St., - Rockford, Illinois.

..FOR SALE..

$100 printing outfit good as new for only $75 00. This is a bargain. Write at once. Address.

C. R. HOMAN,

Box 28. QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Wanted a Typewriter.

Either new or second hand. Will give in exchange, guitar and case, both in excellent condition. Address,

Geo. Demarest, Glens Falls, N. Y.

PLATINO PRINT POST CARDS

(Albertypes.)

Makes the Best Card and the Best Seller.

The only card which is made in smal quantities. One. two or three views can be placed on one card.

	each 250	each 500	each 1000
By 1 design...	$4.00 ...	6.50	10.50
By 5 designs....	3.75	6.00.. .	10.00
By 10 designs....	3.50	5.50.....	9 00

Following editions at same rate. Photos not returnable.

Globe Stamp Co.

Card Dep't. Stamford, Conn.,

EXCHANGES.

For sale, a Baltimore self-inking printing press no 10 with 1 box of type cost $5.00 sell for $2.50. I will buy U S Coins too and pay good prices, write me. Walter Williamson. 1219-ave, Moline Ill.

I will ex sov cards winh parties in any part of the world. R E Bullard. Holyoke, Mass.

I am a postal sov card collector and have a no to ex. H W Rodcliffe. 509 & San Pedro St San Jose Cal.

Goldfield specs to ex for mineral specs or old coins. F O Altiner. P O Box282. Goldfield. Nev.

Newark. New York and Brooklyn Trolley Transfers ex for Stamps. W Balovre. 507 Bank St. Newark. N J.

Will pay cash for August 1900 Penman's Art Jonrnal and certain back no of Physical Culture and Beauty and Health. A Ray Welker, Marshalltown. Ia.

Wanted to ex stamps with collectors in all forn countries. Will return as many stamps recd. A L Cannon. 111[illegible] [illegible] St Parsons. Kan.

1000 mag. sheet music. skale eggs. flint. mica. pretty pictures for tags and old stamps. Robt L Stephens. 309 E Fairchild St Danville. Ill.

Self-inking press 2½ by 1 ins for curios. E Anderson. 711 E 34 St. New York.

Pitcher plants. which trap insects for food Seventeen year locusts. stamps. curios. for Ind relics. fossili. curios. Sword-bayonets. 75ct. Insects for sale. E Anderson. 711 E 134th St New York.

Florodora Co.. Tags wanted will give in ex college fraternity soceity or high school pennant eastern big nine assorted size 10 by 20 to 18 by 36 for one thousand whole coupond or $800 cash western set same price. Other pennants in stock. pillow covers made to order. John J Lechky. Iowa City. Ia.

Precancelled stamps wanted for crsh ex Frank Mc Chesney. Elkton Md. [5-3]

One magic lantern and 50 views. will throw a picture 10 ft in diameter will ex for fieldglass or good telescope. All letters auswered. Thomas Harwood. Box 1. Roland. Manitoba Co, Canada.

A Custer. Denver. Colo W U T Co.. ex view cards of Colo with collectors.

Robt P Kind care of L S M S Ry Erie. Pa. will ex coins. paper money. medals or cash for Lincoln medals .warcents. store cards.. post marks. or Lincoln silk badges.

Ex of stamps wanted in foreign countries F J Hall. East Branch. N. Y.

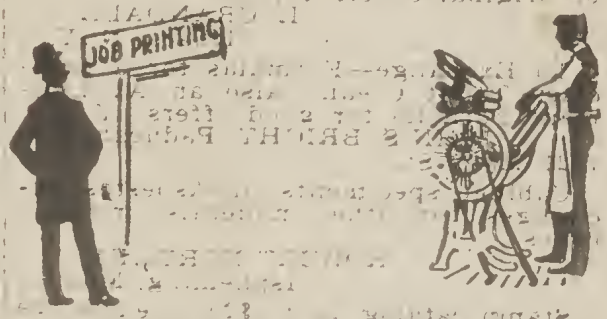
I wisn to ex rare stamps with reliable collectors, also stamps and coins for a good mandolin. W. F. Slusser, Fort Casey. Washington

Ex stamps for base ball gloves. A. Hill. Hobart St. Merden, Conn.

Abraham G. Ghedavdjian, Ismidt. Turkey, Europe. Ex post cards. stamp on view side. Sure and immediate reply.

The very latest mail order book published. only off the press two weeks now. Its got everything in it you want no know, hundreds of fine plans, formulas etc. If you are in the business or intend going in, you just simply can't do without it. Regular retail price 2.00 to first 50 who answer this ad—only 50c postpaid C S Rybolt, Mulderry. Ohio,

Job Printing.



AT LOW PRICES!

The best of Stock is used and work will please you.

The following are some of my prices:

100 Best 7 lb Note Heads 30c
250 ditto for 60c. 500 ditto for $1 15.
Bill Heads. Statements, Business cards Half-length Letter Heads or large, thin Lett r Heads at the same rates as above.
100 12 lb letter heads, ruled or unruled 40c
200 ditto 75c 500 ditto, 1.75
100 5¼ XXc envelopes 30c
250 ditto 6X 500 Ditto $1.25
6¼ Blue Lined or 6¼ White envelopes, will cost 5c per hundred extra

Samples and prices sent on receipt of stamps.

All Work Sent Prepaid

I will print your 1 inch ad on 500 of my circulars for 10c if you will mail 100 of them. Ad must not exceed 50 words.

For Sale

14 inch Lever Paper Cutter for 25.
10x15 Novelty Foot Press for 30.
Particulrrs for stamp.

I buy all kinds of Printing Material. Circulcrs mailed at 8 eents per hundred. Unused U. S. stamps accepted same as cash.

T. O. YOUNG.

NEW HAVEN, - - N. Y.

Indian Relics, Camera, Coins and Curios

One Exchange Notice under 15 words free to each subscriber if sent with subs. For Sale Notices 1c per word. 50 words 25c.

Closing out rare stamps, 100 different or original covers for 5c.
L. CRANDALL,
Ithaca, N. Y.

To Exchange—Formulas for a first-class Toilet Cream; also an A1 Liniment Formula for good offers. J
JOHN S. BRIGHT, Paducah, Ky., 1821 Myer St.

Cabinet speciments of Asbestos exchanges for other minerals orIndian relics.
ROBERT NORTHEY,
Ispheming, Mich.

Stamp catalog, 3c to $10 to exchange for Floradora tags and coupons, 1 to 4c catalogue value for each whole tag or coupon. C. L. HOEVET,
Fairfield, Neb.

560 fine 5c novels, 5x7 camera prints, good stamps, etc. to exchange for best offer in Floradora tags or coupons.
C. L. HOEVET, Fairfield, Neb.

Will exchange stamp by lot with all collectors (none under 2c). Send $2 worth or more and will do the same.
C. L. HOEVET, Fairfield, Neb.

Did you read the automobile item in my U. S. notes? While in Buffalo at the Pan American I secured a 4x5 picture of one of these machines. Send me a stamp cataloging 12 cents or over and I will send a print.
E. R. ALDRICH, Benson, Minn.

I have 100 original foreign covers which I will trade for a dollar's worth of stamps I can use in my collection.
L. C. H. ALDRICH, Benson, Minn.

A 4x5 print taken at the Pan-American or the St. Louis World's Fair for 20 cents worth (face value), precancelled. No 1 cent value or Chicago undated accepted. E. R. ALDRICH,
Benson, Minn.

Will exchange stamps or souvenir cards with collectors in any part of the globe. Full unused sets of current issues desired in exchange for U. S. current or St. Louis exhibition. Have 400 philatelic papers will exchange for stamps. For every stamp catalogued at 10c will send 5 papers.
J. O. BERGMAN, JR.,
Argyle, San Juan Co., Wash.

Will exchange post cards. U. S. views preferred. Frank G. Johnson, 23 Gault Ave., Oneonta, N. Y.

Stanley Gibbons 1904 catalog, both parts for fifty cents from sheets, stamps I can use in my collection. L. C. Aldrich, Benson, Minn.

Full half pound stamp papers for six cents. Just enough to pay postage and wrapping. E. R. Aldrich, Benson, Minn.

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The Official Organ for
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A. FORSYTH, Box 374,
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, 12-3

Aluminum Souvenir Post cards, Detroit views, 5c each, or five [all different] for 20c; Sent in sealed envelope, A E Docherty, & Co, Detroit, Michigan

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Learn to Paint

Chemical Oil Picture. Anyone can learn this beautiful new art in a few hours time. Send stamp for full particulars. Agents wanted. INA A. ROSENSTIHL & SONS, 813 E. 18th St., Erie, Erie County, Pennsylvania.

Indian Relics, Coins and Curios

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25,000 fine specimens: Sea Shells, Corals, Marine Curiosities, Minerals, Fossils, etc., to exchange for Stone and Flint Points, Copper and Bone Relics. Old Antique Furniture, Pewter, Guns, Swords, Pistols, etc. Send list.
JOHN B. WHEELER,
East Templeton, Mass.

A collection of 2,550 different kinds of tin tobacco tags or 1,450 different, alphabetically arranged on cardboards. For sale or exchange. Will exchange for stamps, coins or curios. Enclose postage for reply.
BURNS CHERRY, San Jose, Calif.

Special !!! Do you want good Exchange Correspondents in countries such as Cameroons, German E. & W. Africa, Tahiti, Paraguay, etc.? Then you should send me your name and address, and commercial references with 5c (to help pay for this ad), and I will send you particulars about the "C.C.C." which has over 2,000 members, scattered all over the world. Address:
A. W. DUNNING,
(C. C. C. 1916), Newton, Mass.

Look! British Colonials on approval. 50 per cent discount. W. E. HARRIS.
167 Agricola St., Halifax, N. S., Can.

H. J. Douglass, Champion, N. Y., will exchange rare stamps or coins for hand propelling tricycle for a child.

Will exchange an interesting print for each U. S. big cent or foreign coin sent me. JOSHUA ZUMBRO,
Patten Mills, Ohio.

Would like to exchange souvenir post cards and photos of Southern California for stamps. FRED HOFFMAN,
549 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

10 postcards of Portland 25c.
E. A. SHEHAN,
647 Weidler St., Portland, Oregon.

Unused Canada Jubilee, U. S. Columbian, Pan-American, St. Louis Exposition exchanged for U. S. Revenues.
B. M. CARPENTER,
Porter Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Did you see A. H. Heiland's ad elsewhere in this paper?

All kinds of big game heads, scalps, skulls, horns, antlers, tusks, feet, robes. Price list for stamps.
C. N. HARRINGTON,
Taxidermy & Curios, Avon, Minn.

Advertisers—Being special advertising agent for one of the magazines, I can make you special prices on your advertising. I offer you space in over 100 magazines at 18c per line, 7 words to the line. Your ad will appear in each and every one of these 100 magazines. Special prices also for 10 lines and over. Write me.
CHAS. S. RYBOLT, Mulberry, O.

PICTURE CARDS EXCHANGED with the whole world. British colonies and So Am. countries especially desired. Chas. B Davis, 60 Elm st., Waterville, Maine, U. S. A. 5-3

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10 U. S. cents fine	35c
2 U. S. ½ cents "	30c
10 var. Foreign coins	25c
10 Post Cards of Topeka	20c

Note new Address,

TODD FAGAN,

410 W 2nd Street,

TOPEKA - - - KANSAS.

I DESIRE to Correspond with persons who can make type written translations into English of Spanish Documents. When writing, please state terms.—HARVEY L. MCALISTER, Lexington, Oregon.

Will buy: Good Indian relics such as arrowheads, spears, drills, stone axes, ancient pipes, pottery, etc. Write, send drawings and describe what you have. State prices wanted. American Curio Co, Janesville, Wis.

I have a small iron cannon captured from the Spanish (weight 200 pounds loaded with solid shot) by Admiral Dewey at Manilla Bay, will exchange for relics, New England preferred. A. E. Marks, East Orland, Me.

SOUVENIR CARDS FROM Pennsylvania, including famous Rockville Bridge, State Capitol, Susquehanna River, Camel Back Bridge, etc. These are good cards Price, 6 for 15c all different 24c per dozen. Others at 18c. J. Pursel Lilley, Marysville, Perry Co. Penna

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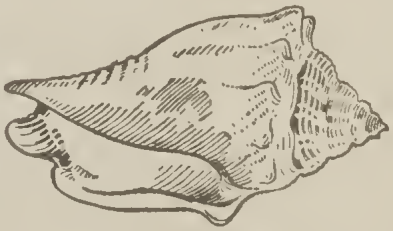
Two shoes on a pin, black and white; two pins by mail on receipt of 10 cents. Stamps or coin. This is one of the best selling nickel articles there is. Agents' prices $2.25 per gross prepaid to your place. P. S. Cash must accompany the order.

-o- NATURAL SHELL SCARF PINS -o-

One by mail 10c or 3 for 25c. Each a different variety of shells. 1 dozen by mail 50c. Agents do well handling these as they take up very little room and always sell.

NATURAL SHELL LADIES' HAT PINS

The shells are Olivas, several varieties. The gold wire used will wear. One by mail 15c or 2 for 25c. Agents' price $1.00 per dozen by mail. These are the very best Hat Pins made. You make no mistake in handling them.



SMALL SEA SHELLS

Twenty-five varieties with engraved list and prices per hundred. These shells are about all the varieties used by wire jewelry artists. By mail for twenty-five cents

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New designs 5 for 10 cents. Get our post cards of your own. I can furnish you post cards, 1,000 from one design $10.00, or 1,000 from two designs for $12.00. After first thousand will make special price---depends on the number of thousand, engraving to cover about three-quarters of the card. Send photograph and postal order. Cards sent in about a week after receipt.

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Morocco, Cast 1288, large, = 12c
" " " small, = 6c

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Vespasian, A D 69-79, rev. goddess	$ .65
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Maximinus I, A D 235-238, thick heavy coin	.70
Phillip I, A D 244-249, very fine, horseman	.60
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Septimus Severus, 193-211, fine and large, rare	.75
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Geologist would like in exchange or to buy at low prices: Trilobites, fossil fish teeth, crustaceans and decapods, fossil or present-day. Write to G. CROZEL, COLLONGES, Pres. Lyons (Rhone), France, Europe.

EXCHANGE—Beautiful view-cards (stamp on view-side). I take 500-3000 good assorted stamps of America for 500-3000 Italy, Lombardy-Venice, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, etc. I also desire exchange rare stamps by sheets, and can give Roman States, Tuscany, Sardinia, Scilily, Parma, Modena, etc. I sell stamps at 50 per cent discount against highest references. Send me your want-list. I answer promptly. Register all letters to SCHIAVO AMILCARE, 4 St. Nazzaro, Verona, Italy, Europe. (Member Metropolitan Phil. Assn.)

Will exchange specimens of petrified wood from Oregon for other curios. Write me your offer.

GEO. H. RICHES, Silverton, Ore.

Want to exchange Western and Southern states relics for New England relics. A collection of 200 sea shells for relics. A. E. MARKS, East Orland, Me.

I will exchange stamps, books and camera for old coins and Floradora coupons. 25 tip-top weeklies 50c. 30 assorted weeklies 60c. 25 recent magazines 75c. 10c novels, 25 for 75c.

N. C. BATEMAN, Lowville, N. Y.

Department "T." George Bailey Roors 16-18 Price-Harrison Block, Saulte Ste. Marie, Michigan, would like postal cards from all over the world. Favors returned in same way.

For every view-card mailed me I will send your choice of following: 25 different U. S. stamps; 65 diff. foreign stamps; 35 diff. U. S. postmarks.

A. D. UTTER, Box 32, Georgetown Sta., N. Y.

Exchange desired with general collectors having from 5,000 to 10,000 varieties. Only good specimens offered and accepted. GEO. D. WEEKS, Garfield Safe Deposit Co., New York City.

I have approved books at 66 2-3 discount, containing stamps at all prices, from all countries, cat. from 1c up to $30.00 each. Send references and try them.

CHAS. S. RYBOLT, Mulberry, O.

I will exchange Relics, Shells, Curios, Books, or, in fact, anything from my lists for Foreign Stamps catalogue 5c and over each. Common stamps not wanted, unless in lots of 5 to 10 thousand. Send your stamps and get my offer. I must see them first.

CHAS. S. RYBOLT, Mulberry, O.

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The WEST will be glad to receive good photographs of collectors and dealers or anything out of the ordinary unusually excellent views of new issues, new and rare coins, stamps, curios and relics, also portraits of collectors and dealers who have been exceptionally successful; in fact, any kind of a picture of the great army of WEST readers. A year's subscription, as the case may be, is offered for each of the best half dozen or dozen promptly sent in. Name and address of sender should be written across the backs of all photographs. Please enclose any dates or facts needed to go with pictures and direct them care of Philatelic WEST and Camera News, Superior, Neb.

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Imported illustrated souvenir post cards very pretty pictures, new ideas, about 500 varieties in black, 2c each, 3 for 5c; colored 3c each 2 for 5c. Postage extra Ararat Stamp Co., 45 Beaver street, New York, New York.

I am Building a Collection of Souvenir Post Cards

Not an ordinary one, but BEAUTIFUL PICTURESQUE--composed of unordinary and unusual post cards. I wish to hear from all who will exchange the unusual, the handsome, and the artistic. Wherever you live let me hear from YOU. VERNA WESTON HANWAY, DALLAS, PENNA U S A.

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We will print and send prepaid 100 good bond envelopes for only 30 cents We want you to get acquainted with our high-grade, low priced printing. We send a coupon with every tdial order **Free** Are you interested in Money Making? **Dollar Marks** is the publicatioh you want. Prospectus free. ☐

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MAKE YOUR MARK on your letters and prevent them from getting lost. A stamp like below with your name and address 35c post paid anywhere in U. S.

Return in five days to
PAUL P. MARTIN,
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Stamps of all kinds, rubber type, etc. MARTIN STAMP WORKS, Boone, Iowa.

Pacific coast moonstones, natural condition, just as found, from 20 to 50c apiece. Send stamp for illustrated new Occult books Lizzie Nagel, Box 541, Pasadena, Calif.

Have Lots of Fun

telling fortunes by cards. Book that shows you how to do it for 10 cents in silver. Popular recitations 25 cents Book of choice conundrums for 10 cents. New jokes by old jokers 25 cents. B. D. Soule, 28 Clinton Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A fine 4x5 Cyco Rico Camera with case, three new plate holders tripod for sale dead cheap. Write me N. C. BATEMAN, Lowville, N. Y.

POST CARDS. Send 15c (silver) and I will mail you separately 3 fine souvenir post cards of Sioux City's big $2,500,000.00 fire. Your collection is nor complete without them. W.S. TRIPP, 112-6th St. Sioux City, Ia.

British view cards—send 1 dollar money order and receive 32 mailed separately to your address. or 50 under cover, over 200 varieties. Send at once to Miss Hanlon, Innishannon co, Cork, Ireland.

Finest view and actress cards, mailed separate 5c each, 10 for 40c. Lists free. Remit high value U S postage stamps. Stanyon & Co., Foreign Stamp Importers, 76 Solent Rd, West Hampstead, London, N. W, England.

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PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY THE EXTREME LOW PRICES

Shinplasters.

5c Walker Iron & coal company ..... .02
5c Mt Pleasant apothecary store ..... 63 .03
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25c "city of Natchez" ..... .06
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25c The city Bank ..... .03
25c S W & W A Torrey ..... .07
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25c Mechanics savings & Loan ..... .03
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All above are in fine or crisp condition.

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1 to 100 (set of 7) Mech & Planters (red) 1.00

Write for other bills in sets and U. S. A. notes.

Postage extra on all orders under 35 cts.

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$5—McKean county Bank .....
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$20—Bank of Augusta 08
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Delivered at your door all express charges prepaid for $3 00

Send for Cat. 4c **Benham Indian Trading Co.** Albuquerque New Mexico

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100 ass't. United States and Canadian View Cards.

Names and addresses of 100 active card collectors who are anxious to exchange view cards with you.

25 ass't. Comic Souvenir Cards—fine ones.

The Best View Cards

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5 Pretty Post Cards ass't. and a coupon worth 20c to you.

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12 assorted View Cards.
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The Burton Printery,

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For Sale or ex complete press 7x10 and outfit, guitar, stamps, typewriter, books etc. Particulars for the asking. R L Doak, Avondale, O.

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Silver Aluminum Lockets and Watch charms Latest novelty out. Can be opened to hold two small photographs, everybody wants them. We are selling out our enormous stock at half price and you can get one for 25c. Speak quick if you want one. H F Kisker & Co 278 Evergreen Ave, Brooklyn, N Y.

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Ex desired. For rarer postage stamps especialy U S. I will give rarer Australian stamps and others. Basis Gibbons cat or any other. Rev E Darson. Hochkirch near Hamilton, Victoria. Australia.

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Will ex for U S and U S A stamps or proofs, an elegant blackwalnut wallcase with fine hand carved cornice and rope turned corners with 10 glass doors above ledger, and 10 solid doors on cupboards below, just the thing for a stamp or curio dealer to keep albums etc displayed in. Fills 18 ft floor space: cost 250.00. Will make a cheap price on it. H B Seagrave, Pontiac, Mich.

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Mounted Birds and Mammals.
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CATALOGUE FREE.

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Birds or their nests and eggs, shells, minerals, fossils, Indian relics. You need **THE OOLIGIST.** "Best Exch. Medium" H. A. S.---N.Dak. Hundreds of similar testimonials. Monthly 50c per year. Free exchange notice or sale notice to every subscriber, sample copy for stamp.

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Editor and Manager.

GOOD LUCK to you. Beautiful greeting cards mounted with a four-leaf clover from the West. Send ten cents for sample to Florence E. Fuller, Box 3459, San Francisco, Cal. (12-6)

WILL PAY CASH for all kinds of paper money in lots of 50 of each or more. State price and condition. Confederate preferred. N T. Thorson, 818 So. 10 St, Omaha, Neb.

WHOA MULE! Stop while Maude and I send for some California Souvenir post cards and they are bargains while they last, am closing them out, all colors.

8 Yosemite Valley scenes	15c
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10 Northern	15c
10 Pacific Coast scenes	15c
10 Tree and Foliage scenes	15c
9 Donkey scenes	15c
9 Indian "	15c
9 Chinese "	15c
8 Comic Scotch cards	15c
9 Scenes of flo'rs, fruits and palms	15c
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12 Foreign scenes	35c
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Address Pacific Photo Gallery, Santa Monica, Cal., Box 174.

For Sale: Only gallery in Argos, Indiana, 16x26 foot building, and two 8x10 outfits complete. North light, address James A Goff, 510 E Cherry St., Bluffton, Indiana

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THEY WILL SURELY SUIT YOU.

50 Dif .05
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RIVER POINT STAMP CO.

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Hotels, Colleges, Schools, etc. to Invest $10.00 and Clear $40.00.

Send $10. and a good photograph of your hotel, college or school and we will forward 1,000 colored or platino print souvenir post cards that will retail at 5c each and net you $50. Send $8. and the photo and we will forward you 1,000 half tone souvenir post cards that will retail for 2c each and net you $20. Send $5 and a good cut and we will forward 1,000 souvenir post cards that will retail for 2c each and net you $20.

Souvenir post cards are all the rage.

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Four sample colored cards for 10c. 12 for 25c; 6 sample half tone cards for 10c, 20 for 25c.

GLOBE STAMP CO.,
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One Dozen Genuine Curios, Properly Labelled and Satisfactiod Guaranteed for Only 25c.

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One pound of
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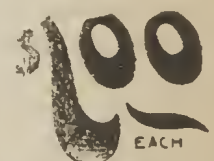

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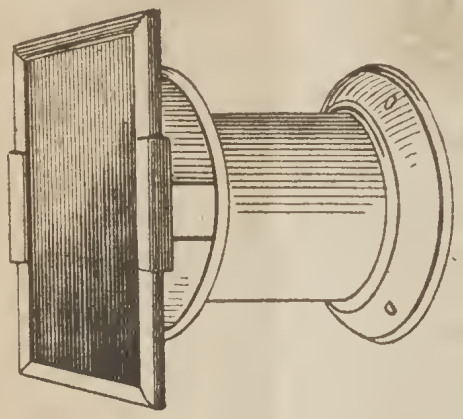

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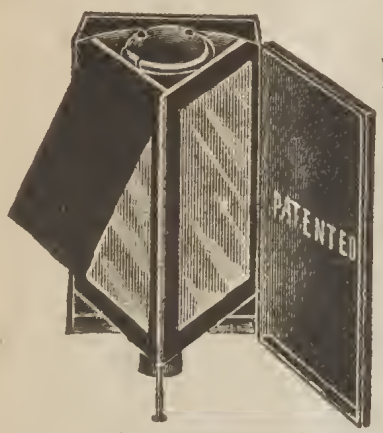

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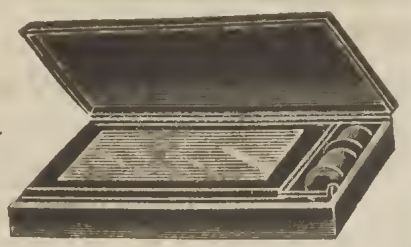

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For a Limited Time ONLY,

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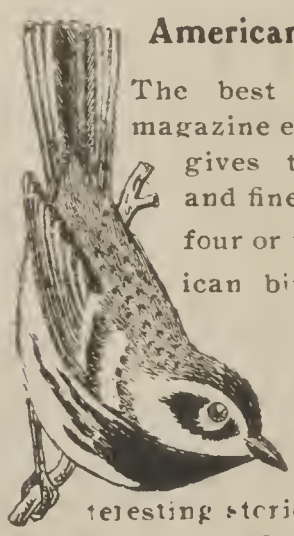

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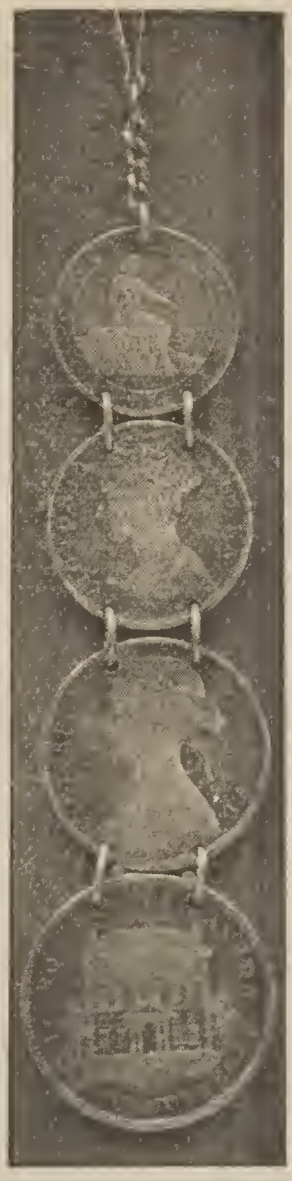

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10 nice fossils postpaid only 25 c 20 for 50c

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Indian Wampum three 3c each, broken pottery from Pennsylvania, 5, 10 and 15c

Nice lot of unfinished Indian implements from aboriginal work shops along the Lower Susquehanna river fine for college or Museum display.

Large lot of old antiquated paper money for sale cheap or will exchange some for bills. I can use in completing my collections, send along some stating your wants.

For sale a few fine rare minerals for advanced collectors, list for stamp. Cheap minerals for students, also some for laboratory work at pound rates.

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All about Photography; Carpentry; Printing; Boats; **GOOD STORIES**; Magic; Poultry; Pets; Taxidermy; Trapping; Puzzles; Stamps; Athletics; Hunting; Canoeing; Wood Carving; Fret Saw ng; **Thrilling Stories for Boys**; Camping; Fishing; Dialogues; Recitations; Amateur Journalism; Model Engines. Boilers, Motors; Money-making secrets; **Stories of Adventure**; Home Study. Everything boys want to know. ☞ **Send silver dime today**, and be delighted. **Boy Stories.** no trash. Parents endorse it. Address **Dept. 9, Campbell Publishing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.**

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Good Shape, size, color, red feet. Have been breed winning stock since '96. strains as Fashoda, King and others.

l ealthy and four ing from p ize Such noted Red Ocher. Lord Britton

J. W. Carter,

Ogden, Ind.

Also Collector of paper money.

Sterio Views

I believe in the "One Man Method" and my fine Sterio Views are all my own work, from the taking of the negative to the furuishing of the print. Sen prepaid for only 12 and 1-2 cents each. Try me with a small order and I will do my best to please you. John Nelson, Photographer, Ericson, Nebr. Bx 34.

Making Money

I was born on a Maine farm. I have made some great successes in business. My **greatest** through **Co-operation.**

I took **$1,500** capital, supplied by Farmers, Women, Physicians, Clerks, Clergymen, etc., in Belfast, Maine, and in an **honest**, but **very profitable business, earned** and **paid them** through **BELFAST NATIONAL BANK, $5,000 in Cash** dividends in the first **six** months, **$25,000 in cash** dividends within the next year, and in **18 months** I paid them in round numbers **$330,000.00 CASH.**

Every $1 Earned $220.00.

E. F. Hanson, Ex-Mayor of Belfast, Maine. Ex-Pres. B. & M. L. R. R.

This is **HISTORY.** Reads like a fairy tale but it is **TRUE.** I made poor people **rich.** They helped me earn the riches. **Just read that over again.** I had **$1,500.** I earned and paid my stockholders **$330,000 in cash in 18 months. Every stockholder got their share.** That's **my way** of doing **business.** You must believe this statement is **TRUE**, for, if I were lying, I wouldn't tell you the **place** where I earned the money, and the **BANK** where it was paid.

I have learned the **great value** of the right kind of **co-operation**, learned how to make money fast in an **honest, profitable business** from which **millions** are made every year.

I now have a new business of the **same kind**, only **my field** is the **world.** My plan one of **extended** co-operation. Stockholders **everywhere** who can give me **information** and lend their **INFLUENCE.** The dividends **must be large.**

I already have **4,000** stockholders in the U. S., Canada, England, Cuba, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, Gibraltar, etc. I want a **few more.** The shares are going **fast.** You can invest **$1 or $100** monthly payments, if you wish. It will be **safe** and we will make it **grow.** This is no get-rich-quick scheme, no "Frenzied Finance." You will be met on the level and treated on the **square.** I place **30 years of untarnished business record** behind that statement. I only ask you in your own interest to **INVESTIGATE.** You shall have all the **Proof** you want. **References**, Bankers, Business Men, Church and Public Officials, etc. Send your address on a postal card. I will send a 24-page book,

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FREE. I will pay the postage. Don't be "A Brother to the Ox." Stop **plodding.** Lift your head long enough to ask me to **prove every statement in this ad.** This is **your** opportunity, don't miss it. Don't **wait** if you want something **better** than you have **got.**

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Are one of the best mail order Propositions in the United States today, any BOY or GIRL can start a Profitable Mail Order Business in Cards and give the business their spare time. We will send you a circular that will pull the orders for

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If you send a Dime to show that you mean business we will send you a 25c book on the Mail Order Business and a list of

200 Card Collectors Free,

The Circulars we supply with your name on them.

PACIFIC SOUVENIR CARD CO.,

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Mound Cliff House and Other Relics From Large Curio Cabinet At Bargain Prices.

50 assorted flint arrows	$2.00
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10 scrapers assorted	35
10 tomahawks or celts	2.50
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1 mound pot	2.50
1 pueblo pottery pipe	1.00
6 gun and pistol flints	.25
12 Venetian beads	.15
12 stone amulets broken	.50
1 ancient Roman lamp	1.50
1 " " vase	1.50
6 " spindle whorls	.50
12 " Roman coins	1.00
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1 whale's tooth	.25

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Souvenir Cards.

High grade cards at cheapest prices ever offered. Views of Philadelphia, Atlantic City etc. Look at the prices.

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500	2.00
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As per our offer in November and December issues we sent free to the following readers of the WEST a Mt. Hood print made on Lusterine photograph cloth:

John Terry, P O. Box 1180, Seattle, Washington.

J. Delano Bartlett, Rock Island, Illinois.

U. S. Moore, Lomax, Illinois.

T. M. Caldwell, Amarillo, Texas.

An order from you for a 25c sample package of Lusterine will insure you of getting the Mission picture. The picture is 6½ x 8½ with a wide border. The tone is pure platinum and cannot be obtained on the other sensitized cloths without going through a mussy toning operation.

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Two people working are able to make from 50 to 75 18 x 22 prints in one day. Printing requires but a few moments in bright sunlight; washing, fixing and pressing require but a few moments more. The resulting print has a pure platinum tone, the details are perfect and the effect is great and cannot be obtained with any paper process.

Our new location is working wonders with our product. We searched for a country where the climate conditions would be best for manufacturing Lusterine and we have FOUND it. Order today.

Lusterine M'f'g. Co.,

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Wholesale. Wholesale.

					per 10
Guatemala	1897	Scotts	No.	59	07
"	"	"	"	60	07
"	"	"	"	61	08
"	1898	"	"	86	10
Honduras	1890	"	"	156	08
"	"	"	"	160	09
"	1891	"	"	51 to 61	set 20
"	"	"	"	62 to 64	" 20
Montenegro	1902	"	"	44	04
Chile Teleg'h					per 10 sets 04
U. S.	1895	$1.00	Black		1.40
"	1903	.50	Orange		35

Retail.

			No.	per set
Federated Malay States	1901		14 to 19	15
Nyassa	1897		2 to 12	50
San Marino	1894		26 to 28	25
Portugal St. Anthony	1895	25 reis		03
Greece	1901	30 l		02
"	"	40 "		03
"	"	50 "		02
"	"	1 dr		05
"	1905	50 on 40	133	05
"	"	1d on 40	134	10
"	"	20 on 25	129	04
"	"	30 on 40	130	06
"	"	40 on 21	132	05
"	"	10 on 25	140	06
"	"	30 on 40	141	10
"	"	40 on 2	142	07
"	"	50 on 40	143	06
"	"	1d on 40	144	10
Scott's Catalogue 1905, Post Free.				58

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THE WEST disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its contributors.

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Stamps Portrait Studies.

By Verna Weston Hanways.

(Continued.)

Mitre after his victory over Urquiza in 1861 was elected President of the Argentine Confederation in 1862, of which with the consent of the Legislature the city of Buenos Ayres, of which Mitre was governor, became provisionally the capital. Urquiza retired to the province of Entre Rices of which he continued to be governor.

Two able works representing the opposite points of view have been written by Dr. Latham from the Buenos Ayres standpoint, and M. De Moussy in an elaborate works dedicated to Urquiza.

In 1864 the Republic of Paraguay commenced war upon Brazil, and on Febusry 5th, 1865, President Lopes sent a despatch to the Argentine government, requesting permission for the passage of a Paraguayan troop through the provence of Corrientes. This Mitre refused the neutrality of the country having previously been declared. On the morning of the 15th of April, a Paraguayan fleet entered the part of Corrientes, and without previous warning of beligerent intentions fired into and took possession of two vessels of the Argentine navy, which were lying at anchor in the port, on the following day a detachment of Paraguayan troops took possession of the city, while the main body of an invading army marched across the province and crossing Uraguay invaded Brazil. The sudden seizure of the vessels had been the first notification of war which reached the Argentine government. The official declaration dated March 29th did not reach the Argentine government until the 3d of May. On the 1st of May a treaty was signed between the Argentine government, Brazil and Uraguay, by which the powers mutually bound themselves not to lay down arms until they had abolished the government of Lopez. A fierce war followed, which were further augmented by internal dissention that made it necessary for Mitre to retire from the post of commander-in-cheif of the allied forces in the field, which then devolved upon the Brazilian, General Caxias. Urquiza, though under the the orders of the National Government, and appointed commander-in-cheif of the province of Entre Rias, virtually held the that in a state of neutrality throughout the war which was terminated by the shooting of Lapez on the 1st of March 1870 after the extermination of his country and a large number of the inhabitants.

In 1868 during the war Mitre's term of office expired and Sarmento was elected as his successor.

Urquiza was assassinated at his family residence by some well known officers of his army.

Mitre's portrait is shown upon the fifty cent blue of 1888-90 and the fifty cent orange of 1889-90.

Mitre later prevented a rupture between the Argentine Republic and Brazil regarding the settlement of the boundries of Paraguay, which was at one time imminent. Through his diplomacy the friendly relations

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of the two governments, it is hoped have been placed on a permanent basis.

The prosperity of the country received a temporary check in 1874 from a brief revolution initiated when President Avellanda was declared elected. The unsuccessful party under Mitre incensed at the defeat assented that the elections had been gained by corrupt and fraudulent measures, and resolved to appeal to arms to overthrow the president-elect. The revolution was declared on the 24th of September. President Sarmient whose term was expiring took active measure to suppress the revolt, and no collision of forces had taken place when the new president Do Nicolas Avellanda was constitutionally installed on the 12th of October.

Sarmiento features may be seen on the 6 cent dull red of 1888-90 and the 6 cent of 1889-90.

Avillanda followed up with energy the measure of his predcessor to suppress the revolt. His efforts were crowned with success in two decisive victories over the insurgents by the government troops. Generals Mitre and Arredonna with their troops surrendered and were made prisoners on Dec. 2d. The revolution had lasted but seventy-six days. On the 17th of December a public holiday was dedicated to rejoicings on the restoration of peace. Those who know the country feel it will be long before a similar revolutionary attempt is made. It is now the most prosperous of the South American Republics.

Avellanda is memorized on the 10 cent brown of 1888-90, and on the 10 cent dark brown of 1889- 90.

Note:—Since commencing this series of " Portrait studies" I have learned that "Bosswell Junior" is conducting a similar series in a very able manner in "Gibbon's stamps Weekly" I feel positive from what I have seen of his works that the gentleman will do the subject justice, but as the two series will be read by an entirely different class of readers and the field for this work is large, I feel that I am justified in continuing my series. Mr. "Boswell Junior," I think, intends to take up the biographies of all of our stamp portrait characters while I shall merely write the biographies and incidents in the lines of a few.

Some changes have been made in a recently issued stamp for Uruguay, which make it an improvement over the preceding issue. The color has been changed from red to orange; and, while the design is similar, the variations are easily seen by comparing it with the stamp of the same denomination which preceded it.

The retouching of stamps does not appear so plainly under the modern methods of engraving. Variations which collectors notice and send for examination are usually occasioned by poor inking or presswork. The re-engraving, which is most important and easily seen, was done when separate dies were engraved for each individual stamp.

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145 Mrs. Alma J. Brown, Burlington, Kan. Collects Indian stone implements blankets, baskets.

33 H. W Crosby, Hastings, Minn.

38 I. H. Whyte, D D. S. East Downington, Penn.

APPLICATIONS,

Harry G. Webb, 373 Washington street, Room 97, Boston, Mass. Age 37. Oc. Precious Stone Dealer. Collects gems and minerals; ref. F May Tuttle.

E. F. Pope, Colmesneil, Tex Age 34 Oc. Naturalist, General Collector. Will exchange Eggs, Indian Blowguns. and other relics for angthing.

James Wilson Jr. 2723 C street, Philadelphia. Pa

I. Manning King, Box 375 Salinas, Montery Co. Calif. Age 62. Oc. Journalist. Collects Cigar bands Flaps and Ribbon, ref Brodstone.

Mrs. A. K. Carter, arpenterra, Calif.

C. N Harrington, Avon, Minn Age. 37 Oc. Taxidermatist General collector, ref F. May Tuttle.

O. L. Weborg, Bx 518 Cambridge, Ill.

S. Schachne, 51 East 9 th street, New York City, N. Y. Collects Autographs and Foreign Postal Cards (no sovenir cards) Will exchange the above for U. S. stamps and envelopes and Foreign Postal Cards, ref. F. May Tuttle.

John Solomon. 1 9 Main street, East Greenwich, R. I. Age 9. Oc. Traveling salesman. Collect and exchanges Indian Relics, ref C. Abbott Davis and Secy.

RESIGNATIONS

No.

2 Al' Jessie Reynolds, Council Grove, Kan.

14 George M. DuBose, Mt. Carme , S. C.

DROPPED.

No's 150 430.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

No. 137. Rev. H. R. Marsh, Hoonah, Alaska, formerly of Joliet. Ill.

DEATH.

No. 45 E. J. Parcee. Phe ps. N Y. Feb. 2. 9 5.

Each member a owed free exchange notice.

Collectors, Attention!

On Oct. 10, 11, and 12, 1905 a Fair will be held in aid of the Wesley Memorial Church of West Roxbury, Boston, Mass. Would be pleased to receive from any Collection Postage Stamps. Souvenir Postal Cards or anything in the way of curiosity in the stamp line. Hoping to hear from many readers of the WEST I remain yours gratefully,

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Chairman,
West Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

Nebraska Philatelic Society.

Nebraska's Pride.

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGEST STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

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Vice-Pres.—F. B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.
Sec'y-Treas.—L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
Sales Supt.—Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.
Attorney—H. Whipple, Omaha, N. Y. Life Bldg.
Trustees—W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel; Hopson & Brown, Omaha, Neb.

NEW MEMBERS

E. Pearson, So Omaha,

APPLICATION.

E. Parker, Wilsonville, ref Brodstone

We expect to see calls for nominations in the next number. and hope each member will send in some nomination or try to attend the next meeting, for you will find it helps you more this way.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The above named Society. which was organized in 1903. is growing rapidly and is accomplishing some good in the world of Numismatics. Four new members were elected at the June meeting and five at the July meeting. The Society is acquiring a valuable library of standard works pertaining to the science and for reference. The cabinet of coins and medals is also growing, a feature of the cabinet being a collection of store cards and tradesmen's tokens relating to Chicago

The members have access, at all times, to their appropriately furnished rooms in the Masonic Temple. where catalogs, price lists and Numismatic papers are received tiom all over the world. Many interesting papers are read and discussed, and something in the coin line is exhibited at every meeting, which tends to keep up the interest.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CURIO COLLECTORS.

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Vice-Presidents—Jacob Weigel, North Pasadena, Cal.; Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. F. May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.
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Cost of Membership—Initiation fee, 25 cents; annual dues, 50 cents. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month.
Department of Mineralogy — Forest Gaines, Glendive, Mont.
Department of Conchology and Entomology (Marine Atlantic Division) —Prof. C. Abbot Davis, 1131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.
Department of Postmarks — J. L. Wheeler, 72 Comstock Ave., Providence, R. I.
Department of War Relics — A. H. Bailey, Superintendent, Marietta, Ga.
Department of Numismatics — E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.
Department of Archaelogy—Arthur B. Coover, Superintendent, Roxabell, O.
Department of Birds and Mammals—
Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, East Peru, Ia.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members, as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members.

The most helpful work that is within the reach of collectors of Indian Relics has recently been published by Warren K. Moorehead, of Andover, Mass. We have read Prehistoric Relics from cover to cover and know whereof we speak. Even persons who are not collectors will find the volume of great interest. We were able to reach a better understanding of our own relics, through a careful perusal of its pages and found that a "queer" rock that we had kept for years not being able to identify it, was an Indian implement. The book contained 162 pp.; 146 illustrations and a lucid description of 850 specimens. The work sells for $1 and can be purchased of Mr. Moorehead or the Secretary. A handsome picture postal bearing the picture of Bear-in-the-Woods came the past month from Mr. C. N. Harrington, Avon, Minn. We are indebited to Prof. C. Abbott Davis, for No. 2 of the Apteryx. It is a Quarterly published in the interest of the Roger Williams ParkMuseum of which Mr. Davis is curatar. The four numbers for 1905 sell for $1 but A. S. of C. C. members are given the generous privilege of securing them for 50c. It is a first class magazine, beautifully illustrated for the student of Archaeology, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Conchology and Ornithology, and we feel sure that you will regret it if you do not take advantage of this offer. As a fraternal organization we are gratified whenever we hear of the honors that come to anyone individual member. Several have been showered of late upon the Supt. of our Archaeological Dept. Arthur B. Coover. In fact it was a pre-nuptial "shower" for he was married July 3 to one of the choice young ladies of Roxabell, Ohio, Miss Anna Grace Maddux. The A. S. of C. C. extends its heartiest congratulations. They spent their honeymoon in archeological work as Mr. Coover, who for the past eight years has been official photographer for Ohio State Archaeological Society, is now assistant curator and field director and recently surprised with a

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membership in the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C.

Our globe-trotter is W. E. Crane, 77 Van Seclen Ave, Brooklyn, N. Y. He returned June 24 from a 14 months trip around the world collecting curios. He brought back 120,000 specimens of fossils and shells, 100,000 of these will be duplicates that he wishes to exchange for U. S. fossils.

It was with deep regret that we were obliged to accept the resignations of two of our old members, George M. DuBose, Mt. Carmel, S. C., formerly of Lisbon, Ga. and Rev. Allen Jesse Reynolds, of Council Grove, Kan. The latter was one to whom, with our worthy president, we are indebted for this organization. If anyone can give us the present address of W. C. Wright, who in 1901 lived in Kingston, Jamaca, we shall consider it a great favor.

Prof. Clement L. Webster recently issued two interesting leaflets, one on the Old Land of the Sioux, and the other a decription of a New Genus and Species of Gasteropod from Hackberry Group of Iowa,—Floyda concentrica. An interesting presentation of The Deluge and Its Cause by I. H. Vail, gives a new explanation of that great geological disturbance from the standpoint of the Annulai Theary so ably presented in two recent numbers of West by Mrs. Brokaw, of California.

Mrs. Brokaw is busy every spare moment revising and preparing for the publishers a book on Fossil Thought. In another place will be found a list of unclaimed letters.

In some cases the street and number were wrong, in other cases the parties had removed. If anyone can give us the correct addresses we shall deem it a great favor.

Fraternally,

F. MAY TUTTLE.

RENEWALS.

No.

486 W. R. Smith, 939 State St., Springfield, Mass., age 42, occupation designer. collects and wishes to exchange minerals.

342 Will E. Crane, 77 Van Seclen Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., collects fossils, minerals. gems. Wishes to exchange.

139 Howard E. Bishop, Sayre. Penn.

3 R. D. Goss, Glendale, Calif.

11 Fred H Andrews, Elkston, Ore. lost his collection and letters by fire last July. Wishes to hear from his correspondents,

118 F. O. Nelson, 813 Hays street Boise, Idaho, collects minerals.

252 H. N. Bugbee, 14 Charles street Fitchburg, Mass.

74 Harvey H. Brown, Hami ton, Ill.

52 Luther B. Tutill, South Creek, Beaufart Co. N. C.

100 Martin Bungan, Sharpsburg, Md.

68 Willie W Worthington, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

41 Thomas K. Elder, 32 East 23rd street New York City, N. Y.

15 Basil G. Hamilton, Calgary, Alberta. Canada.

72 F. N. Coning, 350 George street, New Brunswick, N. J.

25 Frank A. Cox, Nunda, Ill.

158 J. A. P. Harris, R F D 3 Telford, Pa. formerly of Berrysburge, Pa.

84 F, G Hillman, New Bedford, Mass.

NEW MEMBERS.

176 T. M. Dillman, Narwalls, Los Angeles Co. Calif. Age 56 Oc. farmer. callects coin.

596 J. Minchen, Fleming N. Y. Age 65, Oc farmer. Will exchange Oriskany sandstone fo.sils for Indian relics.

182 James Murrel. Salem, Ill.

199 Wm. J. Fulmer, 128 Orlando street. Buffalo, N. Y.

143 D. A. Growne, 104 Bond street, Astoria, Ore. Age 37 Oc motormau. Collects coins, stamps, curios.

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THE INVISIBLE THIEF.

By Oen Grill.

During the last twenty-five years Jared Williams has been engaged in the practice of law at the small town of S—.

In the course of this period his little office over the corner grocery store has been the scene of many an unusual incident, but never has he been called upon to solve a difficulty which to him proved more baffling than one which presented itself last summer.

Curiously enough, this enigma was of a philatelic nature.

One afternoon, a woman attired in black, and bearing in her hand a large envelope, entered his office.

"I have come to seek your advice, Mr. Williams," she said, "in regard to a matter in which I am entirely at sea. On the death of my husband he left me this letter," producing an envelope, "enclosed in which I found these old postage stamps. The letter states that the stamps are of rare value and that if placed in the proper hands may be disposed of for a considerable sum."

Williams took the letter and stamps and carefully examined the latter.

"I have some knowledge of the value of old stamps," he said, "and I recognize these as rare specimens. There are two of them in particular which are exceedingly valuable. If you wish you may leave them with me and I will send them to New York and if you will call in about a week or ten days, I think the proceeds of the sale will be ready for you. The amount should be two thousand dollars or more."

After expressing her astonishment that a few bits of waste paper could be worth such a sum the woman took her leave, remarking as she went, "and to think that I came very near burning them; I was afraid poor John's illness had unsettled his mind and that this letter was written during a fit of temporary mental aberration."

As the woman was passing out Williams' 'phone rang and on answering it he received an urgent call to the office of a fellow-lawyer.

"Must see you in the next five minutes," came the message; "I must catch a train." Seizing his hat, Williams passed out, locking his door as he went and placing the key in his pocket. In his hurry he left the stamps spread out upon the table where he had placed them for examination. It was perhaps a half-hour later when he returned. Then for the first time he thought of the stamps which had been intrusted to his care. To his consternation he discovered that all but one of them were missing.

He glanced anxiously about the room, looked through the papers on his desk and even ransacked his pockets thinking he might have thrust them there in his hurry. But his search proved fruitless; the stamps were not to be found. Then he began to realize that he was in a serious predicament and one which might involve him in considerable loss. For a quarter of an hour he racked his brain for a solution. At the end of that time he concluded that the stamps must have ben stolen. Someone had probably overheard his conversation and had gained access to the office in some unaccountable manner and taken the stamps. Who the thief was, was the mystery.

Williams looked at his watch. It was just four o'clock. Then suddenly he remembered that he had an ap-

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pointment at the hotel across the street for that moment. Walking to the 'phone, he called up the hotel. "Tell that Mr. Wilson who has been stopping with you for the last week," he said when he had made the connection, "that I don't wish to leave the office at present but that I will see him here if he will call. Tell him also to bring the picture I ordered if it is completed."

Then hanging up the receiver he began to pace nervously up and down the room, each moment growing more irritated over the loss of the stamps.

When Wilson arrived with his picture he found Williams in no mood for a contemplation of landscapes or any other form of artistic reproductions.

When Wilson prepared to submit his work for inspection he was abruptly told that his picture would be accepted, but that at the present moment another matter demanded more urgent attention.

"You will pardon my seeming lack of courtesy," said Williams," but I have just suffered a severe loss. I don't mind telling you about it but must request that you treat the matter as strictly confidential."

Williams then related the incident of the woman's visit and the subsequent loss of the stamps.

"It is very evident to me," said Wilson, "that a theft has been committed. I have had some experience in the unraveling of mysteries of this nature and I would say that without a doubt the stamps have been stolen."

"But who is the thief?" demanded Williams. By way of reply to this pertinent question Wilson remarked, "I have a friend—Grill by name—who is coming out here from the city on the five o'clock train to spend Sunday with me and—"

"You mean Grill, the detective," interrupted Williams.

"That's the man," said Wilson, "I was about to say that if you wish to avail yourself of his services, I think I can induce him to come over and see you this evening."

"I should be very glad to see him," said Williams, "if convenient to you I will meet you here at seven o'clock."

* * * * * *

"It is very apparent," Williams was saying, after introductions had been made and Grill had been acquainted with the facts of the case, "that a theft has been committed, but the question as to who the thief can be is a poser."

"How do you know there is a thief in the case?" asked Grill.

"Well, it looks mighty suspicious," said Williams.

"Yes," said Wilson, "although I have heard riches taking wings and flying away I don't believe that such is the case in the present instance."

"You say the door was locked when you returned," queried Grill.

"Yes," replied Williams.

"And the windows?"

"Were partly opened, but they are filled with flowers, as you see, and as they have not been disturbed, it seems hardly likely that an entry was made there."

Grill then placed a high stool near the door and carefully examined the transom. "No marks there," he commented, briefly.

"Has anyone but yourself a key to the office, Mr. Williams?" he asekd.

"No one but old Pedro, the colored man who scrubs out the office every Saturday night," said Williams. He's due here tonight, by the way. But he wouldn't steal a pin; why I've known him for twenty-five years. Further-

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more, he don't know the value of old stamps—he can't even read or write. But who did steal them? That's what's bothering me."

"I don't think any one did," said Grill.

"What reason can you give for such a belief?" asked Williams.

"The fact that the one that you found on the table is the most valuable of all; a thief would hardly have overlooked it."

"Perhaps you can tell us, then, where the remainder are?" asked Wilson.

"Probably not many feet away," replied Grill.

"But I've searched the whole room" contended Williams.

At this moment, Grill arose and walked to a small cabinet on the top of which was a large old-fashioned tobacco pipe.

"Whose is this?" he asked.

"Why that looks like Pedros," said Williams.

"Then Pedro must have been here today, eh?"

"Not necessarily; he may have left it here last Saturday night; I haven't seen him since."

"He has been here today," said Grill.

"How do you know?"

"Because the pipe is resting on a paper of today's date."

"I guess you're right," said Williams.' By the way its getting a little chilly here; I think Ill kindle a little fire in the stove. I must close the windows too—there is quite a draught here."

"If they had been closed this afternoon, you would not have missed your stamps, Mr. Williams. If you're going he mistook them for waste-paper and threw them into the stove."

Williams stared blankly at Grill for a moment and then walked to the stove. On opening the door he uttered a cry of amazement.

Before he had recovered from his astonishment the office door opened and old Pedro walked in.

"Pedro," exclaimed Williams, "did you put these stamps in the stove?"

"I put sumthin' in thah," said Pedro.

"What were you doing in here this afternoon?"

"Why, you see Massa Williams, I done cum up to see Doc Bassett, across the hall, about my rheumatics, this afternoon, and I see a lady a standin' in front of yo' door. I asked to build a fire you had better take the stamps out of the stove first. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the stamps were blown from the table while you were absent and when Pedro came in her what she wanted an' she done tol' me she thought she lef' her glove in here. I unlocked the door with my pass-key and sho' 'nuff I found the glove and took it to her. I seen sum waste paper on the floor and I done picked it up and put it in an envelope and throwed it into the stove."

"Pedro," said Williams, "that waste-paper is worth two thousand dollars."

Pedro's eyes stuck out like saucers.

"Fah de good Lawd's sake!" he exclaimed. Then spying his pipe, he walked to the cabinet and eagerly grasped it.

"I don't nevah like to smoke in the presence of ladies," he explained, "so when I cum in here this afternoon, I set it down fer a minit an' then went off an' fergot it."

"Well," said Wilson, "as we have cleared up this little story and as Pedro wants to take charge of these quarters I would suggest that we adjourn."

On the way to the hotel Wilson remarked to Grill, "I was confident all the time that there would be considerable difficulty in catching the thief. It's pretty hard to catch the wind."

"I think it's very kind of you Wilson to throw so many paying cases in my way and that you are exceedingly generous in giving me this one," said Grill.

"Why so?" inquired Wilson.

"Well, you see, as you knew all the time that the wind was the thief, you could have looked in the stove and found the stamps as well as I."

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They Object to Souvenir Cards.

The United States postal department will curtail the promiscuous mailing of souvenir postal cards. The fad recently has grown to immense proportions and more than 50 per cent of the postal cards mailed nowadays are souvenir cards from points of interest in various parts of the country.

As long as the cards merely contained scenes of historical interest, the department had no objection to them. Recently the French and German practice of manufacturing mailing cards containing portraits of an objectionable nature was imitated and the department will call a halt. The public has been requested to discontinue mailing cards of the latter kind and a few prosecutions of offenders are able to be made by the department.

HISTORY OF FAD.

It is understood the first cards were printed in Paris, and the fad spread all over the world. The original cards were in a measure educational, and the postoffice department was glad to encourage their distribution. Almost every privilege requested by those who were fostering the souvenir postal card fever was granted by the department, and even now it is announced there is no desire on the part of the government to encourage the legitimate souvenir card.

But the increase in number of offensive pictures which are sent through the mails has caused some just complaints, and effort will be made to put a stop to the evil even if vigorous measures have to be adopted.

Many of the objectional pictures are not exactly indecent and in the hands of the worldly would cause no comment, but it is felt by those who oppose them that they are sufficently suggestive to be improper for the eyes of young boys and girls. Under the system of leaving all mail for a family at the door of a residence, it is impossible that many of these postal cards should not fall into the hands of children.

A CENSORSHIP EXISTS.

The censorship will be applied not only to suggestive pictures, but views of women in French bathing costumes or in scanty oriental attire reclining on divans, and to the type that includes pictures of red devils and bearing such legends as "I am having a—— of a time in——" and "What the—— do you want now?"

The most improper cards come from France, and some of the German cards are decidely coarse. It is only recently that the American publishers have begun to pander to this indelicate taste.

It is hoped by the postoffice authorities that the announcement that objectionable cards will be withdrawn from the mails will have the effect of discouraging the practice of sending them, but it is probable that it will be necessary to prosecute some of the offending senders before the evil can be stamped out. It is said that with this end in view the authorieties are on the lookout for one or two especially flagrant cases upon which to base criminal proceedings. —Lincoln Star.

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REVIEW

Papers desiring an impartial review on the dues of those below are requested to send a copy of each issue to the address below:

Auslaendische Fachzeitungen siud hoeflichst gebeten ein Tausehexemplar agelmassig on den Unterzeichneten zu senden.

Tous les journaux philateliques sont pries ienvoyer un exemplaire en echange a l'ad dresse sous-donnee.

Deseames recibir esemplares de cambio de las publicaciones filatelicas estranjerrs a la adressa enseguida.

R. R. THIELE,
Wauwatosa, Wis., U. S. A.

The Prussian official stamps, whose possessions in unused condition during their term of currency was attended with such unpleasant consequences, for divers officials and collectors have now been sold to private parties—some of the German papers say to a noted Berlin dealer, others say to a syndicate of dealers. Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the German collectors because the Prussian government would not disclose the exact numbers of the remainders—something like the celebrated Nova Scotian affairs of a few years ago. There must be rafts of them, though, since the set of 8 unused is now offered at 1 Mark the price fixed by the present owners.

The late reprinting of certain stamps by the German Imperial Printing Office aroused quite a commotion in German philatelic circles last winter. The Frankfort Philatelic Society submitted a strong protest to the postal authorities and have now received an answer which I printed in several of the German papers; it is rather non-committal but merely says that in case there should be any occasion for further reprinting, the objections offered would be considered. Small comfort in that!

In No. 6 of the Philatelistisches Echo Dr. Rommel has a continuation of his interesting article on Charity stamps. In this there are listed—in addition to the well known Great Central Fair stamps—eight other issues of similar stamps made in various Northern cities during the Cival War, and no less than six of them are illustrated; several of them, I believe, are virtually unknown to present day collectors. Other charitable stamps from various countries are also illustrated.

Says No. 93 of LaRevenue Postale: Next year there will be organized a new series of Olympian games at Athens. It is quite unnecessary to add that on this occasion there will be offered to us a new set of commemorative stamps. The report so far lacks confirmation; let us hope that it may prove to be a false alarm.

Talk about your counterfeits! No. 3 of the Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt contains an article of over seven pages of fine print, with a dozen enlarged illustrations on the subject of an Oldenburg ½ gr, 1861, on entire letter. The stamp is genuine enough, but the cancellation is in question. The matter has already been in the courts and the battle of the ally, some standing up for the genuiness of the cancellation, others denying it: no wonder that

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the courts do not feel able to render a decision. The forgery of postmarks flourishes in Germany and many an interesting "original cover", the pride of its owner, owes its existence to the clever faker.

Look out for certain Oriental dealers! The same paper brings details of very dangerous forged Greek exsurcharges which are sent out broadcast by certain Epaminondas Argyrian, Athens, and others distributed by a Miss Schock, Paris, likewise by Jacques Sigalla, Constantinople.

The startling political developments in Norway have already brought forth the usual philatelic accompaniment. The three krona values of Norway, which bear the portrait of King Oscar have been retired on June 30, 1905, according to No. 6 of the Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift, and have by now been replaced by the large remainders of the yellow 2 skilling stamp of 1867, surcharged with the values kr. 1.00, kr. 1.50, kr. 2.00. The color of the surcharge had at the time of our informant's going to press(June 12)not been determined upon; the surcharge was to be small and to be placed under the coat-of-arms. The number to be printed was as follows:

Kr 1.00	100,000.
Kr 1.50	50,000.
Kr 2.00	50,000.

What was to be done with the large remainders of the portrait stamps had not as yet been determined upon; the following large stocks are on hand:

Kr 1.00	340,500.
Kr 1.50	827,600.
Kr 2.00	737,600.

The remainders of the skilling issue still on hand are as follows:

1863, 24 sk	490,000.
1867, 2 sk	700,000.
1872-76, 2 sk	410,000.
4 sk	470,000.
7 sk	470,000.

The Norwegian postal department will shortly invite designs for an entirely new set of stamps. The committee which is to pass upon the designs submitted is to be composed of an artist, a postal official, and a philatelist. Thus do we get official recognition as stamp experts. The Viking ship at Christiania has been suggested for the new stamps.

The same paper illustrates the designs for the new Danish West Indian stamps; they are, to say the truth, rather homely. They bear the profile of the King surrounded in the corners by four crowns and the inscription between the crowns: DANSK VEST INDIEN POST; the value is in a separate label below. The type used is of the ultra-modern variety and rather illegible.

The Straits Settlements have the cheapest post office in the world. Post-cards available in the colony and to the Federated Malay States are sold at one-fifth of a penny each; the letter rate of postage throughout the same area is slightly more than a halfpenny. The postage on letters to any place in the British Empire is four-fifths of a penny to the half ounce.

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Philippine Notes

By Charles C DeSelms

There isn't much doing in the way of stamp news.

Frank Gusceth, an enthusiastic collector, has been recently transferred from the Manila postoffice and is now in charge of the postoffice at Dagupan.

Japan has recently made demand on Korea for control of their postoffice and the telegraph lines, so that Korea will shortly be using the Japanese stamps.

It will probably be several months before we have our new issue for the Philippines. The one, 2, 4 and $10 will bear the new coat-of-arms of the Philippines. The special delivery will bear a picture of a Filipino boy, or the "guileless" muchacho, as he he is frequently referred to here, and who is about as rapid as the proverbial messenger boy.

It seems somewhat out of place to have a portrait of Samson on the stamps of our new issue for the Philippines as he had nothing whatever to do with the Philippines, and holds only a minor place as one of our national heroes. The new issues for these islands could be used to better advantage to familiarize the people of America and the world with heroes, or things, more pertinent to the Philippines.

The use of the portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Franklin on some of the other denominations is not inappropriate, in view of the relation of America to these islands The portraits on the other values of the proposed new set are all of prominent Filipino heroes. The list of designs has already been published so that there is no occasion for adding it here.

There is little use in the islands for the $5.00 or $10.00 values, as there are but few packages mailed here that necessitate that amount of postage. In the last set surcharged, there was a sheet of 100 of the $5.00 stamp included. These have now been sold out for some time, although not all of them were actually used for postage. I know of a number of copies that have been preserved unused for collecting purposes. This stamp, however, is bound to be an extremely rare one, and the fortunate possessor of one of these stamps may know that he has a prize. It has been learned, stated from official sources, that no more will be issued.

I send herewith three photos of the Russian cruisers which suddenly made their appearance in Manila harbor during the nights of June 3-4, in a very badly damaged condition, after their escape from the disastrous engagement that the Russian fleet had with the Japanese on May 27th in the Korean straits.

These photos are very poor, as they were taken under unfavorable conditions, but will serve to show one or two of the vessels.

Now is the time to prepare for fall business, but you ought to write before taking an ad of any kind.

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The Bottom of the Sea.

By Dr. F. D. Snyder.

"Deep in the wave is a coral grove.
Where the purple mullet and gold fish rove;
Where the sea-flower spreads its leaves of blue,
That never are wet with falling due,
But in bright and changeful beauty shine,
Far down in the green and glossy brine."

When we come to study the numerous animal life, that exists beneath the waves of the ocean, one cannot but stop and think, how wonderful are the works of nature.

Only a few years ago, life that existed in our seas, was so obscure, we had only a vague idea, of the great variety and beautiful forms, that have their homes among the hills and valleys of old ocean. But to-day science has explored nearly every nook and corner at all depths, and many are the rare and curious creatures, that have been brought to light.

The work of examining and studying these beautiful objects, it matters not whether they be shells, corals, fish, or sponges, is so interesting that one becomes so enthuiastic he can never tire of this work, and the whole panorama of sea life, is like one great kaleidoscope, with its ever changing colored objects to attract ones eyes.

Probably one of the most beautiful, and interesting objects you will find are the corals, in their various forms, including the gorgonia and sea-plumes. For a long time science was at a loss to know where to classify them, and they were for many years supposed to belong to the vegetable kingdom, but when it was discovered that they belonged to the lower class of animal life, they become more and more interesting.

A singular degree of obscurity has possessed the popular mind, with regards the growth of corals, and coral reefs. Science, while it penetrates deeply the system of things about us, sees everywhere in the dim limits of vision, the word mystery, and so it is with the little animals that build our coral islands, and make our coral reefs. Their work is mysterious, but to the scientist it is not more surprising, nor a matter of more difficult comprehension, that the little animals called a polyp, should form the structures, that we call coral, than it is for the quadruped to form bones, or the mollusk its shell.

In looking at a collection of corals, one cannot help but observe the beautiful and delicate structures in many of them, the rare and gorgeous colors they display, and in how many instances they have imitated the vegetable growths that are to be found on land.

In hunting the bottom of the ocean, you will also find shells of all sizes and colors. All of us are familiar with them, for they are a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Who has not admired the wonderful sea-shells? The little children have them among their choice playthings; boys and girls put them in their little cabnets, the savage uses them for money; the lady welcomes them as decorations for her parlor; the student carefully examines their

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structures; and the scientist reads in them the history of the growing world. Few objects in nature, have been more widely diffused, or more universally admired.

The inhabitants of the sea, are in many instances, like the animals and vegetable life on land, each have their own peculiar characteristics, each living on certain plantations, and selecting the locality and depth of water they find most favorable for their existence.

Surveying the bottom of the ocean, has been one of the chief means of discovering many of the rare animals that inhabit our seas. Deep sea sounding is done by cables, that sound the various depths, and the use of a drag net, called a trawl, is used to bring up the specimens that are to be studied.

Oceanography is a science, that has developed many new objects in natural history, and the field is so great, the animal life so numerous, it seems the work must continue on indifinitely, and always be new.

Cigar Band Collecting.

In my previous communication, I tried to show the delight and pleasure which came with cigar band saving. Stamp collectors as well as those with other fads will pooh pooh the idea that the collecting of cigar bands is fascinating, and will soon become an established fact. It has and will have all the anxieties, worries, care and finally the pleasures which attend the getting a collection of stamps. The various bands of cigars are labeled differently and though the fact may not be known, several well known brands have varieties of labels. The Sanchey and Haga have no less than ten, the General Arthur, fourteen, the James Lick, fifteen, the Humboldt five and the Rose of Castellane five varieties of the same band. Then there are many double impressions, many deviations in color, in lettering and in style. It causes much thought to go over a large collection believing that the band is there and find, with what pleasure, the seeker alone can tell, a variation. The bands arranged systematically in scrap books are a source of study and a work of art, more so than when gummed onto a jar or box. The figure style, straight, circular and other styles in seperate books or divisions of the same book are easily found when a new design is thought not to be there. In my collection I have some bands which would be thought artistic and worth thousands of dollars, if they appeared on canvas with fine frames.

The stamp collector who is a genuine one will encourage and not decry the band collector. They will never clash. Each will go his path and both may eventually meet and become dual collectors. This is my belief; time will tell if I am right. To those about to or desirous of commencing cigar band collecting. My advice is always ready, free of cost. I will exchange, buy or sell cigar bands in quantity or in collections.

I. Manning King,

Box 375, Salinas, Calif.

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DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY.

By L. G. Dorpat, Box 37, Wayside, Wis.

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included beside the fee above provided for.

It is probably news to many collectors that Ireland had in 1867 two stamps prepared for the "Republic of Ireland." They were to be used upon the success of the Fenian movement. That never came and the stamps are now very rare, none but a few proofs having been printed. For particulars see "E. W. S. N. 279.

242. **What is meant by "U. S. Commemorative Stamps?"**—There are four issues of such: 1893, Columbian or Chicago World's Fair issue, values 1c to $5.00, made as an advertisement for the Chicago World's Fair and in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; 1898, Trans-Mississippi or Omaha, 1c to $2.00, made to advertise the Exposition at Omaha, Nebraska, and to commemorate the opening and the wonderful development of the "West"; 1901, Pan-American or Buffalo, 1c to 10c, serving both the Buffalo Exposition and the idea of a closer connection between the peoples of the North and South American continents; 1904, Louisiana Purchase or St. Louis World's Fair, 1c to 10c, serving the St. Louis World's Fair and reminding the world of the success of that purchase from France under President Jefferson which resulted in a peaceful annexation and incorporation of the great West to and into the United States. The issue of 1869 was evidently a forerunner of these later issues, but, as a rule, it is not included under the same term.

218. There are several replies to query 218, one from Arthur Beug, Galveston, Texas, quoting Mr. C. A. Huntington and one from Miss A. L. Swift. "Recago" appears to mean "additional charge." This was made on letters in Spain to meet the expense of the war, similarly as in our country there was for some time an additional charge on postal money orders. The stamp is a **post** stamp, but not a **postage** stamp, and bears in its character a strong resemblance to the "Imperesto de Guerra" stamps. with the peculiarity that it was issued through the post-offices and used on letters, while the "Imperesto de Guerra" stamps were used everywhere. The design is evidently adopted from the postage stamps, retaining the inscriptions, "Correos," "Telegrafos," but it seems that neither postage nor the forwarding of a telegraph message could be prepaid by means of these stamps. Of the "Recags" stamp there seems to be but one value, 5c, but of the "Imp. de Guerra" there is a great long series of 27 values, 5c to 40 pesos, the lower values in black, the higher ones from 1 peso up in blue.

Miss Smith quotes from **"Stanley Gibbon's Monthly Journal":** "We have received another War Tax Stamp, which is peculiar in not being inscribed 'Imperesto de Guerra,' but having its special object only indicated in the margins of the sheets. It is of the same design as the new Colonial

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and Telegraph stamps, but has the date only, '1898-99' in the upper label, and 'Recargo 5cs' in the lower. The stamps are printed in sheets of 200, in three panes side by side, the center pane containing 10 horizontal rows of 8 stamps, and the other two 10 rows of 6. Above each pane is the inscription, **'RECARGO EXTRAORDINARIO DE GUERRA—60** (or 80) **sellos de 5 centimos de presta.'** This appears to be really a special letter-tax stamp, and should, we think, be chronicled here."

243. **What stamps are used in Greenland?**—There are not many used there at all, the ice-bears, seals, whales, etc., being not very much addicted to letter-writing, but as Greenland belongs to the countries included in the Universal Postal Union it must have some letter-writing inhabitants and these use the stamps of Denmark or Ireland, which, in particular, is not clear to myself.

244. **Shall I cut my stamped envelopes or keep them entire?**—You may do as you please, and there is no authority to give you any command in this matter. Reasons for cutting stamped envelopes are: (1) The square cut stamps are less bulky and easier to keep than the entire envelopes. (2) The stamps are the main thing in philately, the rest of the envelope belonging rather into a collection of postal stationary than into a collection of stamps. (By the way—the custom of cutting such stamps out **square** instead of **to shape** is an arbitrary matter sanctioned by usage, and the same reasons that speak for not cutting the envelopes at all are the ones that require the square margins to be **wide.**) Reasons for leaving stamped envelopes entire are: (1) You may do the cutting later on, if you desire, but you can never restore the envelope after you have once cut it, (2) Cut, the watermark is frequently lost; entire, it remains, (3) A stamp cut from an envelope is only a part of the form in which the stamp was issued; entire you have all that belongs to it, (4) Prices for entire envelopes are usually a little higher than for square cut stamps. I would not discard the cut stamps, because a poor stamp is yet a stamp and as such better than none at all.

245. **Have the stamps of the German Empire any plate numbers?**—Yes. Since 1880 I can not tell. The plate number, however, does not occur on the stamps themselves, but on the margin. The system of these numbers is not understood by philatelists, and the "Reichs-Druckerei" seems to guard it as a secret. In regard to other countries besides the U. S., Canada, Great Britain and Japan, I have no information at all.

232. Rev. J. W. Dickinson, of Virden, Manitoba, was so kind as to send several "precancelled" stamps of Canada. There are two kinds of cancellation. One consists of two heavy horizontal vertical lines (about 2 mm. wide) 10 millimetres apart with a third, wavy line between them; there is no name to indicate the place where the stamp was used; the lines are not very clear and make the impression as if they had been applied by means of a rubber wheel. The reverent gentleman says he found this kind of pre-cancellation on all values up to 10c of the 1869-90 issues. It is also found on maple-leaf and numeral stamps

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of 1897 and on the King's Head stamps 1903. The other form of cancellation consists of two heavy horizontal lines about 1 mm. wide and 1 mm. apart with a thin wavy line between and another thin wavy line on the outside of each thick line; above these lines, about 3 mm. away, is the city name and the same distance below the name of the province; this printing was evidently done on a press. Mr. Dickinson says he saw this cancellation on all values of the present issue except on the 20c. Of the numeral issue 1898 he enclosed a ½c with the same cancellation. stating that this value is the only one of this issue that he has met with this cancellation; he mentions Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Brockville as names he has met. With thanks to Rev. Dickinson I would invite the other readers of the WEST to supplement this information as far as they may be able, with a view towards getting it as much as possible complete. One alone may not have noticed much, but his knowledge may be exactly that which all the others are wanting, and by bringing all details together we can finally establish a very fair synopsis of the whole, which in turn will be useful to every individual collector.

246. What is the meaning of the word "Nebuloso" on a machine cancellation of the city of Mexico? This means "foggy weather" and is a proclamation of the Mexican weather bureau made by means of the cancellation on out-going letters from the city of Mexico. In this way the weather-forcasts are sent daily in all directions from the capital through the regular mail. The system, I think, was introduced some time in 1903, but I do not know whether it is still in use or not. The forecasts will read differently according to the direction in which the letters are directed for while southern Mexico may have "Nebuloso," the northern part of country may have "Buen Tiempo" or fair weather. "Sluvia" means rain, and the same cancellation may have two legends one above and the other, thus: "Sluvia A. M. Buen Tiempo P. M." meaning rain in the morning and fair weather in the evening. The forecast refers to the day following that of the day on the stamp. How many different designations have been used I do not know, but there are others besides those quoted above. The form of the whole thing is similar to our U. S. flag cancellations, a circular date stamp with a flag attached on which the forecast is given.

247. "Who designed, engraved and printed the numeral issues (1843–66) of Brazil?"

248. "What railroads have issued Package or Newspaper stamps?" I know only of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the Philadelphia & Reading and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. If any of our readers could supply us with information and samples, the favor would be much appreciated.

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Stamped Paper of the U. S.

By J. Delano Bartlett

(Continued from last month)

No. 56. $1.00 orange.

That ends the series of those issued by the American Phototype Co. Stamps No. 48, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 56 are found with the words surcharged over the stamp in black, in two lines "Stamped for redemption Oct. 1, 1872." Also on stamp No. 56 are found the words surcharged in black, "Stamp redeemed." The only remaining die from New York was printed by the American Graphic Co.

Die O. Diamond shape stamp with head of Liberty in center. "2" in upper and lower points in diamond. Size of stamp 82x48 ————

Date. February 10, 1876. Various colors of paper.

No. 57. 2c orange.

a. Stamp on the reserve only.

b. Inscription under "Internal" at left in fine colored letters, "Graphic Co." and under "Revenue" at left "New York."

c. Design altered and under head of Liberty inserted the word "Sample" and under stamp, in 1 line, colored letters, "Invalid for actual use."

These are found as a rule near center of paper, but they do come at left, also these stamps are quite common with the words, "Stamp Redeemed" in lilac rubber stamp surcharge.

The other dies are not so numerous, so we will not consider those printed by the firm Carpenter & Butler of Philadelphia, known as the Philadelphia Series.

Die P. Same design as the first issue, revenues adhesive with head of Washington.

Date, May 3, 1897. White paper.

No. 58. 2c orange. "Bank check."

No. 59. 2c orange. U. S. Internal Revenue.

Stamp No. 59 was catalogued by Mr. E. B. Sterling in 1888 as Die C, New York Series. I have, after a close study of these stamps, as well as the official documents of the Treasury Department come to the conclusion that Mr. Sterling was in error about this die and that it properly belongs as the first dies used by Butler & Carpenter.

Die Q. Flying eagle to right, in circle inscribed "United States Internal Revenue Two Cents," ornamented at top and bottom with small "2" in center of circle. Size of stamp 32x50 min.

Date, July 2, 1869. Various colored paper.

No. 60. 2c bronze.

No. 61. 2c buff.

No. 62. 2c orange.

a. Inscription at left of stamp, "Good for check or" and at right of stamp "Sight drafts only."

No. 63. 2c red.

a. Inscription at left of stamp "Good for check or," and at right of stamp "Sight drafts only."

All I have seen are in center of the paper.

Die R. Head of Washington to right, in oval. Curved bands across top and bottom, extending well out at side, with "2" at each end. Size of stamp 102x40 min.

Date, March 31, 1872. Various colored paper.

No. 64. 2c bronze.

No. 65. 2c buff.

No. 66. 2c yellow.

No. 67. 2c orange.

No. 87. 2c buff.

No. 88. 2c yelow.

a. Inscription below stamp, in curved line, colored letter, "Good for check or sight draft only."

No. 68. 2c red.

a. Inscription below stamp in curved line, colored letters, "Good for check or sight draft only."

These I have also found to be near the center of the paper.

Die S. Washington to left in oval, with lathe work border and lathe work circle at each side with "2" in each. Size of stamp 85x33 min.

Date, January 2, 1875. Various colored paper.

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No. 69. 2c blue.
No. 70. 2c bronze.
No. 71. 2c gray.
No. 72. 2c yellow.
No. 73. 2c orange.
No. 74. 2c olive.
No. 75. 2c pink.
No. 76. 2c purple.

All in center of paper.

Die T. Small stamp Washington head in oval to left. Inscribed in curved line at left "U. S. Int." and at right "Revenue," at bottom "Two Cents." Ornaments at each side with small "2" in circle.

Size of stamp 50x 32 mm.

Date, August 23, 1875. Various colored paper.

No. 77. 2c blue.
No. 78. 2c bronze.
No. 79. 2c gray.
No. 80. 2c green.
No. 81. 2c orange.
No. 82. 2c olive.
No. 83. 2c pink.
No. 84. 2c yellow.
No. 85. 2c red.
No. 86. 2c violet.

All in center of paper and that was the last die used by Butler & Carpenter. The Boston Series is the next to consider, which were printed by A. Trochsler, who made his first delivery in August, 1873.

Die U. Small head of Washington in circle, small "2" in center above and below, "United States" above, "Internal Revenue" below. Circles at each side containing "2."

Size of stamp 69x32 mm.

Date, August, 1873. Various colored

No. 89. 2c orange.

All in center of paper.

Die V. Large "2" in center in oval, Eagle and shield at left in oval, and Monitor at right in oval.

Size of stamp 105x43 min.

Date March 1, 1875. Various colored paper.

No. 90. 2c bronze.
No. 91. 2c buff.
No. 92. 2c orange.
". Printed on reverse of paper.

All in center of paper. Those two dies were all that were used in Boston.

In St. Louis only one die was used and that for two months, September and October, 1874.

Die W. Liberty head, flying hair, facing left, with pole and cap, buckled band inscribed "United States Internal Revenue." At sides obverse and reverse of 2c piece.

Size of stamp 73x36 min.

Date. September, 1873. Various colored paper.

No. 93. 2c bronze.
No. 94. 2c buff.

All of the stamps of all issues and kinds come in various shades of the color printed in, so I have paid but little attention to these shades except where pronounced enough to almost make it a different color.

It has been a great pleasure to me to get together the collection I have and to the collector who has trod the old field of adhesive stamps will find new enjoyment in taking up the "entries" of U. S. Revenues.

The only list of these stamps published was in E. B. Sterling's catalogue of 1888, and it was a very good guide to follow. Thanks are due that catalogue for the interest I have taken in them and for part of the information given in this article. But upon comparing the two lists you will find a number of varieties given in the above which has been more recently discovered and are all in the writer's collection.

Any one interested in stamped paper, I should like to hear from, as acquaintance might mean mutual benefit.

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The Standard of Stamp Collecting.

By Z. R. Forbes.

That the standard of stamp collecting is considered by the general public so much lower than other scientific pursuits is a fact which is greatly to be deplored. There is really no reason why it should not be on the same level as botany, mineralogy zoology and other scientific studies.

The present attitude of the public is due in part to the methods employed by many collectors in adding to their collections. Too much of "getting stamps for my little boy who is making a collection" has been indulged in by collectors. My experience has been that after paying a fair price for the privelidge of looking over old letter files for stamps the person with whom you have had your dealings looks with respect and favor on the stamp business and recognises the fact that it is not boys play, and is willing to accomodate you again if the opportunity offers.

It is a well known fact that the public usually judge by extreme cases and when a person, perhaps not particularly interested in stamps happens to take up a stamp paper and reads the advertisments freely garnised with slang—and such ads are common—his opinion of philately is at once lowered. Every branch of science has its published journals, and. excepting those devoted to stamps, none use juvenille attemps to advertise their goods. I do not offer this as a criticism of the WEST, or any other leading stamp journal, but rather of those publications of the mushroom order; these papers are a real detriment to our cause and their demise will mark a step in advance.

Probably every adult stamp collector has been met with the query "why do you collect stamps"? To my mind the proper answer would be as a scientific research of postal issues of the different governments and as a recreation. This answer could be enlarged somewhat by stating the amount of study required to classify the different stamps and quote a few prices of recent auction sales. It would also be well to state that the old way of relying on your friends for the past and that large business houses confine themselves wholly to importing stamps for collections.

It is the duty of the philatelic public to elevate our interesting study to a much higher level than it now holds. Let us therefore, both dealers and collectors, conduct our stamp transactious with this purpose paramount.

Join The American Fiscal Stamp Association.

Devoted to the collecting of foreign revenues, etc. No dues. Few by-laws, and but little expense. No tedious exchange, something better. For particulars write to Oscar T. Hartman, Ex. Mg., 734 E. 26 Ave., Denver, Colorado, or L. Brodstone, Superior, Nebraska.

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Notes

The "Philatelic East" coming from Washington, D. C., is a pretty little paper; in bulk it is far behind the "Philatelic West," but in paper and letter-press it is far ahead. If the two could be consolidated, so that the contents of the WEST were presented in the form of the "East" we should truly have a fine paper that it would be hard to rival. One thing that is not pretty about the "East" is that the name of the editor and publisher is hidden under the firm name. Why not come straight out and let everybody know who you are?

Chicago's Chief of Police is said to be a collector of Celtic books and Irish songs. As a true son of Erin he could no doubt be a postage stamp collector too, if Ireland had any stamps of its own.

When president Salomon, of Hayti, was deposed and exiled, the new powers had no new stamps at hand and yet were loth to use the stamps with the portrait of the deposed president. They ordered the stamps to be affixed to letters upside down, and whenever this order was not obeyed and the stamps were found on letters the right side up, the letters were treated as unpaid and double postage was collected from the addressee. A curious postal order!

It shows very little business tact to send stamps (or anything else) which are neither ordered nor wanted and then to dun the receiver for payment for the same. A dealer who makes himself guilty of this practice may be sure thereby to lose the patronage and support of the best class of buyers. If anything be sent unsolicited it should always be understood to be a sample that is distributed gratis.

Postmaster-General, Geo. B. Cortelyou emits the following: "Attention of postmasters and all the employees of the postal service is called to section 3922 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: Any person employed in any branch of the postal service, who shall willfully and unlawfully remove from any mail matter any postage stamp affixed thereto in payment of the postage, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months. It is expected that all postmasters will recognize the importance of protecting the mails from such depredations, and they are hereby instructed to report promptly to the Chief Postoffice Inspector every case of violation of the foregoing statute that comes under their observation." From this we may draw the conclusion that there are some among the postal employees who are stamp collectors or who are friends of stamp collectors and use their position to pick any good stamps that pass the mails under their eyes from the postal matter, and the P. M. G. is highly commendable for stopping such practice.

In the Canal Zone the following postoffices are in operation since April 1, 1905: Ancon, Frijoles, Bas Obispo, Gatun, Bohio, Gorgona, Corozal, La Boca, Cristobal, Matachin, Culebra, Paraiso, Emperador (Empire), Tabernilla.

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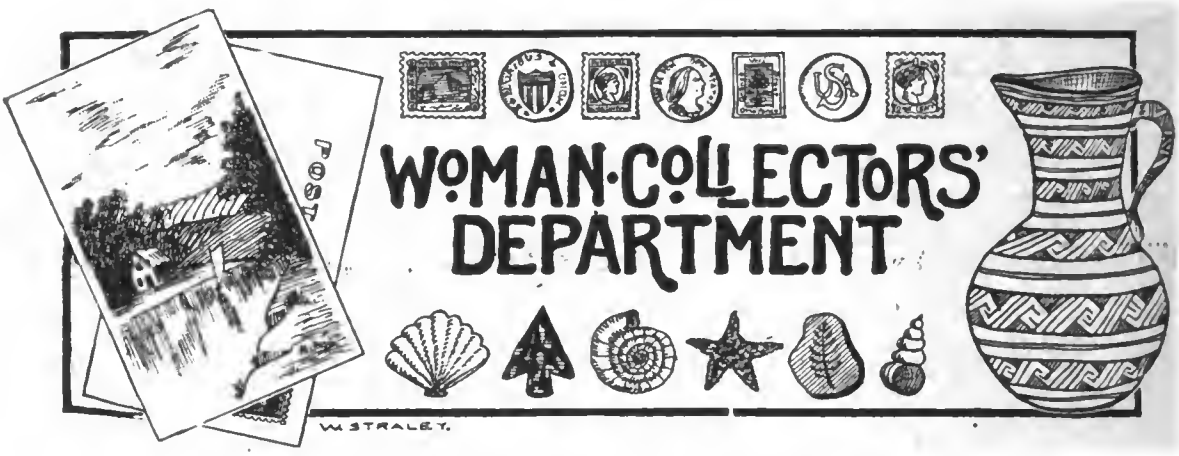

Conducted by VERNA WESTON HANWAY

THE AZTECS

The land was ours—this glorious land—
With all its wealth of wood and streams:
Our warriors strong of heart and hand,
When wearied at the thirsty noon,
We knelt us where the spring gushed up,
Unlike the white man's poison cup.
—Whittier.

Much has been written of that mysterious race—mysterious alike for their wonderful civilization in the midst of barbarians and for their origin. Many plausible theories have been formed to explain their mysterious existence. The most plausible trace their fountain-head back to Asia. Others claim for them an Egyptian, some a Hebrew origin.

But in spite of these various theories, but little is known of their history prior to the time when they were discovered in Mexico by the Spaniards. The little that is known is vague and indefinite, gleaned partly from oral traditions and partly from their picture writing or hieroglyphics. Popular supposition has it that they emigrated from the north to the valley of Mexico, and acquired many of their arts and customs from the Toltecs, a race who preceded them in possession of the country. Tradition asserts that having halted on the borders of the Lake of Tezcuco, they saw an eagle with a serpent in his talons, his wings outspread to the rising sun, perched upon a branch of a prickly pear tree. This circumstance they hailed as a favorable omen. Nor were they deterred by the fact that all around them was low marshes half buried in water. They erected dwellings of reeds and rushes upon piles sunk in the shallows. On this was the foundations of that "Venice of the West," Mexico laid. Its ancient name was Tenochtitlan, but it was afterward called Mexico in honor of Mexili, their war god.

From this humble beginning they rapidly increased in strength and resources, until, at the time of the Spanish invasion, their dominions extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and far into the remote corners of Nicaragua and Guatemala, southwardly. Substantial buildings of stone and lime had replaced their first rude huts, and on the royal Hill of Chapultepec stood the palace of their monarchs surrounded by vast gardens filled with fragrant shrubs

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and flowers. Prescott, in the most vivid of language, describes this valley of Mexico as it first appeared to European eyes. He says:

"Like a vision it broke on the eyes of the Spanish conquerors, with its picturesque assemblage of water, woodland and its cultivated plains, shining cities and shadowy hills. Stretching far away at their feet were seen noble forests of oak, sycamore and cedar, and beyond yellow fields of maze and the towering maguey, intermingled with orchards and blooming gardens; for flowers, in such demand for their religious festivals, were even more abundant in this populous valley than in any other part of the Anahuac. In the centre of the great basin were beheld the lakes, occupying then a much larger portion of its surface than now, then borders thickly studded with towers and hamlets, and, in the midst, like some Indian empress with her coronal of pearls, the fair city of Mexico with her white towers and pyramidal temples, reposing as it were on the bosom of the waters, the far famed Venice of the Aztecs. In the distance beyond the blue waters of the lake, and nearly secured by intervening foliage, was seen a shining speck, the rival capital of Tezcuco; and, still further on, the dark belt of porphyry, girdling the valley round like a rich setting which nature had devised for the fairest of her jewels."

No wonder the Spaniards were amazed, stricken with wonder. Here were not rude, simple tribes, like those that had been met with up to this time, but mighty nations with organized armies, official administrators, courts of justice, high agricultural and mechanical arts, and what surprised the white men especially, buildings which in architecture and sculptor, and often in dimensions and elaborateness equaled, if not sometimes surpassed, those of European architects.

The Aztec empire was in the zenith of its glory. But well might Montezuma tremble on the throne of his ancestors. The spoiler that was to lay this proud empire in ruins had come. The white man had entered this terrestial paradise.

In appearance the Aztecs are not unlike other native American races. They do not exhibit a trace of European blood. Though somewhat low in stature, about five feet and three inches, they are of a very muscular and sturdy build. Measurements have proved them intermediate between the narrow and the wide skulled type of mankind. The face is oval, with a very low forehead; high cheek bones; long eyes sloping outwards, towards the temples; fleshy lips; nose wide; often flattish; but in some aquiline; coarsely moulded features with a stolid expression. The skin is very thick and the complexion varies in color from a yellow-brown to chocolate. Eyes black; straight, coarse, glossy black hair, beard and mustache scanty. Variations from this type are known, such as higher stature in some districts and ligther complexions in others.

Because of their total unlikeness

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to either the white European or the black African, anthropologists now generally unite in admitting a common origin, however remote, be the tribes of Tartary and those of America.

In spite of the great civilization of the Aztecs at the time of the Spanish invasion, their whole life and customs bore evidence to the yoke of gloomy superstition. Their escutcheons were marred by their alters red with the blood of victims offered as sacrifices to their idols. Worse yet the body of the victim was afterwards dressed and served at a banquet. It is true that the demands of their religion rather than their natural instincts led them to this. But the results were no less fatal. The whole nation groaned beneath that worst of tyranny—blind fanatacism.

It is rather difficult to reconcile such a revolting custom with civilization. Yet this race was versed in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, understood mathematics and astronomy, and even possessed a certain amount of social refinement.

The Spaniards were amazed at their skill in working metals. Presscott states that some of their silver vases were so large that a man could not encircle them with his arms. They were not, however, acquainted with the use of iron. But tools made from an alloy of copper and tin, with the aid of a silicious dust would cut the hardest of materials. Razors, swords, and knives were also often made from a material known as obsidian. Sculptured images were so plentiful that they are said to have composed the entire foundations of the great cathedral in the square of Mexico.

Their literature was embodied in hyroglyphical paintings, somewhat similar to the Egyptian, but inferior in execution. By this means their laws, religious rituals, traditions, and even political annals were recorded. It is almost impossible, however, for the uninitiated to interpret their meaning for the slightest change in the form, or position of a figure alters the meaning. They were as ignorant as the Chinese of the laws of perspective, their human figures often being grotesque caricatures. Some of their symbols are very amusing, for instance a man sitting on the ground designated an earthquake.

Agriculture was held in the greatest of esteem. All the inhabitants, including those of the cities, with the exception of the soldiers and powerful nobles cultivated the soil. Their wonderful floating gardens have become a source of much wonderment, being veritable fairy islands that swayed gently with the rise and fall of the billows. They were constructed of rafts tightly laced together. Sediment was brought from the bottoms of the lakes and gradually miniature islands were formed, two or three hundred feet in length. Vegetables and flowers were raised here by the economical natives for the markets of Tenochtitlan. Sometimes these floating gardens were strong enough to sustain a small hut and a growth

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of clusters of small trees. A pole was all that was needed to paddle them from place to place.

In their domestic intercourse the Aztecs displayed a certain amount of kindly feeling. Polygamy was permitted but practiced only by the higher classes. The obligations of marriage were as binding as in any Christian country. Their social affairs were conducted on a scale resembling oriental magnificence. Gold and silver vases, spoons and drinking cups, and profusions of flowers decorated their feasts. They were highly versed in culinary skill. Costly viands were elaborately prepared, and even confections and pastry were used. The repast was followed by dancing to the sound of various instruments, their movements accompanied by a pleasing, yet melancholy chant. At the conclusion of the entertainment costly presents were distributed.

The character of the Aztec is a bewilderment of inconsistencies. With a passionate love for flowers was united a thirst for carnage truly diabolical; with the arts and customs of a civilized people, the debased practices of the savage. The only explanation is to be found in that religious superstition which so blunts the moral faculties as to reconcile man to what would be otherwise veiwed with horror.

Numbers of rare French Colonial stamps which were eagrly bought at high prices by Paris collectors have been discovered, says the "Petit Journal," to be forgeries.

New Use For Stamps.

The monks of the Hospital of St Jean de Dieu, at Chent, have in their leisure moments decorated the walls with gorgeous landscapes, glowing with color and full of life, formed entirely by means of the postage stamps of all the nations of the world. Palaces, forests, streams and mountains are represented, butterflies flit about in the air, birds of beautiful plumage perch on the branches, snakes and lizards glide about, and innumerable animals find places here and there. The pictures are most artistic, in the style of Chinese landscape gardening, and already between nine and ten millions of stamps have been used.—New York Herald.

It is probable that there are many Confederate provisional stamps which will be discovered in the future in the Southern States. It is known that there were many more issued than have ever been found, and it is probable that some will still turn up in out-of-the-way places.

The new monetary system which has been adopted for the Danish West Indies is likely to lead to changes in the issues of their stamps. The currency now consists of francs and bits, the while system being decimal, and a change which is likely to prove of advantage in financial transactions. This is one of the countries in which the American collectors have been especial interested, because of negotiations which have been going on for the purchase of the islands. Every collector should seek to keep his collection of these stamqs as full as possible.

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Counterfeits and Their Detection.

By R. R. THIELE

(Continued)

ECUADOR. The stamps of Ecuador have fallen into some disrepute, more through reprinting of the early issues and through Seebeckization (if I may coin the word) of the later issues than through the prevalence of counterfeits; most of them are too common to pay counterfeiting. I have only one counterfeit of this country in my collection of forgeries, though, doubtless, there are others in existence. The stamp in question is the 1 real orange of 1872. The original is a lithograph and the forgery is made by the same process, so that in this respect there is no evidence, but in the execution of the counterfeit is very slovenly compared with the original. The design of the stamp is surrounded by a double line—an inner thin one and an outer thick one. On the original these are quite close together, about ¼ mm. apart; on the forgery they are farther apart, about ½ mm. or even a little more. In the left lower corner the inner vertical line on the counterfeit by a slip of the draughtsman is extended downwards too far so that it reaches the outer horizontal line; on the original the corner is normal. The coat-of-arms of the design is surrounded by floreate ornaments; the background between the arms and these ornaments is filled out by fine horizontal lines. On the original these are much closer together than the horizontal lines outside of the floreate ornaments; on the forgery they are spaced evenly with the outside lines. The coat-of-arms itself is pretty well done on the counterfeit with a few trifling differences in the surrounding ornaments. The design shows the shield surrounded by four flags; above the lower flag on either side a branch of laurel protrudes and extends above the upper flag on either side, of which only part is visible. The counterfeiter has not quite caught the idea; on the right hand side he has omitted the laurel altogether and shows only the two flags, while on the left the upper flag has been entirely absorbed by the laurel. The lictor's fasces below the shield are bound by ribbons crossing each other on the right and on the left. The crossing on the left end has been successfully imitated by the forger, but not so that at the right. The upper ribbon at the right should cross from the upper right to the lower left, but on the forgery it crosses from the upper left to the lower right. The forger also made an error on the inner ends of the floreate ornaments, under the fasces. The inner end of this right hand ornament—it is probably intended to represent a cornucopia—is much too small compared with that on the left; on the original both are of the same size. There are also numerous differences in the floriations of the ornaments, but from the nature of the case they are difficult to describe without the aid of illustrations. I point out one which is easily recognized. The curl which hangs over

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the end of the ribbon to the right of the word Ecuador on the original is not shaded inside, while on the forgery it is rather heavily shaded to the right of the R. The letters of Correos del Ecuador on the original are thin, but regular and well formed; on the forgery they are coarse and poorly formed—for instance the three letters R are all different one from the other. The D of Del on the original slants towards the left (as it should, the word being on the curve); on the counterfeit it is vertical. The R of Ecuador is considerably taller than the O preceding it on the forgery, whereas on the original both are of the same heighth. The letters of Porte Real also show differences, but unfortunately my copy of the forgery is so daubed just here by its "cancellation" that I can not give all the differences. The L differs plainly; on the original the stem is much thicker than the tail and the latter is quite long; on the forgery the stem and tail are of equal thickness and the letter is quite short. The figure 1 on the original is in an oval, but the oval is very nearly a circle; on the forgery it is quite an elongated oval. The letters of Un Real also show divergencies. For instance the stem of the R on the original is very little, if at all, thicker than the rest of the letter; on the counterfeit it is very thick, much thicker than the other lines of the letter. The stem of the L, on the contrary, on the original is considerably thicker than the tail, while on the forgery it is but very little thicker than the tail. My specimen of the forgery is cancelled by a "postmark" consisting of heavy black square dots arranged apparently in diamond form. This in itself would not be suspicious, as similar cancellations were really in use in Ecuador at that time, sometimes composed of round dots, the diamond enclosing a number (that of the office, presemably), sometimes composed of four cornered dots without figure, as on the forgery. But in the latter case the genuine obliteration shows diamond shaped dots, not square ones. The original postmarks of this kind are probably an imitation of those in use in France at that time.

(To be continued.)

Stamps As Firelighters.

Mr. W. G. Byron, a well-known philatelist, secretary of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, and owner of a stamp collection of 3,000, relates in the "Philatelic Almanac" for the New Year a story of his "saddest experience."

When nine years old he discovered in an old barn at home, in Londonderry a box, in which were eighty-five packages each containing 10.000 used stamps from all parts of the world.

He took them to his room, and opening one packet. found old stamps from most of the British Colonies, as well as early English stamps of various values.

Next week, on returning from school, he found the servant had used all the precious packets and contents to light the fires.

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Canada Custom Tobacco Stamps.

By O. T. Hartman.

At the Fiscal Stamp Exhibition in London somebody had a complete collection of these fiscal stamps. I have only 85 stamps and bands of them. I shall try to give a description of them. Forlin L. Hoste gives about 60 stamps, but hardly no mention of the bands. Old Moens catalogue gives more detail and describes about 250 inclunic bands.

1. The oldest tobacco (custom) stamp I have seen is 1864 size 97x97 and lithographed. An oval is imitation of the English garter with the inscription, 27-28 Vick. Tobacco Cap. III above, above Customs—Canada in lower parts. A Crown above and Beaver below.

On bluish salmon, or white laid and white wove paper. Color red, green, blue or black. Inscription inside oval reads different. You find gross weight, cigars, excise. The oldest one with 6 lines, next 4, also later ones with 5, 8 or 9 lines.

2. Second issue 1868. A new beautiful engraved design size 95 by 95. Colors blue, red or black. Queen's head in oval. Canada Customs above. Tobacco and a beaver below. Saying white oval in center with different inscriptions. Cigars, warehouse entry, gross weight on 4 5, 6, or 8 lines.

Legend: xxx Vict Cap VIII on 2nd 3rd and 4th series.

3. A smaller stamp 37x50. Lithographed. Blue frame. A beaver and tobacco in lower part. Red numeral in center. Canada above.

4. 1875. A large rectangular, fine engraved stamp. Size 59 by 114, Perf 12. Water marked. Red or black in color. St George above. Head of Victoria and Tobacco below. Inscription in center in a square frame, reading caddy or boxes in large white letters and small type in color of stamp either S. M. Return or When Excised, also names of Montreal, Hamilton or Toronto. You find them also with a surcharge.

5. 1875 Perf. stamp 65 by 50. Inscription: Tobacco. Canada Excise in white letters. Numeral in blue. Red or black color on laid or plain paper. Two varieties of water mark. Town names: Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, also without them.

6. Beaver in square. Size 25 by 31. Perf 12. Legend: Tobacco, series of 1887.

7. Numeral in circle, horizontal lines.

8. Similar but cross lined.

Outside of those mentioned are cigarrette, muff tax paid similar to the U. S. used on caddies in black, blue or green, 1, 10, 15, 20, 30, 35, 40 50, 60, 70 and 100 pounds. I shall describe the bands some other time.

Do you know that there is a United States Registry Stamp used by the Department of the Interior (document division) 7x4¼ inch. Red on Yellow. The customary penalty stamp in brown on right side. The The spread eagle with the inscription: Official Business, penalty for private use, around it United States Registry stamp in large type across

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label above. Department of the Interior on left side. Registry No. in center and at bottom 2 lines of instruction. It is used by special agreement with the Post Office Dep. to forward registered by mail.

The difference between the issue 1887 and 1900 of German Wechselstempel consist in that the word den 18... are left out on the lower part of stamp in the issue of 1900.

It is not likely that there will be so many new issues in the next few years as have been seen in the past. The completion of the series of changes demanded by the accession of King Edward VII. marks the conclusion of a great volume of issues which are not likely to be changed for some years to come.

Only two of the first issue of the stamps of Korea ever reached the postoffice in that country. The building was destroyed by fire within a few days after the postoffice was opened, and it is said that no letters bearing stamps were ever mailed to foreign countries. A few specimens, however, exist on the original covers, which seem to prove that this is a mistake.

Stamps that are used in the offices of foreign countries upon telegraph blanks differ very little in their nature from those used for postal purposes; indeed, the telegraph being a goverment institution, the difference between stamps used for one or the other purpose is so small that the ordinary collector should pay little attention to the matter so long as he secures a good specimen.

Genuine Stamp Collecting

A rather remarkable collection of postage stamps is owned by the second officer of one of the big steamships. The feature of the collection, which embraces more than 5,000 different issues, is that the owner has, in one way, never expended one penny in buying stamps for it; they have come to him either upon his own letters or by process of stamp tradiug in most of the ports of the world. Upon several occasions, when he has been in little-known countries, he has written letters to his wife and posted them in large envelopes, upon which he stuck the entire stamp issue of the country, often amounting to ten or twelve denominations.

When in the sailing-ship merchant service, carrying coal and such things, he has besought shipping agents at sundry points to save all their foreign stamps for him when he should arrive. This has added greatly to his collection, especially that of dulpicates, of which he has at least 20,000. To collect these stamps has required the labor of four years. Before that time, he had a collection of nearly 4,000, but this was lost in a shipwreck on the Australian coast.

A new set of stamps is being prepared for use in the Philippines and tentative designs have already been selected. A new set of revenue stamps has just been issued, comprising nine values, and will be of interest from the fact that this set is first to be printed by the local officials under United States authority.

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Index to "A. B. C. of Postage Stamps

By Elma Iona Locke

One of the most interesting and helpfull little books recently issued is "A. B. C. of Postage Stamps." It contains fine, clear ingravings of 237 stamps and 159 pages of interesting text.

The only fault one can find with this little volume (and it is a grave fault with almost any kind of a reference book,) is the want of an index to the text references to the figures—without which one must search through the book to find the description of any one particular stamp figured in the plates.

For my own use I have compiled such an index, lacking however a few numbers to which I could find no mention, either direct or indirect, in the book. The first column gives the figure; the second, the page where it is referred to in the text. Paste this table in the back of your copy of "A. B. C. of Postage Stamps."

Fig.	Page.	Fig.	Page.	Fig.	Page.	Fig.	Place.	Fig.	Place	Fig.	Place.
1	8	41	116	81	81 100	121	114	161	96	201	40
2	45	42	122	82		122	112	162	96	202	89
3		43	112	83	110	123	65	163	96	203	89
4	97	44	112 123	84	118	124	112 114 122	164	96	204	89
5	113	45	105	85	118	125	112	165	95	205	108
6	113	46	105	86	113	126	1 2 114	166	94 100	206	108
7	122 124	47	106	87	115	127	112 114	167	84	207	46
8	124	48	106	88	113	128	112	168	79 94	208	46
9	88	49	88	89	61	129	100	169	94	209	54
10	88	50	28	90		130	112	170	94	2.0	46
11	113	51	81 103	91	110	131	113	171	81	2:1	54
12	10	52	81 92	92	110	132	113	172	113	2 2	46
13	45	53	9	93	121	133	42	173	51	213	54
14	44	54	9	94	49 66	134	113	174	113	214	54
15	113	55	53	95	45	135	113	175	113	215	54
16	113	56	52	96	122	136		176	113	216	54
17		57	52	97	94	137		177	65 109	217	54
18	40	58	80 103 121	98	104	138	49	178	65 109	218	54
19		59	80	99	46	139		179	109	219	
20	117	60	80 103	100	96	140	80 122	180	109	220	23
21	46 54	61	80 103 121	101	96	141	93	181	65 109	221	98
22	92	62	80 103	102	57	142	93	182	109	222	122
23		63	80 103	103	57	143	108	183	109	223	122
24	60	64	80 103	104		144	108	184	93	224	122
25	112	65	80 103	105	123	145		185	96	225	
26	112	66	103	106	66	146	103	186	96	226	74
27	112	67		107	66	147	95	187	96	227	76
28		68		108	92	148	41	188	96	228	76
29		69	45	109	114	149	120	189		229	75
30	117	70		110	114	150	41	190		230	75
31	101	71	61	111	114	151	123	191	64	231	
32	80	72	81 94 100	112	114	152	62	192	102	232	75
33	80 121	73	81	113	114	153	95	193	102	233	77
34	80 95	74	80 93	114	92	154	95	194	102	234	75
35	80	75	93	115	92	155	95	195	102	235	74
36	80	76	95	116	92	156	55 81	196	102	236	74
37	80	77	80 120	117	92	157	55 82	197	97	237	73
38	49	78	63 70	118	92	158	55 72	198	97		
39	105	79	92	119	92	159	48	199	113		
40	41	80	81 100 121	120	114	160	62	200	63		

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CURIO DEPARTMENT

By ROY FARREL GREEN, A. S. OF C. C.

Summer has come, bringing a wealth of wild flowers, and the thousands of collectors who enjoy botany more than any other branch will have weeks of pleasure and gratification before them. While the wild-grass meadows and the woodland nooks will yield many new treasures to the botanist who searches thoroughly and with a keen eye, one must not overlook the banks of ponds and rivers, and even a wade out into the shallower water itself will be productive of results. The water lily, the blue spikes of the pickerel weed, the water plantain, the yellow water buttercup, white water crowfoot and the greater bladderwort or pop-weed may here be found, while along the margins of marshy land the horned bladderwort is waiting for the collector this very minute. The summer months of all the year should be the botanist's busy time, and the Curio Editor hopes they'll not only make of this a busy season but a successful one as well.

According to a newspaper dispatch from Winchester, Virginia, J. F. Niswander, while plowing near Newmarket, unearthed an Indian burial ground in which more than a hundred bodies seemed to have been buried, and in which a large lot of pottery, pipes, arrows, axes, knives and beads, the latter of bone, were found. The Curio Editor has a correspondent at Winchester but so far has not been able to either verify the dispatch or obtain more particulars. If the report be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, it clearly demonstrates the fact that he who seeks may yet find; that not all the prehistoric burial places have yet been discovered and explored, even in the states earliest settled.

Reverting to the subject of botany, we noticed in one of the St. Louis papers a week or so ago an account of a trip made by the Engelmann Botanical Club of that city, sixty-five strong, to Allenton, Mo., not far from St. Louis, where a day was spent in gathering meadow and woodland treasures. The club's leader was George W. Lettermann, who is called "The Gilbert White of Missouri," and who is credited with knowing more about that state's plant and insect life than any other. The members of the Engelmann Botanical Club are not all botanists, the interests of the several score members ranging through all phases of scientific study, entomology, zoology, conchology, geology, ornitholo-

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gy and zoology as well as botany. The club is reported have had a most enjoyable and profitable trip under Mr. Lettermann's chaperonage.

The Commercial Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, has made extensive plans to explore the mysteries of the San Juan country, an unknown tract bounded by the Elk Mountains and the Colorado and San Juan rivers. The exploring is to be done this summer by Messrs. H. L. A. Culmer and Samuel T. Whitaker, the former an artist of note, and the Salt Lake Commercial Club backs the venture and finances the expedition. Government surveying parties long ago found ruins of the habitations of vanished races on ledges and in caves of the San Juan country and there seems to be no doubt but that the precipitous mountain walls hide many cliff-dwelling homes long abandoned. Messrs. Culmer and Whitaker will not only make archaeological explorations but intend to ascertain as well the mineral resources of the unexplored and practically inaccessible country, for the Commercial Club of Salt Lake is not only interested in opening up the treasures of the country, but believe the entire tract should be set aside as a national park. Culmer and Whitaker will proceed from Moab to Monticello, and from there will follow the trail across the head of Devil's canyon, over to Hallet's canyon, and down that to Bluff City, which is in a valley surrounded by table-lands, once the river bed of the San Juan. This valley is filled with ruins, but the explorers will not stop here, going on northwest of there to the vast unexplored region. Guides will go with the two explorers from Bluff City, men who are familiar with the country said to contain natural curiosities and remarkable ruins, but though these guides have beheld from a distance some of these ruins the most of the country is known to them only by rumor. Cowboys have told of seeing in the Elk Mountains lofty towers and whole villages on the great canyon walls, and indeed, with the naked eye, from the town of Bluff City itself can be seen a sixteen room cliff house. The party expects to, after starting out from Bluff City, cross the Butler Wash, ascend Comb Ridge to the headwaters of Comb Creek, near the Orejas del Oso, on the summit of the Elk mountains. Here a base of supplies will be established and the party will then work its way to the Cataract Canyon of the Colorado river and thence south. Take down your atlas, brother curio collector, turn to the maps of Utah and Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, and just imagine this party exploring the valleys and canyons of the Rio Rancos, Rio McElmo, Hovenweep and Rio Chelly, branches of the San Juan river, where wonderful ruins are found, as well as the many other canyons and valleys as yet unexplored and consequently not on the map. Wouldn't you like to join the party?

The Curio Editor has forgotten whether he made mention in these notes of an interesting find made by

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Marion Chaplain, of Kickham, Maryland, three months ago, while he was looking through the pages of some old books. His discovery was that of a United States note for $40, bearing the date of 1779. The bill is three by three and one-half inches in size, and printed in black and red on white paper. It is in a perfect state of preservation, not soiled nor creased, every signature and figure standing out plainly. Within the heavy border are the words: "Forty Dollars. The bearer is entitled to receive Forty Spanish milled Dollars, or an equal sum in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress of this 14th of January, 1779." The signatures are William Coats and Levi Budd, and the number of the note is 82,716. On the reverse side is the cut of a branch with leaves, and the name of the printers, "Hall and Sellers, 1779." The note is now in possession of J. Fletcher Clark, of Easton, Maryland, who purchased it from Mr. Chaplain, the finder.

Perhaps very few collectors who read these pages have in their collections anything of interest from China. About all that is obtainable by the ordinary collector is a Chinese newspaper, letter, lottery ticket, or perchance a set of chop-sticks. It will be of interest just the same to quote from the letter of a correspondent writing from China who says: "The geology of China is, as a rule, very imperfectly known, especially that of the southern part. The Tsinling-shan and Funiu-shan systems are nearly as marked a dividing line from the geological as from the orographical point of view. They are almost entirely composed of ancient granites, gneisses, and other crystalline rocks, along with various eruptive rocks. To the north, underneath the loess, the prevailing rocks belong to the Carboniferous system, while to the south there extends a vast area of Jurassic strata embracing all the Red Basin. At various places on both flanks of the dividing ranges, especially in the east, there are extensive deposits of what have been designated the Sinic, (Chinese), formations, which lie at the bottom of all the fossiliferous strata of China, and are held to correspond with the Cambrian and Huronian deposits of Europe and America. These reappear largely along with ancient non-fossiliferous crystalline rocks in other mountainous regions of the country.

The ethnographical division of the Brooklyn Institute Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y., was opened to the general public on March 13th, last. Curator Stewart Culin has succeeded in arranging a collection that is highly interesting, instructive and satisfying and which should be the Mecca to which any curio collector visiting Brooklyn should turn. It requires a very large catalogue to tell of all the objects of interest grouped here, so it is idle to attempt even a summary here. As particular attractions might be mentioned several suits of armor, one in particular having belonged to a Japanese warrior of an early day. An entirely different set of armor shown is that worn by the natives of Gilbert Island, being made of sinnet. There are New Zealand weapons and utensils, a large number of Chinese and Japanese costumes, Buddhist relics, Hawaiian stone implements, New Zealand images, Maori images, a Chinese god of war, an oriental palanquin, interesting specimens of decorative art from British New Guinea, and a series of pictures and utensils illustrating the manufacture of bark cloth by the natives of the South Sea Islands. The collection is something the city of Brooklyn should be proud of, and Curator Culin ought to have the thanks of the whole country for his unceasing labors in putting the exhibit in shape.

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common pottery and stoneware; (2) a cream-colored faience, with a glaze often crackled and delicately painted in colours; (3) hard porcelain."

Porcelain printed or enameled with flowers and other designs is largely produced in the island of Kinshin, in the province of Hizen, of which Nagasaki, where there are a large number of manufacturies is a part. It is however, largely manufactured in a great number of other provinces and districts. The decoration, whether in enamel colours or metals, is laid on after the final burning of the clay and above the glaze. The artists often live lives independent of factories, working at their homes and owning small ovens where they can easily fix their easily fused enamels. Much of the finer egg-shell porcelain used to be sent in the white state, to these artists of Tokio, Hizen, and other places. But the Hizen factories also produce a large amount of low-class porcelain for shipment at Nagasaki, to suit the demands of the European markets. They are for the most part vulgar in taste and modeled on European plans for domestic use very coarsely, though sometimes elaborately painted. The colours lack refined tones. Light green, red and blue are the most common, and produce a vulgar and disagreeable effect—the result of the demand for cheap articles by tradesmen who have no taste themselves. Arita, Kioto, Kaza, Satsuma and Owari are where the most characteristic and admired ceremic wares of Japan are produced. Several varieties of enameled and painted faience are produced in all, and from Satsuma and Owari, especially the former, the faience is very rich.

There is a sort of terra cotta and pottery or earthenware industry in Japan from which there has been largely exported of late years pottery in the shape of flower pots and jars of various shapes and purposes. The decorations are usually in high relief and roughly modeled, consisting of birds, flowers and foliage. The artistic merit is not great, but as specimens of technical skill and the mastery of difficulties offered by subject and material they are very remarkable.

David Cox Forgeries.

The exposure in the May number of the "Connoisseur" of a systematic series of frauds in connection with the sale of spurious water-colour drawings bearing the signature of David Cox has been rapidly followed by the conviction at the Hudersfield Borough Police Court of the culprits, Geoffrey Ferguson, an artist, of Grange-over-Sands, and his daugter Sophia.

The drawings were cleverly manufactured on old, yellowish paper, and taken by female prisoner, singly or in pairs, to art dealers and private collectors, to whom they were offered at £4 to £5 a pair.

The father was sentenced to three months' and the daughter to one month's hard labar.

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Japanese Arts, Pottery and Porcelain.

By Verna Weston Hanway.

I

It is a matter of dispute as to what source the Japanese are indebted for their wonderful skill in pottery and porcelain. Like all arts that date back to antiquity the history is enveloped in mystery. The most general, and certainly the most plausible explanation is that at an early and remote era the Corean priests introduced the manufacture of porcelain from China, the country most advanced in civilization in the eastern half of Asia. There is a imilarity in Japanese and Chinese pattern, which attests that since that time the two countries have borrowed largely, while inventing new forms by their own ingenuity, taste and skill,—thus differences in methods and style have given to each an individuality merely suggesting a certain general likeness.

The discovery of the art of making hard porcelain cost European workmen much time and labor, after the first importations from China and Japan excited the admiration and envy of Europe; the secret has never been revealed by either Japanese or Chinese workmen to any European.

There are to this day many secrets as jealonsly guarded as ever. The mystery of the marvelous egg shell cups, and the process by which these are enameled by a fine woven case of bamboo; the secret of crackled china, of lace work, of translucent porcelain covered with glaze as well as the source and composition of their colors, are still mysteries to European manufacturers, although lately something has been discovered as to the crackle and lace work porcelain.

Of late the Japanese have made a study of lacquering their porcelain, but this has no particular beauty to recommend it—very often it is not burnt in and washes off. Their enamel painting is often very beautiful in both design and color, but not as perfect as the fine specimens from China of the Wing dynasty. or even of that early in the 18th century, during the reign of Kang-hi, who was a great patron of the fine arts. Of the art-pottery and stone-ware of Satsuma and Hizen, and of other Japanese provinces it is safe to assert that nothing better in the material has ever been produced.

The Japanese have never, however, learned to draw the human figure correctly, therefore they have never equalled and probably never will equal the classic designs of the Greek and Estruscan vases. But in birds, fishes, insects and flowers the Greeks themselves never approached the perfection of Japanese art, where such objects give a beauty and value often to the very commonest piece of pottery, made with the finger and thumb as the chief tools and retaining the impress of the skin on the surface.

The great variety of pottery and ceremic ware may be conveniently arranged under three heads:—"(1)

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ERROR—The two previous pages should have been transposed.

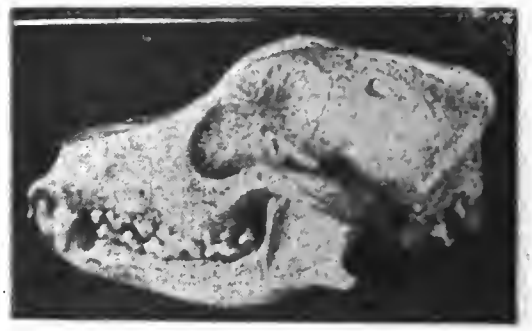
Comparative Osteology

As used in the study of the food products of Aboriginal Man.

By Aurthur B. Coover, Roxabell, O.A.S.of C.C.

In the study of the remains of aboriginal man it is essential that we endeavor to ascertain, as near as possible, how he lived. One most important item is frequently over looked by many in their hasty search for the implements and ornaments which were buried with the dead. In the daily life of early man, the question of food was of most importance. In the village sites, knowledge may be gained as to what was used for food to any great extent. We find large quanties of fresh-water shells, corn, beans and nuts which have been charred, and the bones of many animals which were undoubtedly used for food. The animal bones are usually broken to more readily get at the marrow which the bone contained. From the study of the animal remains we learn what animals were used for food, and in many cases we are enabled to tell what season of the year an animal was killed. All animals may be positively identified by their skulls and their teeth; but for museum purposes we have men who classify all bones taken from the village sites.

NOTE: I have in preparation a series of short articles on the distinguishing features of the skulls and teeth of many of the animals which were used for food by aboriginal man. The first treats on the family Canidae, and includes besides the domesticated dog, the fox and the wolf. If this article meets with approval of the reader, a line to that effect will be appreciated, as it is the aim of the writer to contribute only that which is of interest to the members of the Curio Society and the readers of the West.)



CANIDAE.

Canis,—a genus of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, including the dog, wolf and the fox.

In North America the family Canidae is divided into two sub-families, Lupinae and Vulpinae. The wolves and domesticated dogs are included in the sub-family Lupinae, and are designated as being Canis Lupis. The fox being of the sub-family Vulpinae is designated as Canis Vulqes.

The Canidae varies much in size from the largest wolves to the California Coast fox, scarcely larger than the common house cat.

The dogs are digitigrade carnivora, with blunt non-retractile claws. The feet are, apparently, all four-toed, but the foremost ones have a rudimentary thumb higher up, to which a claw is attached.

The dentition of the family Cani-

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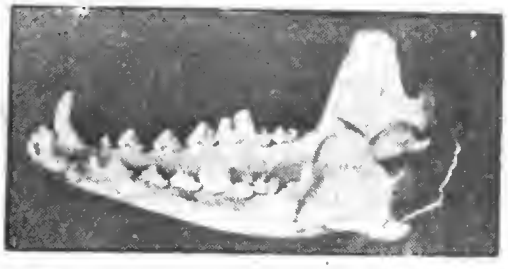
dae is typically as follows:

$$\text{Incisors } \frac{3\ 3}{3\ 3} \quad \text{canine } \frac{1\ 1}{1\ 1}$$

$$\text{Premolars } \frac{4\ 4}{4\ 4} \quad \text{molars } \frac{2\ 2}{3\ 3} \quad \text{total } 42.$$

In the dog and the wolf the tail is short, the pupil of the eye circular, and the median upper incisors very distinctly lobed on each side; the post-orbital process of the frontal bone is triangular, convex on its upper surface, with its point below the plane of the inter-orbital space.



In the foxes the tail is bushy, the pupil of the eye elliptical, and the whole form more slender; the upper incisors are scarcely lobed, and the post-orbital process bent but little downward, the anterior turned up; a longitudinal shallow pit or indentation at the base.

Vulpes vulgaris pennsylvanicus;—The common red fox, is found in most all States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The distinguishing features of the red fox is, long uniformly mixed hair, and soft fur on the tail; long muzzle; the temporal crests coming nearly in contact.

Urocyon cinero-argentatus: The gray fox, is distinguished from the red fox by the widely separated temporal crests; short muzzle; and the tail having long stiff hairs without fur inter-mixed.

Remains of the dog, wolf and the gray fox are frequently found in the pre-historic village-site debris. It seems that the red fox which is so common in most parts of the United States followed civilization, and the gray fox became extinct in the thickly settled districts.

Sufficent evidence to show that the domesticated dog existed in prehistoric times has been found in the kitchen-middens of Denmark and Switzerland, and in the mounds and refuse heaps of the United States.

The cuts used to illustrate this article are: first, a molar tooth of a dog; second, skull and lower jaw of the dog; third, lower jaw of the wolf.

A Numismatic Curiosity.

The Museum of Medals in Athens has recieved from an Italian antiquary in Cairo an interesting and important contribution to its treasures in the shape of one hundred tetradrachms, together with a bronze die, such as was used for coining money at Athens in the third century B. C.

M. Svoronos, director of the Museum; is of opinion that the die was stolen by a Greek, and used in Egypt for coining tetradrachms with false metal. As the tetradrachm was worth about 3s. 3d., a handsome income might be earned in this way. In Greece the punishment for false coining was death, but bad money seems to have been by no means rare.

Very few of these ancient Greek dies are in existence, as it seems to have been the rare practice to break them up when a series of coin had been minted. The tetradrachms sent with the stamp by which the bankers in Egypt checked all pieces of silver passing through their hands.

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Old Paper Money Issued in Iowa

By Fred Whittemore

Bank bills and bills of other institutions of Iowa are all very rare, sometimes called Wild-Cat and Red-Dog money, some are very early. In 1842-43 there was a bank at Dubuque known as The Miner's Bank, (Wis Ter) $5,10. Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Ashland $1; Bank of Mahaska Co. $5; Bank of Iowa $1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 10 with branches at Des Moines, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Davenport, McGregor, Lyons City and I understand at other places; State Bank of Iowa $1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 10 and branches at Des Moines, Lyons City, Davenport, Oskaloosa, Grinnell, Iowa City and there may be other branches; Dubuque Central Improvement Co. $1, 3; Dubuque Western R. R. Co. $1, 2, 3, 5, 10, (now Illinois Central R. R. Co.); Town of Cedar Falls, $1, 5; Treasurer of Iowa City $1, 2, 3, 5; Treasury of Keokuk $1, 2, 3, 5; Town of Bentonsport $1, 2; Treasury of Lyons City $1; Waupesco Land Co. $1; Mahaska Co. Bank of Mahaska Co. $5. 25c bills issued by merchants of Burlington, Gen'l Scott centr, engraved bill, 25c issued by J. C. Washburn, of Davenport, 1858 bank note style. I can not give the head bank of The State Bank of Iowa, the head bank of the Bank of Iowa was at Des Moines owned by J. A. Stevens, Capt. West, B. F. Allen, Hoyt Sherman, but know as J. A. Stevens & Co. Bankers, also a branch at Brownville, Tenn., known as The Agricultural Bank of Tennessee, payable at Des Moines. I have them this way, are of the following values $1, 2, 5, would like others to send what they have in bills to the WEST. I found some years ago a large lot of bills of Iowa, owned as stocks in a railroad company, but now worthless, to the value of $3,000 which I got but are not for sale. They are the Dubuque Western R. R. Co. $1, 2, 3, 5, 10, this railroad company was later known as the Dubuque & Sioux City R. R. Co., but now the Illinois Central R. R. Co.

I see by the article in last number on Nebraska Bills by Mr. Hughes he left out the following bills of Nebraska: Western Exchange Fire & Marine Insurance Company's Bank, Omaha, $2, 5, and are not the same as the other set issued by the same company, the value is in red, thus TWO, FIVE, the word Bank is added, and then the Waubeck Bank of De Soto has $2, 3, 5, also the Bank of Tekamah, Burt Co., $1, value in red ONE. Add this to Nebraska list of old paper money and help the WEST out that much more in this line.

Some Old Pennies

The glass jar containing 20,000 old fashioned United States copper cent pieces that has stood on an iron frame in a window at Bangor, Me., for 20 years, has deen taken down, in bulk there were a bushel and a half of the coins, and they weigh about 600 pounds. The dates run from 1792 to 1859. W. B. Gould, the owner, values the old coins at 10 cents each.

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The World's Money.

By Ray Murray.

The Waste-Basket Examiners.

Among the employes in the treasury department at Washington are two women known as the examiners of the waste-baskets. Their duties are regarded very important. From nine till four o'clock each day, except Sunday, they are to be found in the big grey-brown building. Hour by hour they go carefully through the big piles of waste-paper dumped out for their inspection from the hundreds of waste baskets, which are supposed to catch the litter of officials and clerks, from Secretary Shaw down.

The necessity for employes of this kind will be realized at once, when it is known that drafts and bonds worth from $1.00 up to $10,000.00, and even more, are handled about as if they were so much cambric. Frequently carelessness permits one of these slips of paper, representing many hundreds and even thousands of dollars, to fall into a waste-basket.

Until the adoption of the present system of examination, all mishaps of this sort were past immediate correction. While they did not always result in the actual loss of the face value of each bill, they invariably caused a great deal of trouble and annoyance.

Banks that ordered shipments of notes failed to get their money until weeks after the time it should have been delivered. Then, too, the disappearance of an important draft or voucher created suspiction as to the honesty of the employes and kept the tresurer in constant petplerities. Now most of this trouble is avoided.

Every basket in the building is numbered, a tag telling in what room and to what clerk it belongs. Each employe has two baskets which are used on alternate days. The general orders throughout the department are that no scrap of paper shall be thrown into a basket without first being torn in halves. So the examiners are on the lookout for alloffiicial looking documents, and especially for those that have not been torn. All papers of this kind are laid aside after being labeled with the number of the basket from which they are taken. It frequently happens that much of the stuff taken from the baskets is of no value, but not long ago one of these careful watchers found a ten-thousand-dollar bond in this way.

Several months ago the cheif clerk of the department threw into his basket a worthless circular which was folded in the shape of an official documeut. He failed to disfigure it, and the next morning he was somewhat mystified to find the paper on his desk again. He tossed it into the basket a second time, but the next morning it was on his desk as before. A third time the process was repeated and the cheif clerk finally learned that the faithful charwoman was the person who persistly secured the document which he was anxious to throw away.

(To be Continued.)

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Spanish Mail Among the Prairie Indians.

You may have read of those breast-plates made of pipe-bone beads which were formerly so much worn by Prairie Indians; perhaps you know that medicine-men sometimes manufactured buffalo-skin armor, which they warranted as 'good medicine' and bullet-proof but were very careful not to test with their own sacred skins inside the magic skin-armor; but did you ever hear of a prairie warrior going into battle clad in a steel coat of best Spanish mail?

Where those old coats-of-mail came from I would give a good deal to learn. Possibly they were used by Coronado's followers during their unlucky march into the prairies in 1541, and had lain for three hundred years in some old chest in the house of a rich ranchero of northern Mexico. At any rate, sometime before the year 1839, one of these suits of armor was traded to the Arapahos by a Mexican trader. The Arapaho man who owned the armor traded it to a Cheyenne named Medicine Water. Medicine Water wore the armor in several battles; he had on this coat-of-mail when the combined Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes attacked and defeated the Comanches, Kiowas and Prairie-Apaches on Wolf Creek, Oklahoma, in 1839; and after some years had passed, Medicine Water gave the armor to his son, Touching Sky. In 1848 Touching Sky donned his coat-of-mail and played the leading part in a battle fought on Delaware Creek, in Colorado, where the Cheyennes and Sioux attacked and annihilated a party of Shawnees who were returning home with ponies richly laden with beaver and otter skins. In 1851 and 1852 Touching Sky was in another battle. This fight was between the Cheyennes and Pawnees, and the latter tribe attacked so fiercely that even Touching Sky's armor could not save him, and he was slain and a part at least of his armor was carried off by the victorious Pawnees. Here all trace of this old coat-of-mail vanishes.

Another coat-of-mail was traded to the Comanches by a Mexican.

All that is known of this armor's history is that it was worn during a battle between the Comanches and Caddo Indians and after that was presented to an officer of the U. S. army. This battle took place near Big Timbers, a favorite Caddo hunting-ground on Canadian River, Oklahoma. A Comanche warrior had on the coat-of-mail with a buckskin shirt over it, which completely hid the steel coat. During this fight this Comanche's pony was shot and fell, pinning his rider to the ground; the Caddos rushed in, finished Monsieur le Comanche and were amazed to discover that the man was clad in a coat of good Spanish mail. The Caddos gave this suit of armor to an officer (the commandant) at old Fort Cobb, in what is now Oklahoma, and the Indians say the officer sent the coat-of-mail to Washington, probably to the War Department,

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but no one seems to know what has become of the old coat.

Here is all that I could gather about these two coats-of-mail from the Indians. Can anyone give any farther account of them?

A Trip to Diamond-Hill.

By C. Abbott Davis.

At eight o'clock on May 30th, 1905, a small party of Nature Students assembled at the Prov. Union Depot for a day's outing at Diamond Hill. The sky was cloudy and this seemed to prevent the Lonsdale and Fall River people from venturing so far from home.

The up trip was enlivened by a slight accident to the locomotive at Valley Falls. When we arrived at Diamond Hill Station, a short walk down the track was necessary. Near a little brook one of the party spied a pretty orchid, several of which were found; also Jack-in-the-Pulpits and other nice plants. At the first stone heap we found three species of shells, P. Alternata, P. abolibris and one Succinea. Agates began to appear and we began to wish we had an auto to carry home all the nice ones. On the side hill, where the great white rocks are continually falling, almost to the track, various forms of quartz were found; radiate, cellular, jasper, incrustations. The next stop is a mill where the quartz is ground. Here a beautiful specimen of incrustation was found by one member, who discarded all his small ones for this forty pounder. He said it weighed an even ton when we reached Sneech Pond five hours later. The railroad cut furnished us nice specimens of hematite and limonite in various forms. Lunch was eaten on the hillside overlooking the valley; numerous guests were present, ants, mosquitos, butterflies and birds. The vanishing lunch made more space for specimens, and as we crossed the valley the path lay over brook and meadow, up the hillside through the brush — always toward the setting sun. Many stops were made and generally new specimens obtained either of insects, flowers or minerals. One crow's nest was explored, a brook examined, and a curious larvae of a big fly found in quantity, also nice caddice-fly cases. Nearby an immense red-ant's nest four feet in diameter and three feet deep was torn to pieces, and we all got nicely bitten for our pains; more barbarous wire fences were climbed, and one hill (Cumberland Hill) all covered with nice ripe strawberries called "Polk's Favorites." On top a big balanced boulder made us all wish we had our cameras. A nice road appeared which led straight (?) to Sneech Pond "only two minutes walk," a man said, but he prevaricated.

Along this road ferns, lichens and wild flowers grew in profusion, and the change in the nature of the rocks was quite noticeable; here they are slaty and greenish in color, while at Diamond Hill it is nearly all quartz or granite rock. Near Sneech Pond considerable excitement was occasioned by the capture of two very wide-awake snakes, the trick being to get both into one jar at the same time. Epidote, porpgyritic magnetite and hornblende were obtained and some good big millipedes of the genus Julius.

Although a holiday, good seats were obtained in the electrics, and after a nice ride down hill, and a jolt in the narrowgauge "Bone Shaker" (which ought to decorate some dump heap) we took the train at Valley Falls and reached Providence somewhat weary, but loaded down with diamonds from Diamond Hill.

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Random Notes
From My
Archaeological Field-Book.

George J. Remsburg, Potter, Kan.

The most common type of flint scapers in Northeastern Kansas, along the Missouri River, is that shown in Fig., 38, p 643, of the National Museum Report, for 1888. ["A Study of Prehistoric Anthropology," by Thomas Wilson.] Prof. Wilson describes these implements as "thick flakes of flint, etc, worked at one extremity to a convex edge, They were inserted in a handle and used for scraping any needed substance, but principally for dressing skins." I have picked up hundreds of these scrapers from the Indian village and camp sites along the Missouri River. They are one of the most familiar objects met with in this archaeologic field. The notched scrapers are not so common here, and are, in most instances, I believe, arrowheads that have been broken in two, and modified by chipping the broken edge to a scraper like convexity. Thomas Hazlegrove, an old settler of this locality, who has been among the western Indians considerable, informs me that he has seen Indian women on many occasions, dressing skins with these stone scrapers.

While examing a small round knoll overlooking the Missouri River, at the mouth of Little Walnut Creek, in Atchison county, Kansas, recently, I picked up several old fashioned gun-flints, and a piece of a porcelain plate bearing an antique French trade mark. This, and other observations made in that locality, lead me to believe that this was the site of an old French trader's house mentioned by Lewis and Clark, in 1804, while on their famous expedition up the Missouri. In their journal they record that on July 3, 1804, just after passing Isle au Vacke, or Cow Island, they " stopped on the south side at an old trading-house, which is now deserted". Little Walnut creek, or Port Williams, where I have observed these indicia of early French occupancy, is about a mile above Cow Island, and is the most likely spot in that locality to look for the site of an early trader's establishment.

Whenever I find a cultivated field that shows evidences of having been the site of an aboriginal village, camp or workshop, I always examine the fence rows bordering the same, or any spot in the immediate vicinity where the farmer is apt to dump the rocks which he gathers from the field. Oft-times among the the rocks which are thus hastily carried or hauled from the field by the farmer, are found interesting relics of the Indian encampment; thus "the swain turns with his share" and casts aside many objects of value to archaeologic students' either because he does not know or notice what they are, or because he does not care for them. From the farmers' rock dumps I have rescued a number of millstones or metates, grinding stones for polishing stone hatchets,

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hammer and rubbing stones, the so-called cup-stones and various other objects. I have a large millstone or mortar weighing 75 pounds, which I found in a fence row bordering an Indian villege site. The owner of the land told me he had placed it their to get it out of the field, thinking it was only a water-worn boulder. On another occasion I saw a fine Sioux quartzite grinder or pestle among other rocks, doing duty as a "chink" in a farmer's log smoke house.

In a recent issue of the WEST I mentioned finding on the Indian village sites along the Missouri River, numerous pebbles which had evidently been carried there by the Indians to be used for various purposes, and cited a number of uses to which the aborigines have been known to apply water-worn and slightly modified pebbles. I will here add that Dr. Lumholtz, the distinguished ethnologist, while sojourning among the Tarahumares, of Mexico, learned that a common pebble formed an important part in the love affairs of these natives. The women did all the courting. When a maiden wished to pop the question she would throw a pebble at her beloved, and if he threw it back, the match was made. Hon. Richard C. Adams, the Deleware Indian attorney, has kinnly sent me his book, "The Ancient Religion of the Delawares," in which I find a reference to a peculiar ceremonial instrument made from a tortoise shell, containg several pebbles, used by the Delawares in their Thanksgiving dance. To quote from Mr. Adams:

> "When the clans are well assembled
> On the south shall sit the singers;
> On the north shall sit the speaker,
> And a tortoise shell with pebbles
> Shall be placed before the speaker.
> He who feels it is his duty
> To address his fellow creatures
> And give thanks to the Great Spirit
> May attract them with the rattle,
> As from left to right it passes."

In my collection is a piece of pumice stone about the size of a person's fist, which was found on an Indian village site near the junction of Salt Creek Valley with the Missouri. It is marked with incisions or grooves showing that it was employed in smoothing arrow-shafts, or in some similar operation. This is the only piece of this material that I have ever found on an Indian village site in this region. It may have been brought from a remote section of the country, or it may have been taken from the Missouri River, by the Indians who occupied the village site. It is said that at an early day it was common to see pumice stone and other volcanic productions floating down the Missouri. As is a well known fact pumice stone will float on water. It is much used by civilized people for polishing wood, and other materials.

Dating from the Louis XIV, period, and having been presented to Prince Metternich by Napoleon I., a rosewood writing desk, says the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," was recently by the heirs of the Prince to a purchaser abroad for the sum of £40,000.

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Collector's Scrap Book.

All collectors should have a scrap book, for their own personal benefit, whether they collect and study upon one or a dozen different subjects. Most collectors think more of a well-kept note book than of some fine book pertaining to a certain branch of which they study. So they ought to prize a well-kept scrap book just as much after it were completed.

Collectors of any branch, no doubt, will find articles, essays, pictures and reports, in most any newspaper or magazine, which will be of great interest to them some time. General collectors are apt to find articles of interest in every publication except publications of fiction. Collectors of botanical, entomological and geological specimens will find valuable articles in most all farm, poultry and agricultural papers and periodicals. The collectors of zoological, ornithological and oological specimens will best consult magazines, viz: Success, Munsey's, National, McClure's and all up-to-date magazines, which contain something in nearly every issue very instructive to most collectors. Also collectors of old china, old furniture and antiques will, invariably, find articles of great importance in many of the leading magazines.

I consider my scrap books very valuable, as they contain articles, pictures, reports and notes of actual discoveries which do not exist in natural history books. Therefore they are very useful and practical in my study.

I will gladly furnish any ideas or information on this subject to brother collectors.

Yours sincerely,

RAY HOTCHKISS BULLIS,
A. S. of C. C. 107.

Profits From Little Things

The collecting habit, in other ways, brings to the Treasury many an honest penny. All postage-stamps which get into albums before being used are so much clear profit, and although the greater number of stamps in albums have doubtless done postal services, there is a natural preference among collectors for new, clean ones. In issues like those for several world's fairs, the sales to collectors formed an appreciable element in the postal revenues.

Coin-collecting, although much less general, is profitable to the government because of the difference between the face and the metallic value of all pieces of money except those made of gold. The entire mint service is paid for by the profit on the one and five-cent pieces.

The post-card craze, which is the newest collecting habit and the recent source of revenue, leads small communities to see what they have in the way of natural beauty or of artistic work that deserves a wide circulation.

The harder they have to look, the more ready they may be to help the next plan that is proposed for beautifying what is about them.

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Finest Private Relic Collection in the U. S.

Mr. Issac Yohe, of Monongahela, Pa., has one of the finest collections of war and Indian relics, curios and coins that is owned by any private individual in the United States.

In his collection of coins he has about 2000 old coins which have been unearthed around Jerusalem and which include Roman, Greek, Arabic, Jewish, Mohamed, etc., Among these are found coins of Augustus, Constantine the Great, Romulus and Remus, Julius Caesar, Agrippa, Athens, King of Syveria, Tiberius, Babylonia, coins of the Widow Mite and coins with pictures of chariots, owls, eagles, bears, wolves, pigs, horses. steers, flies, etc.

He has about forty different clay lamps which were used during the time of Christ and that have been found in graves.

He also has several vases and ornaments of glass which were made by the Jews when they were in power in the Holy Land about 2000 years ago. All of these have a peculiar bluish tint which can only be produced by being buried in the ground for ages.

He has several scarabees of sacred beetles of Egypt which were used during the time of the old priesthood.

He has quite a collection of prehistoric implements from Palestine and Egypt, among which are found celts, arrowpoints, spearheads, flasks, knives and ornaments.

Most of these were found in an old cave 52 feet under the ground and under the old city of Jesuar. This cave was supposed to have, at one time, been inhabited by a band of robbers.

He has some of the uncoined money of the Bible which consist of large bronze rings welded together.

In his collection is found pre-historic flints from America, also many mound relics including pottery, copper plates, wampum, etc, also Peruvian pottery, metal spearpoints from an old wall in the Holy Land, old Jewish rings and bracelets, beads, etc.

All of the things I have named he has at his home in Monongahela and besides these he has 2100 pieces in the Carnegie museum in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Yohe will write an article about his coins later on and which I think will be very interesting to the readers of the WEST.

Picture post-cards, which are now so plentiful, bring to the government a most profitable line of postal business. The rate, at a cent each for carrying them through the mail, amounts to about one dollar and a quarter a pound, varying somewhat with the weight of a card. This compares advantageously with the cent a pound on newspapers, the eight cents on books, and the sixteen cents on merchandise. Letter mail would pay twice the postal-card rate, even if every letter weighed its full ounce.

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MINERALOGY

NOTE: Readers are invited to contribute interesting notes, items, miscellany to this department. Also reports of new discoveries of mines and minerals. All letters addressed to the editor, at Glendive, Mont., will be answered, as far as possible in this department.—Forest Gains, Ed.

The report has been circulated that the National Museum has recently made the acquisition to its mineralogical collection of the largest mass of pure amethyst in the world. It is part of a mass recently found in Brazil, and sent from there to Oberstein, Bavaria, where are located the largest gem-cutting works in the world. It is claimed that when the mass was first found in the region of the Rio Grande do Sul, it was 33 feet high and weighed 35 tons.

The curator of the Smithsonian Institute, finally suceeded in obtaining a 400 pound fragment of this great mass, and it was placed on exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition.

The mass has lately been shipped to Washington and placed with the regular Smithsonian mineral collection.

It is the regret of many scientists, that the original mass was ever sacrificed to the commercial spirit Of course, the fragment at Washington, is but an insignificant iota of the original mass of amethyst. In the Smithsonian fragment, every prism is of the most beautiful violet color, and the beautiful effect is still more accentuated when light filters though the quartz prism. Amethyst is one of the rarer forms ot the most common mineral quartz.

In several parts of the world, is ound a resinous mineral called ozocerite. This hydro-carbon bears a considerable resemblance to "beeswax" and is usually found in connection with rock- salt and coal. There are deposits of this substance in Russia, Austria, Roumania, Algeria, Egypt, Canada and Mexico.

The U. S. consul at Trieste, Mr. Hossfeld, says that ozocerite has so far not been discovered in quanities sufficient to pay for mining, except in two places. These localities are the district of Boryslav, in Austrian Galicia, and an island on the west coast of the Caspian Sea.

This mineral wax is mined, by first sinking a shaft until a bed or "nest" of ozocerite is struck. Then cross galleries are driven. There is considerable danger in the mining, and many lives have been lost in consequence of the sudden forcing up of the soft wax into the shafts. This latter is due to the enormous pressure. to which the ozocerite is subjected.

Ozocerite is used commercially for manufacturing ceresin which is employed together with beeswax, for making wax candles. The mineral is also used for making phonographic cylinders, and for many similar purposes.

Around the basins of many o thef geysers in the Yellowstone National Park, has formed a mineral substance, which is called geyserite, on account of the origin of its formation, that is, the waters of the geysers.

Geyserite is composed of the various salts which were dissolved in the geyser waters, together with various foreign substances, consist- of bits of wood, bone, etc. The salts are deposited naturally by evaporation and other means. Some of the geysers have well built cones of this mineral matter and are steadily adding to these deposits from year to year. This is but one of the many curious conditions to be found in our great National Reserve.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Fellow-members:

I am glad to again report some new members. Our society is progressing finely and every prospect looks bright for a fine convention at Niagara Falls. Hope as many members as possible will attend and get acquainted with one another. Election ballots will be mailed this month and nominations are given in this issue. We have quite decided on having two official organs and let each member take his choice and pay their rates, or take both. Mail your ballots in to the committee.

Sincerely yours,

FRED A. MUELLER,
Secy-Treas.

New Members. Proposed by

W. E. Foster, M. D., Richmond, Ill. ..... Aldrich
R. E. Circhfield, Altanta, Ill. ..... Mueller
A. M. George, 1823 Reta St., Chicago, Ill. ..... Warner
W. J. Wack, Acme St., Marietta, O. ..... Mueller
W. G. Adams, 309 27th Ave. S., Seattle, Wash. ..... Park
J. E. Cubley, Jr., 26 West St., Paterson, N. J. ..... Mueller
J. Otzen, Castlemaine, Victoria ..... Shelton
M. I. O. Lamb, 41 McLeod St., Calcutta, India ..... Brodstone
R. L. Rasmussen, Forest St., Syracuse, N. Y. ..... Munger
R. L. Rosmussen, Forest St., Castlemaine, Victoria ..... Shelton

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

33. J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
177. S. D. Pierce, Bethel, Minn.
172. Adolph Schneider, 18 N. 17th St., East Orange, N. J.

DROPPED.

Lee Davis, A. B. Dick, W. G. Rice, W. J. Peters, Fred Petty, J. H. Wilson, W. E. Whitehead, Fred Billings.

DELINQUENTS.

117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 148, 150, 152.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

Applications and dues	$6.35	
Sales department	1.75	
On hand May 20th	17.81	
		$25.91

DISBURSEMENTS.

April report	$1.96	
Postage on notices, etc.	1.75	
	$3.71	
Balance on hand July 7th	22.20	
		$25.91

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE M. P. A.

PRESIDENT.

H. Wendt. J. H. DuBose. J. A. D. Park

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Walter Nugent. L. Crandall. E. Spinony.

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SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Fred A. Mueller.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

J. A. D. Park. D. T. Eaton.

SALES SUPERINTENDENT.

L. V. Cass. G. C. Asby.

EXCHANGE SUPTRINTENDENT.

Joseph Buck. H. P. Wickham.

G. C. Asby.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

G. C. Asby. Elmer Smith. R. J. Beck.

FRAUD INVESTIGATOR.

W. J. Shroudy. H. Wendt.

M. A. Lesser.

LIBRARIAN.

J. H. DuBose. Miss Verna Hanway.

A. C. Chase.

ADV. AND SUB. AGENT.

Emil Spinony. Joseph Saymon.

ATTORNEY.

M. A. Lesser. S. E. Moisant.

J. S. Robertson.

TRUSTEES.

John Solomon, H. D. Munger. Fred Cruse, W. V. Nugent, L. Crandall, L. M. Mintz, L. T. Bradstone, Herbert Mills.

CONVENTION SEAT.

Put-in-Bay, O. Clinton, N. Y.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

The West. Stamp News.

PERSONALS.

The librarian reports a sending of 105 valuable consecutive stamp papers from member C. P. Sutton. President Munger also sent 75 new pieces, and next month a detailed report will be made.

At the convention the promoters of the New York state branch are going to do business and formulate their plans.

The Sales department has suffered numerous losses and now we are going to effectively prosecute all persons tampering with the department. A number of books sent to England were stolen from, but the Postal department made good the loss. The loss of the whole circuit between Utica and East Providence was severe, but numerous members have contributed towards the insurance fund. If you are willing to help us, send your donation direct to Mr. Leon V. Cass, Lenox, Pa. Member William Brown of Salisbury, England, just contributed $5.00 towards our losses. Would that more would assist like him! Some stamps were stolen on a circuit from J. T. Hamel of Roberval, Quebec, and although we have repeatedly written him, he will not answer us. If he is innocent, he has a queer and decidedly suspicious way of doing business. Anyone who knows anything about him is requested to write us.

June 8th was a memorable day in the M. P. A. membership. Mr. Fred A. Mueller was married at 11 a. m. at Worms, Nebraska, to Miss Anna Schipmann. The same day, H. D. Munger was graduated from the C. F. A. at Corning, N. Y. Member Nugent also graduated this month from Merrill High School. Best wishes to all!

Some members are wishing to get Mekeel's Stamp News for our official organ. Our plan is to have both the Philatelic West and Mekeel's as official organs and let each member have and pay for either or both at his wishes. Election ballots will give particulars.

All members are invited to communicate with J. A. D. Park (Inter. Secy.), 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., or Wm. G. Adams, 309 27th Ave. S., Seattle, Wash., with reference to a society now in process of formation which has for an object the promotion of philately among followers of the best international language (Esperanto), who call themselves Esperantists, and who can speak or who are inter-

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ested in "La Lingvo Internacia." Communications on this subject will be welcomed and attended to by either of the above members.

Members in Victoria and New Zealand are endeavoring to form a branch for Australia and we hope they will succeed.

The Niagara Falls convention of the Metropolitan Philatelic Association will be held on August 14-16, with headquarters at the International Hotel. All members are gladly invited to attend and bring their friends. This is a beautiful place and fine vacation spot. All philatelists are cordially invited to assemble with us also. Election ballots are mailed and you are to send in same as soon as possible and also name your proxy. Let us have a rousing convention. The committee guarantee a good time for everyone and are perfecting detailed arrangements.

Immediately after the convention we will turn all our work to the M. P. A. handbook, which will be a fine souvenir and worthy of a long life. Size of the book will be 6 by 9 inches, and besides containing list of all members with their addresses, will have other valuable philatelic information and exchange notices. Advertisements for same are solicited from everyone, and we will guarantee this will be a paying place to put out a line. A lasting reminder and bring your name before the public at a small price. Issue will have over 1,500 circulation and go all over the world. Terms for advertisements and notices upon application to H. D. Munger, Corning, N Y. All matter for insertion must be in by August 25th. Already 10 pages of advertising have been contracted for by large firms.

Nominations are given this month and we trust an efficient corps of officers will be elected to take up the work. Mr. H. D. Munger refused to run for president again inasmuch as he felt that he had not the requisite time to devote to the work. We trust all members will send in their ballots promptly.

The Butterfly King.

The late Mr. William Watkins, one of the foremost entomologists of the day, who was of Welsh extraction, began collecting butterflies when he was a schoolboy of nine.

At that time there were fields in the vicinity of Peckham, and the first butterfly Mr. Watkins ever caught was the "peacock."

From thenceforth he became an ardent entomologist; he gradually went on collecting moths, and eventually he made this the business of his life.

His parents articled him to some ship and insurance brokers, but while out with them he devoted all his leisure time to collecting. Indeed, it was no unusual occurrence for him to stay out until midnight in pursuit of the treasures he coveted. Taking a dislike to the shipbroking business, and manifesting the desire to "see life," he went to India, where he had plenty of scope for his love of entomology.

After a sojourn of six years in India, he returned to Engla d, and was able to sell a large collection to Mr. Horman, the well-known tea merchant.

He then began business as a professional entomologist, and opened establishments in Piccadilly and in the Strand. In 1881 he formed the Insect House in the Zoological Gardens.

During the past ten years he resided at Eastbourne, where he carried on the breeding of butterflies of the most diverse specimens. His success earned for him the name of "The Butterfly King."

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Organized September, 1898, as the League of Canadian Philatelists.

OFFICERS FOR 1905.

President—O. W. Barwick, 17 Tara Hall Ave., Montreal, Que., Can.
Vice-President—H. L. Hart, 71 Gottingen St., Halifax, N. S.
Vice-President for the United States—C. H. Fowle, 43 Magoon Ave., Medford, Mass.
Secretary-Treasurer—F. B. Archer, 995 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Can.
Sales Superintendent—H. Smith, 42 Dudley St., Medford, Mass.
Auction Manager—G. P. LeGrand, Paspebiac West, P. Q., Can.
Librarian—H. A. Chapman, Box 72, Rocky Hill, Conn.
Attorney—G. F. Downes, Drawer G., Strathcona, Alberta, N. W. T.
Purchasing Agent—W. James Wurtele, 126 St. James St., Montreal, Can.
Executive Committee—Geo. Van Guilder, J. Perez-Pelinto, J. E. Warrington, Montreal.
Official Organ—The WEST.

SECY-TREAS. REPORT, CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

375. W. C. White, age 31, general agent and stamp dealer, 90 Horton St., Lewiston, Me. Ref.: F. B. Eveleth, Lewiston, Me.; F. B. Archer.

376. M. I. O. Lamb, age 31, accountant government, 41 McLeod St., Calcutta, India. Ref.: L. T. Broadstone, Geo. W. Mikie, Mildred Hall, Ballygunge, Calcutta, India.

377. Eben J. Smith, newspaper, 1029 Laguna St., San Francisco, Cal. Ref.: O. Norcross, E. H. Young.

378. A. M. McNeil, age 23, stamps, 1282 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ref.: R. R. Bogert, H. Smith.

I regret to have to report the following members dropped for non-payment of dues, all of whom have been notified:

233. Fred E. Rogers.
277. P. R. White.
335. Arthur Bori.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

362. A. Chagnon, 758 Mance St., Montreal, Que.

DUES FROM JULY, 1905.

I beg to remind members whose certificates expire July 1st, 1905, to remit their dues as promptly as possible, as by so doing they will greatly assist the Secretary-Treasurer. Certificates under the following numbers become due July 1st, 1905: 63, 69, 73, 76, 81, 82, 85, 87, 131, 134, 135, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 153, 156, 160, 167, 172, 178, 210, 215, 216, 217, 223, 225, 229, 232, 251, 255, 256, 262, 263, 265, 266, 268, 270, 272, 273, 275, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 312, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343.

The following has been admitted to membership: No. 371, Harold K. Wardell, 180 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Faithfully yours,

FRED B. ARCHER,
Secy-Treas. Canadian Philatelic Soc.

I would venture to adapt part of an old saying "What is home—without a picture post card album?" To answer this query would not by any means prove a formidable task, for it has become quite an essential feature of the household, forming a very pleasing supplement to the family photograph album.

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THE PACIFIC SOUVENIR CARD COLLECTOR'S SOCIETY.

A World-Wide Exchange for Wide Awake Philocartists.

OFFICERS.

President—J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice President—Miss Ida Mae Ripper, 61 Allison Ave., Emsworth, Allegheny, Pa.
International Sec'y.—W. A. Imbler, 1095 W. 46th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Secretary—Norman L. Sims, 614 Fourth St., San Rafael, Calif.
Official Organ—THE WEST.
Dues—Domestic, 50 cents; Foreign, 75 cents per year in advance.

It costs you only 25 cents, if already a subscriber to The WEST, and you receive five souvenir cards of California, membership card (a beautiful bronze card, size of postcard), and your name and address in the Official Organ and on our membership lists.

Join now—application blanks free upon request.

NORMAN L. SIMS, Sec'y.

Members should send complaints to the official organ editor, if you do not receive your official organ, and you will be sure of more prompt attention than writing to the Sec'y, as the Sec'y will then have to write the editor after receiving complaint.

MORE NEW MEMBERS

85 Miss M E Swett, R F D No 2, Bangor, Me, views.
86 Lucie G Erickson, Bx 46, Ferndale, Calif landscapes, ruins and typical.
87 F Wm Kutter, 2017 Webster St, San Francisco, Calif.
88 Mrs R A Toothaker, 169 Park Row, Brunswick, Me, B & W and colored views.
89 Prof O M Bolce, 5 Rue Bertold, Torina, Italy.
90 A C Piaget, Tientsin, China, any kinds but historical.
19 Percy W Inglis, Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia Canada, historicals and foreign.
92 Mrs May Baker, Los Gatos, Calif, humorous and views.
93 Miss Hellen Hensley, Los Gatos, Calif.
94 G A Bock, Silverton, Oregon.
95 Mrs C E Baggs, Bx 91, Vinalhaven, Me.
96 Miss Erna Eggers, c-o American Fish Co, Tacoma, Wash.
97 Miss Maud Bailey, R F D 1, Burdette, N. Y.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

47 Prof C H Soest, Butte, Mont, to 1324 So 18th St, St Louis, Mo

RENEWALS

1 J A D Park, 510 Delaware Ave, Buffalo, N Y
12 Mrs I G M de Bruijn-Brinkman, 717 Keizers gracht, Amsterdam, Holland.
9 L T Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
11 A Vedernjak, 221 E 85th St, New York City.

OUR TRANSLATOR

Mr. Alois Vedernjak, 221 E 85th St., New York City, N. Y. will be official translator for the Pacific members free of charge, foreign cards or letters, translation by mail, be sure and send postage or stamped envelope.

RESIGNATIONS

None, as all our members know that the "Pacific" is the only reliable society of its kind, and that its officers work for the best interests of the society and do what they claim. So they do not resign, or intend to do so. The secretary is heartily pleased to hear that some of our members are going to renew their subscription to the "Pacific' without being requested to.

The Sec'y was greatly surprised to receive so many cards from Canada and Nova Scotia during the month of May and part of June, they came by one to four cards every day from people in different towns and cities, so I wouldn't be surprised to get a card from every place in Canada be-

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fore long if they keep coming in as they do now.

Why not start a branch of the "Pacific" in Canada. What do you say, Canadians? Write.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Fellow Members:

I have hardly anything to say, but as I wish to keep in touch with all members to the best of my ability, I am content with merely a word of greeting and fellowship.

New members are not coming in as fast as they should for a society offering such benefits as ours does. A collector may think that he is benefitted just as much by joining other card clubs as he is by the Pacific, but the most important question is, are they as active and energetic as ours? Let it be understood that I by no means wish by this to cry down the other clubs, but am merely putting a question, (then, too, there are generous premiums for securing new members.)

If I can be of service to any members, they have but to let me know.

Awaiting your commands, I remain Very Sincerely,

J. A. D. PARK.

510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

You'll find our various announcements scattered through the advertising pages, but don't hunt them out or you'll miss some other good offerings. Just start at the beginning and read every ad this month. It will pay you well and add a lot to your fund of mail order information.

St. Louis Stamp Collector's Society

President—W A Sisson, 314 Pine street.
V. Pres.—C H Dietering, 708½ Pine street.
Secretary—C Grandpierre, Jerusalem, World's Fair.
Treasurer—F R Cornwall, 806 Chemical Bldg.
Executive Committee—W A Sisson, C H Dietering, C Grandpierre, F R Cornwall, H A Diamant, Dr J W Higson and Chester Myers.

The eleventh regular meeting of the society was held July 11th with 13 members present. The exchange manager reported 82 books in circulation, as against 14 on June 7th when the exchange system was introduced. The invitation of the secretary to the society "en bloc" to hold an outing at Jerusalem (World's Fair) was accepted with thanks. The secretary contends that closing-laws of the state of Missouri cannot stop the flow in Jerusalem!

The twelfth regular meeting was held July 25th with Vice President Dietering in the chair and twelve members present. Mr. O. J. King was elected to membership. The first prize for the exhibition of the ten prettiest stamps ever issued, was awarded to Dr. Higson and second prize to Mr. Humes. Mr. Diamant then announced terms of a contest to be held September 5th to bring out the ten ugliest postage stamps.

Respectfully,

T. C. MANN, Asst. Secy.,
1416 Hickory St.

If you are contemplating advertising, investigate our special leaders and get our estimate on list of mediums suitable to your proposition.

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Union Souveninir Card Fxchange.

A world-wide society for active post-card collectors. Organized April, 1904.

Officers.

President—H. W. Lintz, Hebron, Ark.
Vice-President—Herman J. Funk, 171 25th Place, Chicago, Ill.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. Park Graybell, 113 East Alameda Ave., Denver, Colo.
Arthur L. Shaver, Eastern Representative, Altoona, Pa.; Takvor M. Takvorian, Asiatic Representative, Ismid, Turkey-in-Asia.
Dues for U. S. 50c per year; foreign 75c. Address all communications to the secretary.
Application blanks free upon request.

GREETING.

We beg to present herewith a complete and revised list of all our members as promised last month. This is the largest list of active card collectors ever published, and we hope to have a still larger one next time. THE UNION don't grow one month and fall down the next—we grow all the time, and promise you at least 25 new members next month.

OUR MEMBERS.
THE AMERICAN SOUVENIR CARD EXCHANGE.

We are pleased to announce to our members that THE AMERICAN SOUVENIR CARD EXCHANGE, with its entire active membership, has been consolidated with THE UNION, and will henceforward be a part of and go under the name of THE UNION SOUVENIR CARD EXCHANGE. All active members have been added to our list assigned new numbers, and will receive THE WEST regularly from now on.

BUREAU OF TRANSLATION.

For the benefit of those who receive foreign communications which they are unable to translate, we have opened a Bureau of Translation with Mr. Alois Vedernjak in charge. Mr. Vedernjak is a retired seaman, has traveled twice around the world and mastered all the modern languages. He offers his services free to all members of THE UNION, but of course it will be necessary to enclose return postage when sending communications for translation. To non-members a charge is assessed for his services.

EXPIRED MEMBERSHIPS.

19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58. You should favor us with a prompt renewal by remitting your dues for another year. We have been good to you by including your names on our mammoth membership list, notwithstanding the fact that your membership expired last month.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

197. Joseph Ettl has changed his address to Occidental Hotel, Santa Rosa, California.

RESIGNATIONS.

114. V. G. Bandel, Whitby, Ontario.

COMPLAINTS.

146 against 19, 37, 56, 81, 93, 121, 124, 131.
174 against 79 and 121.

THE PHILATELIC WEST.

If you do not receive your paper regularly notify the publisher, giving your full name and address; and not the Secretary of THE UNION, and the matter will be given prompt attention.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR CARDS.

By Special arrangement with the H. J. Funk Company, of Chicago, a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed off the price of all cards purchased by UNION members. Send for their price-list and patronize a UNION firm.

19. Charles A. Powell, Box 4, Station B, Richmond, Virginia.
20. Nick Bruehl, Box 36, Sherwood, Wisconsin.
21. William H. Powers, 251 Marion St., East Boston, Mass.

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22. S. J. Reno, Veterans' Home, Napa County, California.
23. George O'Neil, 104 Queen St., Ottawa, Ontario.
24. Edwin B. Smith, Oxford, Idaho.
26. William Burton, 1 North Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri.
28. Miss Rose A. Smith, Smithton, Arkansas.
29. H. A. Graufeit, Kuopia, Finland.
30. John C. Neale, 2206 East Broad St., Richmond, Virginia.
31. Forest L. Strubie, 1001 West 14th St., Tyrone, Pennsylvania.
32. Clarence J. Heberling, 1050 Adams Ave., Tyrone, Pennsylvania.
11. H. W. Lintz, Pike, Arkansas.
17. L. T. Brodstone, Box 9, Superior, Nebraska.
25. Arthur L. Shaver, Box 224, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
33. J. Park Graybell, 1113 East Alameda Ave., Denver, Colorado.
34. Norman L. Sims, 614 Fourth St., San Rafael, California.
35. Todd Fagan, 305 East Second St., Topeka, Kansas.
36. J. Moffat McQueen, 169 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
37. H. E. Parker, 5443 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Missouri.
38. John A. Gallagher, 4232 A Evans Ave., St. Louis, Missouri.
39. Miss Margaret M. Gallagher, 3036 Dickson St., St. Louis, Missouri.
40. Percy Smith, Horsefair, Pontefract, England.
41. Henry Schott, 818 Lorain St., Cleveland, Ohio.
42. Frank A. Hardy, Box 33, Quebec, Canada.
43. E. C. Clarey, Bloomington, Illinois.
44. Robert Arbie, 127 East Walnut Ave., Altoona, Pennsylvania.
45. J. A. Auf Der Heide, Box 479, Amsterdam, Holland.
46. Richard Oertel, Rose-Hill, Harris County, Texas.
47. Miss Carrie Lynch, 602 Hickox Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
48. Miss Mae Delozier, 1719 Fourth Ave., Altoona, Pennsylvania.
49. Miss Madeline Keller, Juneau, Wisconsin.
50. John N. Degimann, Mankato, Minnesota.
52. Miss Dora Guenter, Columbus, Texas.
53. Miss L. E. Weatherhead, 136 Scott St., Cleveland, Ohio.
54. Semper Fidelis Club, 95th and Throop Sts., Chicago, Illinois.
55. Arthur Montgomery, 1865 West Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado.
56. Chris Hansen, Box 84, Superior, Wisconsin.
57. P. A. Von Blon, Box 817, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
58. Miss Bernadette Hardy, Ste. Petronille, Island of Orleans, Quebec, Canada.
59. H. A. Schwedes, 327 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.
60. H. F. Rile, Box 174, Santa Monica, California.
61. Miss V. Baker, Box 44, Warren, R. I.
62. E. M. Cook, Eolian, Texas.
64. Charles M. Hargreaves, 1729 M St., Lincoln, Nebraska.
65. Mrs. George Baum, 131 Haledon Ave., Paterson, N. J.
66. Miss Pearl U. Davis, Box 74, Stockton, California.
67. Roy Mondorff, 634 East Middle St., Hanover, Pennsylvania.
68. Everett H. Towle, 36 State St., New York, N. Y.
69. Mrs. Emma E. Lintz, Hebron, Arkansas.
70. V. Mozian, 45 Beaver St., New York, N. Y.
71. John H. Ross, Orange Walk, British Honduras.
72. J. L. Warren, 9½ North Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colorado.
73. Emil E. Anderson, Paxton, Illinois.
74. Miss Verna Hanway, Box 156, Dallas, Pennsylvania.
75. J. R. Hegenbart, 923 Market St., La Crosse, Wisconsin.
77. Andre Periet, 50 Rue Molitor, Paris XVI, France.
78. S. S. Wineman, Oxnard, California.
79. Howard E. Baker, 3224 Wallace St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
80. Edward Barrett, 15 Marr St., Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin.
81. Charles P. Marsh, 16 Milford Ave., Newark, N. J.
82. Miss Edna B. Reed, 310 15th St., Rock Island, Illinois.
83. E. M. Carnwright, 19 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J.

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84. Atlas Stamp Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
85. Carl E. W. Welcome, P. O. Box 302, Westfield, Mass.
86. M. W. Jones, 404 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
87. F. B. Eldrege, 17 Jefferson St., Attleboro, Mass.
88. Walter H. Leedom, 519 Market St., Camden, N. J.
89. W. A. Imbler, 1095 West 46th St., Los Angeles, California.
90. Edward T. Brennan, 40 Wolf St., High Bridge, New York.
91. A. W. Van Leer, 1008 North East St., Bloomington, Illinois.
92. Henry Whitemack, Box 638, Perry, N. Y.
93. Charles A. W. Smith, 23 Lupine St., Pawtucket, R. I.
94. E. C. Cleveland, 203 Burrell St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
95. Herman J. Funk, 171 East 25th Place, Chicago, Illinois.
96. John G. Davidson, Port Gibson, Miss.
99. Brune Sternbeck, Bollwerk 20, Stettin, Germany.
100. Miss Victoria M. Maudslay, 2235 Pacific Ave., Alameda, California.
101. John Straley, Comanche, Texas.
102. Miss Leona Watson, Highgate, Ontario, Canada.
103. Walter Yackley, 40 Pulaski St., Dayton, Ohio.
104. Bernardino Rolandi, 4 Santos, Cartagena, Spain.
105. Prof. Moritz Loewy, 1251 Garden St., Hoboken, New Jersey.
106. Miss Kate Woodruff, P. O. Box 215, Yokohama, Japan.
107. Henri Van Os, Rue de Bom 49, Anvers, Belgium.
108. John R. Brown, Mosgiel, Otago, New Zealand.
109. L. Michael, M. D., Ferndale, California.
110. John F. Matthews, Box 251, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
111. Miss Alma Simpson, 62 West Third St., Covington, Kentucky.
112. Fernanda Rivas, America 30, Campeche, Mexico.
113. Arthur Gleed, 88 Tufnell Park Road, Holloway, London, England.
114. V. G. Bandel, Whitby, Ontario, Canada.
115. Clinton A. Lewis, 2252 Adams Ave., Tyrone, Pennsylvania.
116. Miss Mae Leonard, Newark, N. Y.
117. Miss E. I. Locke, R. F. D., Berlin, Wisconsin.
118. J. R. Dick, Firth, Nebraska.
121. G. E. Moulthorpe, Bristol, Conn.
122. L. Conn, 5650 Rural Ave., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
123. R. G. Ridgeway, Hatton St., St. Helens, England.
125. A. L. Hoffman, 743 East 32nd St., Los Angeles, California.
126. Earle K. Bryan, 225 Cottage Lane, Dallas, Texas.
127. Clarence Shuman, R. F. D. No. 9, Kent, Ohio.
128. Russel G. Brewster, 365 Ocean Ave., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
129. Georges Antoine Mantin, 5 Rue Pelouze Paris VIII, France.
130. E. G. Munkenbeck, 80 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
131. J. Pursel Lilley, Factory Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
133. Takvor M. Takvorian, Ismidt, Turkey-in-Asia.
134. W. J. Duncan, Port Gibson, Miss.
135. J. B. Perkins, Port Gibson, Miss.
136. H. Theodore Walker, 58 Grant St., East Weymouth, Mass.
137. Louis Bisson, 110 Rue de Grenelle, Paris, France.
138. J. T. Hamel, Box 30, Roberral, Lake St. John, Canada.
139. W. H. Maercklein, 3107 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
140. H. C. Bundy, Box 833, Aberdeen, Washington.
141. R. Yamagishi, care of Heller Bros., Yokohama, Japan.
142. Lionel E. Mintz, Ithaca, New York.
143. Oscar Riedener, Neue Folsenstrasse 35, St. Gallen, Switzerland.
144. L. A. Nicolet, 20 North Main St., Fall River, Mass.
145. T. Tazawa, 123 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
146. Miss Louise H. Everhardy, 510 Seneca St., Leavenworth, Kansas.
147. Miss Mame Everhardy, 510 Seneca St., Leavenworth, Kansas.
148. Frank Ake, 406 Willow Ave., Altoona, Pennsylvania.
149. T. M. Morrow, 49 Spring St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
150. M. I. Lamb, 41 McLeod St., Calcutta, India.

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152. H. Berman, 12 Vienna St., Rochester, New York.
153. H. S. Dickey, Newton, Kansas.
154. Ray Gooding, Crete, Nebraska.
155. M. C. Richardson, Box 33, Little River, Nebraska.
156. H. Tanley, 1008 Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.
157. Ira S. Fisher, Mahomet, Illinois.
158. W. H. Zuehlke, Appleton, Wisconsin.
159. Wm. E. P. Sheahan, 647 Weidler St., Portland, Oregon.
160. A. Wright, 1139 10th St., San Diego, California.
161. A. B. Yard, Lock Box 27, Woods-
162. H. Lawrence Rogers, Juanita, Pa.
163. J. D. Colegrove, Marshall, Mich.
164. Gilbert W. Beasley, 178 Baldwin Ave., Detroit, Mich.
165. Miss H. Bartlett, Abbotsford, Mosmans Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
166. Louis G. Contreras, 1st Alamo St. 20, Mexico City, Mexico.
167. Mevr. I. G. M. DeBruijn, Kelzergracht 717, Amsterdam, Holland.
168. Enrico Signorini, Via G. Verdi 36, Florence, Italy.
169. Louis G. Aznar, Preciat, Iturbide 12, Campeche, Mexico.
170. Ph. Kremer, 4 Avenue des Ponts, Lyons, France.
171. Hagop K. Hazarossian, Ismidt, Turkey-in-Asia.
172. M. P. Janssen, Emskanal, Groningen, Holland.
173. Heinrich Enns, Emerson P. O., Manitoba, Canada.
174. Charles E. Avery, 2 Main Street, Westfield, Mass.
175. R. E. Bullard, 141 Lincoln Street, Holyoke, Mass.
176. K. Takabatake, 10 Icchome, Hanabusacho, Yokohama, Japan.
177. Johann Kraus, Tichtelgasse 14, Wein, V-2 Austria.
178. Josef Freissmuth, Cumberlandstrasse 75, Wein, Austria.
179. E. L. Seward, 59 Post Office Bldg., Kingsburg, Cal.
180. Miss Gertrude Wells, Crete, Neb.
181. Mulford Foster, Elmer, N. J.
182. Frank Zinkie, 519 Aurora Ave., Aurora, Ill.
183. Harold F. Kennerley, 434 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.
184. Rudolph Farkatch, Welzergasse 11, Baden bei Wien, Austria.
185. Harry Wilson Hill, 1006 West 5th St., Sterling, Ill.
186. Frank D. Griffin, Box 99, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
187. Miss C. H. Ober, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
188. M. F. Mehta, Galkissa, Ceylon, Asia.
189. Dr. Maclennan, Medical Dept., Tonga, South Sea Islands.
190. W. G. Walton, Handsworth, Birmingham, England.
191. Miss Rose A. Pearson, 4 Trinity Terrace, Coventry, England.
192. Charles DeSelms, Manila, Philippine Islands.
193 W. Warwick, 407 Markham St., Toronto, Ontario.
194. Miss Grace Maddison, 82 Walmer Road, Toronto, Ontario.
195. E. H. Gough, Box 42, Nanaimo, B. C., Canada.
196. A. Cooling, 21 Globe Road, Cleethorpe, England.
197. Joseph Ettl, 559 A Minna St., San Francisco, Cal.
198. C. L. Legg, 79 Franklin St., Westfield, Mass.
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205. Mrs. Robert Toothacker, 169 Park Row, Brunswick, Maine.
206. John J. Lee, Box 82, Ashtobula Harbor, Ohio.
207. Hirota Naofumi, 72 Utsubo, Kamidori, Ichome, Osaka, Japan.
208. G. H. Bock, Silverton, Oregon.
209. U. P. J. Snale, Govert Flinchstraat 175, Amsterdam, Holland.
210. K. Rarscher, Wlaschim Castle, Bohemia, Austria.
211. L. Muraxami, 49 Yamamotodori, Ichome, Kobe, Japan.
212. A. H. C. Van Der Berg, Spaarne 6, Haarlem, Holland.
213. Fritz Ludwig, Porto Alegre, Brazil.
214. W. P. Risier, Mount Vernon, New York.
215. N. Uyenoy, 7th High School, Kagoshima, Japan.
216. Miss Sadie C. Danahue, Millerton, N. Y.

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217. Miss Dorothy Sawtill, 88 High St., Dunedin, New Zealand.
218. Mrs. John Alexander, 1115 Harlem Ave., Rockford, Illinois.
219. Roy Marshall, West Ave. and Montrose St., Vineland, N. J.
220. T. D. Eilers, Lock Drawer No. 2, George, Iowa.
221. William Engelhart, 42 Orchard St., Cleveland, Ohio.
222. Geo. H. Chandler, 127 Main St., Oneonta, N. Y.
223. Frank G. Johnson, 23 Gault Ave., Oneonta, N. Y.
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225. C. Winthrop Williams, 716 Plum St., Vineland, N. J.
226. Morris Welsh, Clito, Virginia.
227. Alois Vedernjak, 221 East 85th St., New York, N. Y.
228. R. A. Donaldson, Box 12, Fultonville, N. Y.
229. M. J. King, 627 East 12th St., Oakland, California.
230. John A. Beaver, 146 Frazer Ave., Oceanpark, California.
231. Charles B. Renz, Letzengasse 12a, Bamberg, Bavaria, Germany.
232. Anton Hanna, Lambertgasse 3, Vienna XVI, Austria.
233. Mrs. Mina A. Garlock, 165 Rutgers St., Rochester, N. Y.
234. M. Clare Crowley, 517 North Paca St., Baltimore, Md.
235. Alme Barthe, College Mount St. Bernard, Sorel, Quebec.
236. Isak af Ekenstam, Kalmar, Sweden.
237. Miss Agnes Reilly, 6 Russell St., Calcutta, India.
238. Miss M. L. Scofield, 363 Weed Ave., Stamford, Conn.
239. Louis Depeyre, College Mount St. Bernard, Sorel, Quebec.
240. R. H. Butz, Breinigsville, Pennsylvania.
241. H. A. Lorberg, Portsmouth, Ohio.
242. L. Om. Lachapelle, Sorel, Quebec.
243. Arthur Bourgault, College Mount St. Bernard, Sorel, Quebec.
244. Oliver Cardin, College Mount St. Bernard, Sorel, Quebec.
245. Arthur Raymond, College Mount St. Bernard, Sorel, Quebec.
246. Rarul Chenevert, College Mount St. Bernard, Sorel, Quebec.
247. Joseph F. Lewaudowski, Pfaffstatten, C. Wein (Sudbaim), Austria.
248. Horace V. Lips, Station E, Baltimore, Md.
249. Samuel Lapone, Bance Britanico, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.
250. Miss Ethel O. Miller, Box 488, Tallahassee, Florida.
251. C. J. Houska, 105 Croton Ave., Cleveinad, Ohio.
252. H. M. Foster, 35 Heard St., Chelsea, Mass.

Bon Ton

The pictorial Post Card boom has indeed achieved a distinct success and undoubtedly proved a hobby that has come to stay. It has to no small degree substituted letter writing. This fact has been substantiated by the Postmaster General's statistics, contained in the annual report. As regards the future, I unhesitatingly prophecy that the custom will not only maintain its vast popularity, but continue on the upward grade without the re-action that very often characterizes such hobbies. Hence the post card vogue is one of plebian consistency, which speaks vivaciously for those interested in the growth of the Post Card World.

The Holiday Season.

The approaching holiday season will doubtless establish another record from the post card standpoint. Several novelties will make their debut, as a matter of fact, news of great preparation has already come to hand from the leading publishers. With such a promising out-look we may confidently anticipate productions of the highest quality.

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The Arts of the Narragansett Indians.

By Virginia Baker.

III

Among the Narragansetts it was customary for persons to follow a certain trade, or occupation. Thus one man would employ himself in making arrows, another was a bow maker, a third drilled and polished shell beads, a fourth shaped stone hatchets, and so on. The women were skilled in the art of pottery making and also made dishes of stone.

Prior to the arrival of the English, stone, shell and wood yeilded the material from which the Narragansetts fashioned all their tools and other utensils. Rogers Williams mentions hoes made of wood and of clam shells, but does not allude to stone hoes. Yet many stone hoes and other digging implements have been found in Rhode Island. Fine specimens of stone axes, hatchets, chisels, hammers, pestles and knives have been unearthed.

Pipes were made of wood and stone. Some of these says Williams were "too foot long with men or beasts carved, so big or massive that a man may be hurt mortally by one." He adds that those large pipes were generally obtained from the Mauquariwoge (probably Mohawks), a tribe living three or four hundred miles distant from the Narragansett country. He continues, "They have an excellent Art to cast our Pewter and Brass into very neate and artificiall pises."

Judging by the vocabulary supplied by the "Key" the savage had rather more variety in respect to wardrobe than might be imagined at first thought. Williams gives the words:

"Tummockquashunck, a Beaver's coat.

"Nkequashunck, an Otter's coat.

"Mohewonck, a Rakoone-skin coat.

"Natoquashunck, a Wolves-skin coat.

"Mishannequashunck, a squirrel-skin coat.

"Acoh, their Deere skin.

"Cankoanash, Stockins.

"Mockussinchass, Shoes.

"Saunketippo or Ashonaquo. a hat or cap.

"Neyhommaanashunck, a coat or mantle, curiously made of the fairest feathers of their Neyhommanog, or Turkies, which commonly their old men make; and is with them as velvet with us."

Bracelets, necklaces, belts, girdles, coats and caps were made of wampum and a rich man often carried his entire stock of "ready money" about upon his person. A great deal of care was expended on the garments and ornaments of wampum. The groundwork was often of white beads with figures of animals, birds, flowers and men wrought in "black" beads.

Animals were cunningly trapped for their flesh and skins. The skin

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CAMERA NEWS

Editor, F. J. CLUTE, San Francisco

A PLEA FOR INDIVIDUALITY

By W. H. CROCKER.

Every artist has his special line. The landscape painter does not exhibit figure studies, nor does the portrait painter send to the exhibitions examples of landscape art. Each man works out his ideas in the field of art that most appeals to him, and familiarity with this fact makes it possible to pick out each one's picture by reason of some well-known mark of individuality.

As a rule, we all expose too many plates and on too great a variety of subjects. Better fewer exposures, and of a class of subjects that more directly appeals to us. There are many special lines of picture-making, Landscapes, with and without figures, genre studies, animal life, still life, portraiture, to enumerate but a few of the many,—all afford opportunity for study and effort. If we select one or two of these, and work at them intelligently and with serious intent, photography becomes more than a fad.

The selection of a special field of work will, of course, be largely controlled by our environment,—whether we live in town and only on rare occasions get into the country, where our country cousins have a wider field of selection. The dwellers in large cities are able to secure pictures of great value and interest. The complex population of large cities, with their colonies, or congregations, of races and types, afford a most entertaining field of picture-making.

Tne amateur living in the country has an exhaustible field for selection, and he need be at no loss for material to engage in a special line of work that will give him employment for all the time he may be able to spend abroad with his camera. Don't cover the whole field. Select a class of work that most appeals to you and give it the study it deserves.—Browning's Magazine.

Distortion

The converging lines formed by the sides of the building are in no way the fault of your lens. The best lens made will so render these lines if the camera is used with the back, or, rather, the plate, in other than a perpendicular position. If the bed of the camera is at all out of the horizontalt he swing back should be used to bring the back of the camera perpendicular. Many of the English cameras are supplied with a plumb on the back to facilitate this being done.

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ANSWERS

Queries should be addressed to Fayette J. Clute, 16 Marye Terrace, San Francisco, California.

L. M. K.—VIGNETTING BROMIDE PRINTS:—Cover the front paper, stretched tightly, and gummed along the edges; this will be about a quarter of an inch in front of the negative. Now take a negative box or the lid of one same size as the negative in use. Cut out of it a piece the size and shape of that portion of the negative which it is required to print full strength, and with a pair of scissors cut out V-shaped pieces all round the opening; the longer and narrower these serrations are, the more gradual will be the vignette. This vignetting mask is attached to the printing by gumming or pasting strips of paper along the side of the box. The object is to keep the mask about an inch in front of negative. If the vignette should still prove too abrupt hold a sheet of tissue paper in front of the mask while the exposure is being made; or thin tufts of cotton wool sprayed over the central portion from the serrations will assist in softening the light.

H. B. H.—VALUE OF STOPS WHEN USING ONE OF THE COMPONENT PARTS OF A. R. R. LENS: The value of stop is as its diameter is to the focus of the lens. Thus —has a diameter one-eighth of the focus of the lens it is used with. When the focus of the lens is doubled the same stop being used,—becomes —, because its diameter is only one-sixteenth of the focus of the new lens, and it will require four times the exposure it did with the lens in its entirety. Our correspondent's stops are somewhat irregularly numbered, but if he reckons that each when used with the half lens will require four times the exposure it did when used with the complete lens the case will be met.

"A sketch in black and white," a black mammy photographed holding a white baby.—A. Bogardus, St. L & Can. Phot.

A. L. C.—SENSITIZING IVORY: We do not know any way of sensitizing ivory in order to get a faint image suitable for water color except the carbon process.

L. D. H. PHOTOGRAPHING A CEILING:—If you find difficulty in focusing the camera in the perpendicular position and wish to get in as much of it as possible, measure the distance between the ceiling and the floor, and then focus on a wall at the same distance, using the camera on a tripod and setting the focusing screw tight. By sighting across the room from two corners you can quickly determine its center and can then place the camera directly on the floor, pointing the lens upward. The slide can be removed before so doing and the exposure made with a cap if the shutter will not work in that position.

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of the black wolf was highly prized. So was that of the moose. Moose and deer skin garments were usually painted "with varietie of forms add colours." They made use of white, black, red, yellow, green and blue paints, red being the favorite hue. Red paint was made from a red earth and also from the bark of the pine tree. The Indians painted their faces as well as their garments with these primeval pigments. They also prepared an oil which they used in dressing skins for leggings and moccasins. Another oil, made from walnuts, they used to anoint their heads and for many other purposes beside.

The Narragansetts had some knowledge of the art of cookery. The clam-bake has already been described. They roasted clams, lobster, crabs and other shell-fish, and understood how to smoke the flesh of the deer and certain kinds of fish. Williams says they made "a daintie dish" of the head of the bass. Parched mea', boiled, was called aupuminea-nawsaump; unparched meal, boiled, was known as nawsaump. Sautauthig was a corn meal bread flavored with sautash, or whortle berries dried and pounded to powder. Corn bread was also flavored with strawberries. Another dish, not mentioned by Williams, but which is well known at the present day in Rhode Island, was succotash, which is made by boiling corn and beans together. Corn, beans and squashes were often roasted in hot ashes. And. doubtless, there were many other methods of cooking food which have not been handed down to us. tradition states that the famous "Rhode Island johnny cakes, baked on a board" was, originally, an Indian dish.

Did space permit much more might be written regarding the arts practiced by the Narragansetts. Mr. C. Abbott Davis has recently discovered that the making of shell arrows was one of their trades, and it is to be hoped that his investigations will shed still further light upon their mode of life. The soil of Rhode Island no doubt contains many hidden treasures which, however, may be revealed to the waiting, watchful eyes of the antiquarian, to whose researches the writers and readers of history owe so much.

Warning

I must warn collectors and dealers against some forgeries of Ceylon On Service King's head and stamps, which are now being widely circulated. There are two kinds.

1st: Different type and apparent by handstamped. Can be easily detected.

2nd: Is a very dangerous forgery as the same type has been used and the only point of difference I could seeis the distance between On & Service. The genuine is 4 m m and the forgery measures from 4½ m m to 5 m m. I have come across the 2, 3 and 25c with the forged surcharge. Used copies are postmarked Colombo, September 1904.

Yours faithfully,
GEO. E. ANTHONISZ,
PHILATELIST.

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American Camera Club Exchange

President—H. V. Thornton, 304, N State St, Chicago, Illinois.
Secretary—L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
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Ones marked x collect souvenir cards.

5510 xH I Mills, Wheatley, Bx 240, Ont, Can
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2 xJames Ramsauer, St Call, Switzerland
3 H I Jackins, Bx 407, Nanimo, B C, Can
4 xDon R Davis, Lowell, Ark
5 Mrs J Dancey, Chetopa, Kans
6 G Carr, Erie, Penn, Soldiers' & Sailors' home
7 L E Higgins, Omaha, 2578 Varney St
8 xSam P Hughes, Omaha, Bx 22
9 xH F Rile, Santa Monica, Calif
5520 x U S Moore, Lomax, Ill
1 xJ R Brown, Mosgiel, New Zealand
2 xA May Snow, Washington Mills, N Y
3 xJ L Warren, Colorado Springs, Colo
4 xPemrose Young, Seigfreid, Pa
5 xR A Donaldson, Fultonville, N Y, Bx 12
6 xH Lively, Atlanta, Ga, 67 Head
7 xJ R Dick, Firth, Neb
8 xJ W Phillips, R F D 17, Windsor, Mo
9 xO Bofinger, Lawrence, Kan
5530 xT D Eilers, George, Iowa
1 xW Barrett, Burley, Leeds, Eng
2 xJ D Hubel, Detroit, Mich
3 xH C Bundy, Aberdeen, Wash
4 xMiss Hanlon, Innishannon, Cork, Ireland
5 xJ Harris, Telford, Pa
6 xW A Stewart, Corinth, Mass
7 xMrs J Lengin, Biddeford, Me
8 xGeo Richardson, Cavendish, Vt
9 xJ K Columbus, San Rafael, Calif
5540 xE Cleaveland, Milwaukee, 203 Burrell St, Wis
1 xL Conn, Pittsburg, Pa, 5650 Rural St
2 xG Bates, Westfield, Mass
3 xF Zindler, Chicago 1730 N Hoyne Ave
4 xH McAlister, Lexington, Ore
5 xMiss C H Ober, Seattle, Wash, U of W
6 xH Bryant, Fording Bridge, Hants, Eng
7 xW Dwyer, N Y City, Bx 1229
8 xMiss M Hellett, Merle, Calif
9 xBlanche Everhardy, Leavenworth, Kans, 510 Seneca
5550 xL Lofgren, Everett, Mass, 7 Norman
1 xMrs J Laird, Erie, Pa, Bx 133
2 xFrank B Henfield, Brewster, N Y
3 xMary Yonder, Naperville, Ill, Bx 112
4 xW R Gratt, Valetta, Malta

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The Nebraska Camera Club

Any reader in Nebraska can become a member, a membership card free for the postage.

FOUNDED JANUARY 1898

President—Miss L. Tillotson, 1305 32 St., Sta B Omaha, Nebraska.

Sec'y-Treas.—L. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.

Ones marked x exchange souvenir cards.

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776 x A Olsen, Cedar Bluffs
777 x M L Rishel, McCook
778 x Gertrude Wells,
779 Earl Pearce, Diller
780 x R McMill, Omaha, 432 Grant
781 H T Parker, Wilsonville
782 M E Scott, Omaha 2825 Leavenworth
783 L Foresr, Diller
784 E Gossard, Graud Island

APPLICATIONS

796 W F Moore, Beatrice c-o Demster Mill Co
787 J J C Jennings, Valentine
788 J H Snyder, Aprahoe, Bx 423
789 J W Ledom, Osmond, Nebr.
790 C R Merrifield, Grand Island

We hope to hold a meeting at Omaha during Aksarben carnival this fall.

Drying Prints Flat

Another belated communication, this time from a local amateur, contains an inquiry as to the best method of drying prints flat. It is next to impossible to dry them so that they will lie flat. They will curl, it "is the natnre of the beast." The gelatine film has a different scale of contraction and expansion from the paper on which it is coated. This alone is bad enough, but when one remembers that most papers expand and contract under varying conditions of moisture in a greater degree in one direction than in another, the liability to curl is explained. My own plan is to let them curl, placing a clean blotter on them if they are inclined to indulge too much in this form of amusement, and then straighten them after they become dry.

This is done by drawing each one upward and away from a smooth edged ruler held against the back of the print as it lies face bown on a clean surface with one end between the fingers and thumb of one hand while the ruler is held in the other. A little practice will make one quite rapid aud proficient in its use. I employ one of the cheap Japanese rulers made from a flat strip of bamboo. It is my practice to do this flattening of the prints before the paper itself—which takes longer than the film—is perfectly dry; allowing the completion of the drying process to take place while the prints are stacked up together under a moderate weight. If the film is perfectly dry, the slight amount of moisture in the paper will dry out and leave the prints as near flat as one could wish.—Western Camera Notes

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Flash Light Card.

You all know what happens when Mr. Brodstone tries to take a picture. At least, you know what used to happen. It is all changed now. He can make as good a picture as the best photographer in the country. He does it by flash-light. He has one of those Dodge Flash Lights and the only trouble is that the days are getting longer and longer so that he can not use it as much as he would like. It is certainly the finest thing yet invented for making flash-light pictures and you should write E. C. Dodge & Co., 89 Madison Street, Chicago, for a circular. When you are in Superior, drop in and let Mr. Brodstone explain it to you and make your picture by its aid. He uses it in day time as well as at night. He used this simple piece of apparatus to photograph Professor Murrichson who passed through there recently, and secured the best portrait ever made of that distinguished scientist.

A Fine Background

On another page you will find an advertisement of the "Velveta" Folding Backgrounds. You can get six effects with the one ground, simply by changing its position. The prices are moderate. I have used one for some time and although I bought the largest size I have congratulated myself that it was the best investment I have made in the last few years, as far as photographic utilities are concerned. As the makers say: This new style ground is made on material as flexible as a common every-day pocket handerchief. Can be folded and carried in a small box—just the accessory to take away on a summer vacation. Always ready. Stretch it on a frame and all wrinkles disappear. Cannot be chafed, dented, nor scratched. Will never wear out.

Question That I Cannot Answer.

I am always willing to answer questions to the best of my ability but I wish it understood that after the first of the year I will draw the line at trying to explain what is meant by extracts from "Amateur Photographic" departments in the lay press. I have just received a clipping from a San Francisco daily running such a department, in which the writer says: "I always work the lens at 8 degrees Fahrenheit, as this gives a more soft effect and at the same time reduces the time of exposure. Some of the cheaper lenses will not work satisfactorily at 8 degrees Fahrenheit, in which case the lens can be worked at a slower speed with perhaps the desired result." My correspondent who sends the clipping says it is from an article telling "how to arrange, photograph and develop flowers" and asks what is to be understood by using a lens at "8 degrees Farenheit. ' This is hard to believe—the clipping part of it—but I have the article in my possession and can prove the fact. These "Amateur Photographic" departments should be called Amateur Editing departments, and be run in the comic section. They would then cause less trouble.—Western Camera Notes.

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Established 1895

Combines the N. Y. & Omaha Philatelist
The Photo Bulletin, Metropolis and Curio Monthly.

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THE WEST disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its contributors.

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The Value of a Stamp.

By Verna Weston Hanway

Almost every collector has picked up in the course of his or her philatelic experience a rare bargain, a jewel, for the collection. At such times there is much self congratulation, self lauding and conplacency. But let the incident be reversed— ! Ah well! The most of us have been there.

Truth to tell these plums are but the balance that rejuvenates and refreshens the spirit of the philatelist. I can recollect that once upon a time I had decided to give up collecting (as if I would!) when a lucky bargain, a meritable gem, in fact, balanced the scales once more. The personal reminiscence doubtless recalls similar circumstances to the reader.

A certain stamp which proved to be a very poor bargain indeed also in some respects jerks up my some times jaded philatelic senses, when ever I pass it on one of my frequent journeys through the collect ion. The remarkable price which I in all infantile innocence paid for it in days long gone, always excites a wondering interest. It is verily a conspicuous bit in the mosaic.

Shakespeare has his Intiet ask "What's in a name," rather, "what's in a price?" The stamp either way answers the same purpose to furnish interest for the collector. Seriously, don't we look at the prices, the values, the magnitude of our collections with too serious an aspect. My collection has always seemed to me as if it was made for me, not I for it. I know collectors who seem to have been formed for no other ostensible reason, but to collect!—collect!. The scales lean too far in one direction sometimes. It brings up the old question of the chief end of man, as sought by the christain, the atheist: the heathen and the man of civilization; the aesthatic and the barbarian. The chief end of man is to live and let live. And if collecting comes in the course of living well and good. It tempers the life, adds piquancy to the same and as such let us not bring materialistic views into it.

I do not wish to seem to regard the subject in too frivolous a view. Many a man has earned an honest living by catering to our whims. Many a collector has aquired a respectable fortune by judiciously spending the dollars, the pounds, or the francs as the case may be. But it is not so to you and I, dear reader. To us the collecting leisure is as wine to the stenner of life Let the other fellow earn his bread and potatoes as others, but let us be ever content with the sparkling dancing, merry wine.

Occasionally we hear of a person who perfers in his passion for stamps, taking Beelzebub's highway to the long, straight road of the honest collector. The plums gathered or plucked on this highway are sometimes of fabulous value, lucious and tempting of aspect, but ashes, dear reader, at the core, Stamps to us who have the passion

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are sometimes acquired at a sacrifice of some other luxury, but it is difficult to realize that there are those who can recklessly sacrifice the luxury of a soul—nay the necessity, to and in such an instance evil passion.

The value of a stamp? Is it worth it? I ask.

Why needlessly recount, re-add, ever rehearse the value of a collection? If the materialistic worth is of such value to you as a collector, if you must know the worth of your collections, in the accounting subtract three-fourths of the value as representing infinitely higher worth—pure pleasure, an educating, simple pastime.

If occasions should demand the sale of the collection, occasions sometimes will, then dear fraternalist, but only then is there sufficient reason for materialism in our hobby. The sweetest pleasure in collecting, however, is gained by treating the hobby as a sweet drink, to be drunk to the dregs, to be absorbed into your system, into your heart and soul. The sauce to your life, the wine to your dinner. There is the value of a stamp.

Counterfeits and Their Detection.

(Continued.)

By R. R. Thiele.

HAITI.—The second issue of Haiti —the perforated variety of the first issue—is unique among stamp issues in that for years the entire set was duly chronicled with a different perforation, until at last it was discovered that the entire set was a fraud on the government. Hence collectors now no longer prize the 1882 issue perforated 16. But the first—imperforate—issue is represented in many a collection by rank forgeries and it takes a good eye to detect them. Look out for the forgeries I am about to describe; they are exceedingly deceptive.

The originals were typographed from electrotypes, all taken from the same original die, which had no indication of value. The figures of value were inserted on the plates by means of movable plugs. The printing was rather indifferent, so that not a few philatelic writers have claimed this issue to have been lithographed. Hence it is not surprising if the lithographed forgeries prove deceptive. They are evidently all from the same die or engraving, as is shown by several small defects which recur on each value (I have the full set of forgeries, from 1 to 20c).

As I already said, the figures on the genuine stamps were inserted by means of plugs in the plates. These did not always fit as closely as they ought to have done and as a result a faint horizontal line of color is often seen below the figure of value and above the base line of the shield. The counterfeiter no doubt copied a specimen showing such a line for he has it also, exactly alike on all values of the set; but he evidently mistook it for an ornamental line, for on all of these forgeries he has made the line curved, so as to follow the outline of the shield, while on the originals it is often fragmentary, but always straight. The figures of value are pretty well imitated. On the 1c the figure 1 is rather too short as compared with the original; it is placed somewhat too high, so that its base is about at half the height of the C in CENT, while on the original it is on approximately the

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same level as the word CENT—at least this is the case on the single specimen of the 1c I have at hand. The 2 is quite an exact imitation, except that the lower left corner is rounded instead of being square, as it should be. The 5 is so well imitated that I find no differences to describe. The stem of the 7 on the original is perfectly straight, while on the forgery it is very slightly curved. The 3 is too thick and clumsy. On the original the lines of the 3 taper slightly towards the ends, but on the counterfeit the lines are of equal thickness throughout. The 20 again is very well imitated, too well in fact, to find divergencies.

The head is beautifully imitated, except that on the originals much more of the forehead is visible than on the counterfeits. The shading of the neck on the originals terminates in a line running diagonally toward the drapery; on the forgeries the line of the shading runs straight up and down. The head-dress of the figure of Liberty is divided into four folds; the fourth fold runs towards the letter D. On the original all of the folds are shaded at the top; on the counterfeit there is no shading in the upper part of the head-dress from E to H. The colorless line surrounding the head—or rather the central circle—terminates at the upper corners of the shield. In the original it is not connected with the shield; on the forgeries it runs into the right upper corner of the shield. On the originals the flagstaff points directly into the left upper corner; on the forgery it points a trifle below it. The shading of the flags also differs from the original; but it is difficult to describe the differences. The lettering is very good, except that the letters on the forgery have too small serifs.

I have two other forgeries in my collection, one of the 2c and one of the 5c, but I must defer their detailed description for another time, as they are entirely different from each other as well as from those just described.

(To be continued.)

Stray Notes on Sheets of Stamps.

(Continued.)

By R. R. Thiele.

The Indian Native States meet with but little favor among collectors, with few exceptions. I admit that there are some features connected with them which would seem to justify this, notably the difficulties presented by their inscriptions and the speculative character attaching to not a few of them. Still there are exceptions, at least to the speculative charge, and thus the stamps of Hyderabad have a solid standing among collectors. The fact that they are, in a way, local should not detract from their standing; surely the stamps of a state of 83,000 square miles with twelve or thirteen millions inhabitants should rank at least as high as, if not higher than the issues of a miniature state like Monaco or San Marino.

The first issue is No. 2 in Scott's Catalogue, the oblong pattern, issued in 1869, it seems, although the date on the stamp, 1283 of the Hegira, corresponds to 1866-67 of our era. It is said to have been engraved by Te la Rue & Co. The sheets contained 160 stamps in 16 horizontal rows of 10 each. This corresponds with the currency, 16 annas making a rupee, so that the sheet had a face value of 10 rupees. The rupee of Hyderabad, by the way, is not the same as that of the

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Empire; it is known as the Halli or Hallee Secca rupee and Morley's Philatelic Journal lately informed us that 128 of them are worth 100 of the Empire.

The second issue is composed of Scott's Nos. 1 and 3, the so-called "Skeleton Type.' These were no doubt of local manufacture. They were printed in sheets of 240 stamps, arranged in 16 horizontal rows of 15 each. As the reader, if he is good at mental arithmetic, can easily compute for himself, this gives the sheet of the ½ anna a face value of 7½ annas and that of the 2 annas a face value of 30 annas; these values, to make sure, are given in marginal inscriptions on the sheets. Each stamp in the sheet was separately engraved, so that there are 240 varieties of type of each value. The plate of the ½ anna was badly damaged by cracks early in its existence, and in consequence, when reprints were made in 1880, the upper seven rows were cut off, so that the sheets of ½ anna reprints contain only 135 stamps, in 9 rows of 15 each; those of the 2 annas are like the originals.

The third issue, whose design has remained in use to the present day, is again of British engraving—by Te la Rue & Co., I beileve—though of local printing. The sheets contain 240 stamps, in 15 rows of 16 each. This gives the sheets the following face values:

Sheet of ½ anna	7½ rupees
Sheet of 1 anna	15 rupees
Sheet of 2 annas	30 rupees
Sheet of 3 annas	45 rupees
Sheet of 4 annas	60 rupees
Sheet of 8 annas	120 rupees
Sheet of 12 annas	180 rupees

These values are also given in marginal inscriptions on each sheet.

The ¼ anna on ½ anna provisional of 1900 is of course arranged as before, but the definite ¼ anna of 1902 forms an exception. The sheet of this stamp contains 96 stamps, arranged in 16 horizontal rows of 6 each. The face value of the sheet, therefore, is 1 rupee 8 annas (1½ rupees). I have no idea why the sheets were made so much smaller.

Alwur—also known as Ulwar—is another important Native State though not nearly as large as Hyderabad. Its postal issues are models of self-restraint, compared with certain other countries. The stamps are native lithographs; the legend connected with the Kandjar or dagger in the center has lately made the rounds of the philatelic press, so that I shall not repeat it here, though it has rather a murderous interest. The stamps of both values were last arranged in sheets of 150, 10 horizontal rows of 15 each (they are now obsolete, the postoffice having been absorbed by the Imperial postoffice). The arrangement is not particularly convenient, the face value of the ¼ anna sheet being 2 rupees 7 annas and that of the 1 anna being 9 rupees 6 annas; 160 stamps to the sheet would give better results. From certain indications it appears that there were also sheets of this number. The sheets of 150 of the 1 anna as well as the ¼ anna are made up from transfers of 6, 2 rows of 3; in the case of the 1 anna the stamps in each transfer differ enough to form six type-varieties, repeated throughout. But other sheets are known of the 1 anna which are made up of transfers of 8, 2 rows of 4; this points to sheets of 160. Oddly enough, of this latter kind—transfers of 8—a sheet of 70, 10 rows of 7, is also known. The reasons for this are unknown—but then these Native States

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are a law unto themselves, anyway.

And while we are dealing with the Native States, we might as well take a look at the stamps of Bhopal, the important state which so long was under the rule of a Begum or female nawab, but has now again passed under male rule. Its stamps are exceedingly perplexing to the collector by reason of the numerous stones employed and type varieties thus produced, but we do not propose to enter into all these. The ¼ and ½ anna stamps first issued were of square design; these were lithographed (like all the later ones). The sheets contained 20 stamps, arranged in 4 horizontal rows of 5, there being as many type varieties as stamps in the sheet. The arrangement is without reference to the currency, the sheet of the ¼ anna being worth 5 annas and that of the ½ anna being worth 10 annas. The ½ anna with single outline (Scott Type A2) of the same year also came in sheets of 20, but arranged in 5 horizontal rows of 4; the arrangement of the ¼ anna is unknown. Scott No. 5, ¼ anna, was in sheets of 20, 5 horizontal rows of 4: as there were two stones of this, there are forty varieties. In 1881 more values of this type appeared (Scott Nos. 13-18); in this issue the sheets contain 24 stamps, 6 horizontal rows of 4. This gives a little better results, as witness the following:

Sheet of ¼ anna.....	6 annas
Sheet of ½ anna.....	12 annas
Sheet of 1 anna.....	1½ rupee
Sheet of 2 annas.....	3 rupees
Sheet of 4 annas.....	6 rupees

There are 24 type varieties of each value. The ½ anna was again issued in 1886 (Scott No. 29), but in sheets of 32, 8 rows of 4, so that the sheet was just worth 1 rupee; the 4 anna of the same year (Nos. 30 and 31) is in sheets of 24, as before. The ¼ anna of 1889 (Nos. 34 and 35) is in sheets of 32, 8 rows of 4, worth 8 annas. In 1890 the same type was used for supplies of the ¼, 1, 2 and 4 annas (Nos. 36-41), but this time they were all in sheets of 24, 6 by 4, while the ½ anna of 1891 (Nos. 46-47) came in sheets of 32, 8 rows of 4. The 1 anna re-engraved in 1894 (not listed by Scott) is in sheets of 24, 6 rows of 4, again. In 1895 the square design was once more used for the ¼ and ½ anna (Nos. 65-68) and the same in somewhat better form for the ½ anna red (Nos. 69-70); all these are in sheets of 8, 4 horizontal pairs. The face values of these can be computed even by the kindergarten.

In the next instalment we shall take a look at the other designs of this state.

(To be continued.)

Number Of Postage Stamps.

According to the Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the world, the total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the Governments of the world up to the present time is 19,242. Of this number 205 have been issued in Great Britain, and 5,711 in the various British colonies and protectorates, leaving 3,326 for the rest of the world. Dividing the totals among the continents, Europe issued 4,089; Asia, 3,628; Africa, 4,005; America, including the West Indies, 6,095, and Oceania, 1,425. Salvador has issued more varieties of postage stamps than any other country, the number being 450. Poland and Wadhwan have each found a solitary specimen suffice for their postal needs.—Westminster Gazette.

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St. Louis Stamp Collector's Society

President—W A Sisson. 314 Pine street
Vjce-Pres—C H Dietering, 708½ Pine street
Secretary—C Grandpierre, Jerusalem. World's Fair
Treasurer—F R Cornwall. 806 Chemical Building
Executive committee—W A Sisson, C H Dietering, C Grandpierre, F R Cornwall. H A Diamant, Dr J W Higson, and Chester Myers.

The fourteenth regular meeting was held August 22nd with twelve members present. Hugo Gref, 4545 N. Market St., and S. B. Hopkins, 1345 Clara Ave., were introduced as visitors and proposed for membership. Their applications were referred to the Executive Board. It was voted to defer other business until the next meeting, and the evening was devoted to a final inspection of exchange books, before their withdrawal for accounting.

Respectfully,

T. C. MANN, Asst. Secy.
1416 Hickory St.

The fifteenth regular meeting of the St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society was held September 5th at the usual place with eleven members present. The first exchange circuit of the Society was closed by the return of members' books and the distribution of statements of account to each. The total cash value of stamps removed on the circuit, exclusive of a few books still outstanding, amounted to $67.10, indicating a catalogue valuation of about $200. In the absence of several officers, further business was deferred to the meeting of September 19, and the evening passed off with a series of interesting auctions.

Respectfully,

T. C. MANN, Asst. Secy.
1416 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Chicago Numismatic Society.

The 20th regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Sept. 1, 1905, President W. F. Dunham in the chair.

Alexander Klappenbach and J. J. Lindman of Chicago were elected to active and L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb., to corresponding membership.

A paper on the subject of U. S. Necessity Money was read by Ben G. Green, accompanied by an exhibition of the Bechtler and Morman Private Issues of Gold.

A Masanic medal was donated by Wm. Poillon of New York. Spink's Numismatic Circular and the Numismatist, both for August, were receiv- since the last meeting, as well as the auction catalogues of Lyman H. Low and Ben G. Green and the catalogue of Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Frankfort, Germany. The members present indulged in some interesting Numismatic discussion. Adjourned till October 6th.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

Join The American Fiscal Stamp Association.

Devoted to the collecting of foreign revenues, etc. No dues. Few by-laws, and but little expense. No tedious exchange, something better. For particulars write to Oscar T. Hartman, Ex. Mg., 734 E. 26 Ave., Denver, Colorado, or L. Brodstone, Superior, Nebraska.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION MEET.

The Week in Brief.

AUGUST 5.

First delegate, D. T. Eaton, arrives.

AUGUST 6.

8 a. m.—President Deats and Chicago delegates arrive. Breakfast at Commercial club.

2 p. m.—Visit to Minnehaha and boat ride to Snelling.

8-12 p. m.—Informal gathering of clans in room 112.

AUGUST 7.

9 a. m.—Party visits Falls of St. Anthony and mill district.

12 m.—Ballot closes and credential committee meets.

7:30 p. m.—Special car to Wonderland.

11:30 p. m.—Informal reception, room 314.

AUGUST 8.

7 a. m.—Credential committee meets.

10:30 a. m.—Mayor Jones welcomes convention.

11 a. m.—President Deats' address.

12 m.—First group picture taken by Journal staff photographer.

1-5 p. m.—Renewing old acquaintances and committee meetings.

5 p. m.—Leave on G. U. for Wayzeta.

5:30 p. m.—Tour of Lake Minnetonka on steamer Victor.

9:30 p. m.—Leave lake for city, G. U. R. R.

11:30 p. m.—Reception, Chicago branch, in room 112.

AUGUST 9.

10 a. m.—Second business session.

2:30 p. m.—Official photograph taken.

2:35—Chartered car leaves for Minnehaha.

4:15 p. m.—Special car leaves Minnehaha for Fort Snelling.

5:30 p. m.—Band concert, Snelling.

5:57 p. m.—Flag lowered.

6:45 p. m.—Car leaves for city.

9:00 p. m.—Banquet at Commercial club.

AUGUST 10.

10:30 a. m.—Final business session.

2:15 p. m.—W. C. Stone makes customary adjournment motion.

3:30 p. m.—Farewell reception, room

7:30 p. m.—Chartered car for concert at Lake Harriet, Fanciretti's band.

8:30 p. m.—Departure Chicago and Milwaukee delegates.

10:30 p. m.—Reception Dr. Sullivan's residence.

AUGUST 11.

10 a. m.—Party visits St. Paul.

11 a. m.—Inspection of new state capitol.

1 p. m.—Luncheon at Capitol Cafe.

3:30 p. m.—Visit to Wildwood, White Bear Lake.

6:00 p. m.—Visit to Como Park.

8:00 p. m.—Party attends performance at Unique theater.

9:30 p. m.—Further departure of members.

10:00 p. m.—Party makes a second Wonderland visit.

AUGUST 12.

10 a. m.—Party visits public library.

12 m.—Tour in milling district.

2:30 p. m.—Party attends Lyceum theatre.

8:00 p. m.—Party leaves St. Paul on steamer, south-bound.

8:20 p. m.—Party leaves on G. U. west.

8:30 p. m.—Last Chicago delegate leaves.

Convention Notes.

(By E. R. Aldrich.)

In the discussion at Pittsburg before the vote for convention seats was taken it was said if the meet was held at Minneapolis: "I know very well it will be a poor convention. * * You will see the attendance there." I have not the exact number in attendance, but I think it was greater than Pittsburg, but there were more out of the state members than the "Smoky City" mustered. At Pittsburg members were present from eight states; at Minneapolis from ten.

If I counted noses rightly, the out of the state attendance exactly equalled that of the Springfield meet, there being twenty-three members at each

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from without the boundaries of the convention state, and exactly the same number of states represented. At Clayton there were twenty members present resident outside of York state and eight states represented.

There were present this year nine members who were in attendance at the Minnetonka meet nine years ago. They were Aldrich, Annan, Besher, Brodstone, Deats, Friend, Martin, Severn and Smith.

H. S. Swenson, who was a member and in attendance nine years ago, attended several sessions and I understand applied for reinstatement. Welcome back, Harry.

W. R. Young of Minneapolis, a member at the time of the 'Tonka meet, but now out of stamps, was with us on the lake excursion renewing old acquaintanceship. I hear he rendered considerable service in assisting the arrangement committee.

It was much regretted that our old friend Doeblin was not with us, but that his thoughts were was proven by a telegram received from him and received with enthusiasm by the convention.

"Honor to whom honor is due" was this year's motto and two hard workers for the association's welfare from its very inception were honored, Stone with the presidency and Wolsieffer with the sales department.

The Association knows a good thing when it gets it and thats' why Eaton lead tne vote on directors. If every organization could have such a hard working, conscientious, energetic secretary its success would be assured.

H. G. Smith with his previous experience will again be custodian of the funds and a valuable addition to the board of directors. By the way, when you get the year-book be sure and look up that speech of his at the banquet.

The retirement of C. L. Annan from the board of directors will be regretted by all. He was a careful, faithful officer and in a quiet way did much for the success of the Association.

When H. E. Deats was elected president a year ago it was known that it meant a successful year for the Association. That it has been so goes without saying and the Association's only regret is that there is no manner to further honor such an efficient officer. May he long remain, as he is, the leader of American philately.

C. E. Severn represented the official journal. None know him but to love him, and it was but another opportunity for him to cast the chains of friendship around new conquests. Charlie is still after the contents of that satchel, but why? He couldn't use "chestnuts" in the weekly.

It was H. N. Mudge's first convention but we trust he'll now get the habit and be a regular attendant, and of course he cant' come without Mrs. M. They were delightful additions and the musical life of the meet, but wasn't it cruel to stop with "If you want any more just sing it yourself." But we won't; we'll wait and have a new duet at Boston.

E. M. Rosenthal was another genial companionable representative from Chicago. His effort at the banquet was especially noteworthy, in the words of Dryden:

"When he spoke, what tender words
he us'd
So softly, that like flakes of feather'd
snow,
They melted as they fell."

But then right beside him was such an inspiration.

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Henry Ades Fowler represented the Stamp Lovers' Weekly and will be another of the new members of the directorate. He hasn't changed since last we met in 1893 and is the same genuinely good fellow. His familiarity with matters at Fort Snelling made him the "chaperon" on that occasion.

With hearty grip and genial words of greeting Massoth of Chicago hailed old acquaintances and made new ones. He is the same cordial, happy Frank as when we first met years ago and he was a Hoosier from Hanover Center. Chicago hasn't changed him a bit.

And P. M., OUR P. M., for he belongs to the entire Association, not the Chicago branch, was there. How he found any time for play with the amount of work he did it enigmatical. Don't know how it happened, but on one matter we really voted the same way.

Kankakee isn't Chicago, but it's awful near it, so near, at least that Moisant has absorbed all the characteristics of a "Windy Cityite." As he won all his side bets from P. M., he will be sure to go to Boston.

Accompanying the president was the charming Mrs. Deats. It was, I believe, her first convention, and if she enjoyed it half as much as the convention did her attendance she will never miss another one.

A. C. Stewart with his big bunch of Put in Bay postal cards arrived late Monday night, accompanied of course by Mrs. S. We wouldn't let him stay unless Norma came with him. They made a good fight for Put in Bay for convention seat but the proxies held by Branch No. 1 members were too much for them. If the promised support is held it will win out for 1907.

From Tiffin, O., came J. S. Copper and wife, and it was their first convention. They are a very pleasant couple and may the pleasures of many future meets be theirs.

Mrs. Martin was indefatigable in seconding the efforts of her son Eben in endeavoring to make the visitors enjoy themselves. No one will ever think of the '05 meet without a recollection of her charming affability.

Mrs. H. G. Smith renewed acquaintances made in Detroit in '99 and formed many new ones. Several of the lady visitors enjoyed luncheon at her home on Wednesday and reported a most enjoyable occasion.

Among the Minneapolis members no visitor will ever forget Mr. and Mrs. Whitely. He with his genial cordiality and she with her happy, sunny nature shedding a sweet spirit of gentleness over all.

Those in attendance at the first Minneapolis meet will remember a charming little girl who attended some of the excursions, Miss Cora Ericson. This year she was also present and added cordiality and enjoyment to the excursions. May we not have to wait for another Flour City meet before we again see her at a convention.

Two charming young Minneapolitans, Miss Alice Wheaton and Miss Nina Emerick added grace, merriment and enjoyment to the social events. They evidently thought the stamp bunch, or at least the younger part of it, just right.

One of the pleasurable anticipations is that Frank Besher may be at the meet, and there was no disappointment in it this time. He was there, the same companionable, whole-souled fellow as always. May his shadow never grow less.

Was the West's editor there? Well,

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part of him was. We have grown so accustomed to associate his smile and his camera with his genial personality that when either is absent, something seems wrong. The smile was there, he couldn't leave that home if he tried; but the camera, where, oh where was it?

The collectors of Minneapolis are justly entitled to the gratitude and thanks of the members for they certainly did entertain royally. Everything was done that could possibly add to the visitors' pleasure. Hats off to the entire Minneapolis branch.

W. H. Schaffner enjoyed himself so much at Pittsburg that although he had placed a proxy he couldn't stay away. That the Northwestern members were pleased to make his acquaintance goes without saying.

C. C. Johnson headed the Cream City delegation and was the same pleasant companion he was at the 1900 meet. They do say a "black cat" button always means a good fellow.

From "Beerville" also came our old friend Thiessan. He staid over at St. Paul most of the time that being his old home but he didn't miss any of the sessions.

Chas. Loelle of Milwaukee is a most delightful personage. The writer begs at this time to return tardy thanks for the considerate loan of a fine Stetson on Sunday evening.

F. S. Parmalee came from Omaha and thoroughly enjoyed the meet. If he don't get more members the next year in Omaha than Besher does in Kansas City, he stands the dinner at Boston.

When a man comes from "Among the Clouds" he certainly should hold the medal for distance travelled, so Frank H. Burt was this year's long distance champion.

H. W. Legg of Boston tucked the next meet in his vest pocket and took it home with him. To be just to all sections the next meet should be in the East and while Put in Bay might be more convenient for some of us, the convention decided wisely in going to the home of the festive baked bean and baked clam. Whatever cards he won with it must have been hearts were trumps with him.

From Kansas City came W. P. Kelly. He is a first-rate good fellow and was, I believe, the only one left in Minneapolis the Sunday after the meet.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stewart and F. J. Besher ran up to Benson and spent a couple of days with Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich and viewed the grain fields of the great northwest.

Just prior to leaving the city, Messrs. and Mesdames Stewart and Aldrich were entertained at dinner by Mrs. E. Boswell at her home on Franklin avenue.

(To be continued in our next number.)

Stamp-Collecting Statistics.

A Philatelist has compiled an interesting table of statistics of the number of stamps from all countries issued during the past sixty years. From this statement it appears that the collector who would have an absolutely perfect collection must possess 19,242 different stamps. Of these, the Republic of San Salvador has more issues to its credit than any other country. The number up to June 30th was 451. Oceania has 1,425 varieties, Asia 3 628, Africa 4,005, Europe 4,089, and America 6,095.

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Texas Tax Tags.

On July 14, 1905, there went into effect a state law regulating the sale of mixed feed within the state of Texas.

Section 5 of the law provides that the manufacturer, importer, agent or seller of concentrated feeding stuff, (meaning thereby to include wheat bran, wheat shorts, linseed meals, cotton seed meals, pea meals, cocoanut meals, gluten meals and feeds, maize feeds, starch feeds, sugar feeds, dried brewers' grains, malt sprouts, hominy feeds, cereal-ive feeds, rice meals, rice bran, rice polish, rice hulls, oat feeds, corn and at chops, corn chop, ground beef of mixed fish feeds, and all other materials of similar nature) before the article is offered for sale, shall pay the director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station an inspection tax of 20c per ton for each ton of such concentrated feeding stuff sold or offered for sale in the state of Texas for use within this state, and shall affix to each lot shipped in bulk and to each bag, bundel or other package, a tag to be furnished by said director stating that all change specified in said rector are paid. The director of said experiment station is hereby empowered to prescribe the form of said tags and adopt such regulations as may be necessary for enforcement of the law. Less than two months has passed since this law went into effect, yet we have three varieties of tags Fint, ordinary shipping tag, 2 2-916x5 1-4 inches with an impression 2x3-3-4 inches made with rubber stamp in violet ink. Designs, single line larger with ordinary type inscribes "This certifies that the inspectors tax has been paid on this feed," in two lines followed with autograph signature of "John A. Crag," with inscription lower right corner. Director experiment station, college station, in two lines in lower left corner in two lines, "Good for 100 pound sack." These come in strips of 4, cut or rouletted 1.

Second. Same as first except ink used was black and the tags are single.

Third. Ordinary shipping tags $2\frac{3}{8}$ x $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches. No border, but typeset and printed. Same inscription as on first except the words "Good for 100 pound sack" are across the string end of the tag. Also above are the words "The State Printing Company, Austin, Texas" in one line.

The law provides that the tags shall be cancelled with user's name and address, also the inspection test of Protein and Fat.

The rubber stamp tags were used owing to being impossible to get the printed ones out in time, and they are scarce, especially well centered ones, as four out of five that I have seen are badly printed and out of center.

J. D. Bartlett,
Hico, Texas.

The German Government is receiving $20,000.00 daily from pictorial postcards passing through the mails. 1,446,938 is the average daily number.

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BOILED DOWN

ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE

Keneta on Hawaiian stamps means "cents." Elna Keneta signifies two cents.

Great Britian adopted postcards in 1870 and over 76 millions were used the first year.

R. O. surcharged on Turkish stamps stands for "Roumelic Orientale" or Eastern Roumelia.

The first two stamps of Schleswig Holstein were printed on paper having a silk thread through it.

The first stamp auction took place at Sotheby's Sale Rooms, on March 18th, 1872, but was not considered a success.

The smallest stamp issuing country in the world is the Republic of San Marino the area of which is only 33 square miles.

Genuine Bergedorf stamps have fifty-five small circles round the arms in the centre. Forgeries generally have less.

Impressos in Spanish denotes newspaper postage, and certain stamps specially issued for the purpose in Spanish speaking countries are so inscribed.

The oldest Post Office in Great Britain is to be seen in the little Cheshire village of Motham The building dates back to the sixteenth century, and has the figures 1584 over the doorway.

Every stamp in Great Britain and Ireland does not contain a portrait of King Edward. There is an interesting one which bears the ikeness of a member of the canine creation. This is affixed to dog licences in Ireland.

Central American Stamps.

The stamps of Central American republics have always been favorites with yonng collectors. The bright colors and finely engraved specimens have made the pages of albums appear very attractive. The sets of stamps issued by some of these countries have been quite numerous, so that there has been little diffiiculty in securing a representative collection of the various issues. Such countries as Salvador have furnished also a large number of provisional stamps made by the use of different surcharges. The regular issues have been printed in many instances in the United States, while the provisionals have been manufactured on a printing press in the country where the stamps have been issued. It thus happens that some of these stamps are not discovered by those making notes of new issues for the stamp papers, and they, therefore, may not be found listed in the catalogues. Collectors who have opportunities to secure large numbers of Central American stamps are fortunate, as they frequently succeed in finding new and scarce varieties.—St. Nicholas Stamp Page.

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Canada Tobacco Bands.

Excuse— I. Moens gives as the oldest 1864 Arms with V R on both sides, excise above and Canada below. There are 3 sizes, the largest 49x707 mill. All black creamy paper. In my opinion a band very hard to get in perfect condition.

II About 1867 size 33x488. Second: 27x28 Vint. Cap III. stamp in oval in center like the issue of postage stamps of that year. Said paper, Black, Perf. 13, Watermarked. Inscription: Gross weight 9 lines, Cigars 8 lines.

III About 1868 size 43x488. Legend XXXI Vint Cap III. Vintona in oval, center white with different inscription, Water marked said or wove paper. Red or blue, Perf. 10x12. Here I can mention a band with name of Windsor which is not catalogued.

IV. 1881 size 20x240. Oval in center with different inscription, Perf. Wmh. Town names: Montreal, Quebec, Semi monthly return No. (black) Warehouse entry (red) Tobacco reworked (listre numeral blue), Canada leaf only (green, No in blue) also one surcharge 1-15 lb. red on green.

IV. Similar, size 236x20 legend: Canada leaf only. Band for Division of Quebec, Windsor in green, Montreal violet. Inscription in French: Tabac Canadien en Torquette for Sorel, Trois Rivieres Joliette, Colour green.

One surcharged for Sorel ¼lb. red on green.

VI. 1883 size 115x63 Victoria and Numeral, Black Perf. 12.

Tobacco Custom.

1867 same as excise of that year colour blue, inscription 8 lines for gross weight, 7 lines for cigars 1868 same as excise, blue. Different inscription.

There are also other bands for cigars since 1883. For liquors.

Seal labels, Inscription: Excise seal label (vermillion) and lock label excise (blue)

In 1887 Band for coal oil 197x45 legend: Canada Inspection Petroleum. Blue or red.

Short time ago I read an article in some paper that the average contributor to stamp lore are mediocre, rehash or copied from catalogues. This may be. Now, not everybody is able or has the right to dive into the archives of governments, or post office departments or business account of the printer. Even so often are articles published teaming full with dry documentary matters, why certain perforations were made etc. uninteresting to many readers. What does it matter where all these news are gathered, as long as they find a reader. It might be translations from the German, French or Spanish. Items out of papers of years gone by and many other ways without claiming of being original, so long as it interests the readers. Society news are original, but are they interesting? Somebody's name appears in print, that is about all. Let us all go on a hunt for new original stamp wisdom.

Revenue collecting opens a different field. You have to look for them in other places. People connected with Customs, Law offices, Police matrons, Banks, Insurance offices. Drug stores etc. can, may be, procure same. You will find it not so easy a task.

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DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY.

By L. G. Dorpat, Box 37, Wayside, Wis.

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included beside the fee above provided for.

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237. Mr. R. Ellsworth Call, A. M., Ph. D. and manager of the Nebraska Book-Mart, David City, Neb., may be able to supply the informaiion wanted. He had before coming to David City, done business in the old book line for many years in New York City and has a good deal of knowledge and experience in this field. He is desirous to hear of persons interested and will send his catalogue giving particulars upon application.

243. In the July number of the WEST are two particularly awkward printer's errors. Under No 218 in the second paragraph Miss A. L Swift is called "Miss Smith" and under 243 by inserting an "r" for a "c" the printer made Ireland out of Iceland. Probably he thought that because Ireland had been spoken of before (in the first paragragh) it had to be Ireland again.

232. Mr. T. M. Morrow of St. John, N. B. gives information about a precancelled Canadian stamp from Bridgeburg. Ontario—opposite Buffalo, U. S. A.—with error "Bribdgeburg" (b before d). It was used by the Dr. Pierce Medical Co.—Further particulars desired regarding Canada precancelled stamps, especially documentary evidence.

NOTE: During summer collectors seem to have few questions to ask. As the winter approaches there will be more, and I shall be well pleased to get them, and, if I can, to answer them. The readers of the WEST should not hesitate to make use of this department under the terms of the heading. (Dorpat.)

251. Why have July and August 31 days each? This is not a philatelic question, but as it happens that information is at hand, we may as well answer it, especially as it may after all have some bearing on the date marks on stamps. Our present almanac is an inheritance from the old Romans, who began their year in March. Then with them July was Quintilius, the fifth, and August Sextilis, the sixth month. In honor of Julius Ceasar the name of Quintilus was changed to Julius, from which our "July" is an Anglisized form. Later the sixth month was by the Roman Senate, to please the emperor Augustus who had been especially fortunate in that month, called Augustus, and, lest Augustus be offended by having a shorter month in his honor than Ceasar the Senate took one day from February (then the last month) and gave it to August to make it equal to July. This has been retained ever since. September, October and November as the 7th, 8th and 9th month still retain their old numbering in their

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names, though they now are the 9th, 10th and 11th months respectively. During the French revolution the months and names of months were all changed, but with the return of order the common system was again adopted. Russia retains the old Julian system by which it is thirteen days behind our numbering of days, which was introduced by Pope Gregor XIII, on Feb. 24, 1582, and is called the Gregorian system In dealing with Russian dates of cancellations, of documents and the like, this must be remembered or else a confusion will be the result. I do not remember whether Servia, Bulgaria and Romania employ the old Julian or the newer Gregarian system. Who can tell?

145. What is Toned paper, as mentioned by Scott in connection with Virgin Islands' Stamps? It is so slightly colored that it goes for white with some people, and might be called a white paper with a bluish, greenish, yellowish or reddish hue or tinge, as any stationer with a good assortment may easily show it. The "toned" of the Virgin Islands, in particular, is yellowish.

146. What post cards have been issued by Jamaica? In 1877 ½d, 1d, 3d, printed red and blue or white cardboard, border formed of crossed lines. Then the same values on white and on bluish, on smooth and on ribbed cardboard with border formed of floral designs, two sizes 111x71 and 106x72 mm. There is also a variation in regard to the thickness of the card, a period missing or one too much, or an ornament inverted, so that 6 to 36 or perhaps 72 or more varieties may be counted. The stamp of these is circular. In the same year the same three values were issued with a stamp the same as the adhesive.

248. What is meant by the "knife" of an envelope? Soak an envelope so as to loosen the gum and then spread out the flaps so as to get the whole form of the paper (out of which the envelope is made) to lie flat before you; the "shape" of this paper is called the knife. It is a misnomer. In reality the envelope has no knife, but the envelope-machine has one by which the shape for the envelope is stamped out of the sheet: from this the shape has been called knife too, because the pattern will vary according to the form of the knife in the machine.

249. How are the U. S. Telegraph stamps (Scott's Nos. 1900-2194.) used? I have no information regarding these stamps and do not remember having seen anything about them except the list in Scott's catalogue. If any of our readers are in possession of facts relating to their history issue and use they would confer a favor by submitting the same for publication, the more detailed the better.

250. Should not all steamship, railroad, express, private and local stamp be omitted from the catalogues and albums? I think not. As they have done actual service, they are worthy of recognition. In many instances their history is quite interesting and instructive. They might be kept separate from the general

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government issues, in which case they could be treated in special catalogues (or departments in the general catalogues) and collected in special albums. If this were done there would, however, be some difficulty in assigning a proper place to semi-official issues; such as the first issues of Peru, Uruguay and the postmaster stamps of the U. S. and the stamps issued by temporary governments such as the Aqainaldo and U. S. confederate stamps. It seems best to list and treat them and to leave it to the individual whether he will collect them or not.

A Few Curious Excuses.

By LEON V. CASS.

During the eight years I have been engaged in dealing in stamps I have sent out approval selections to thousands of collectors, and below I quote a few of the curious excuses given by parties to whom I have written requesting the return of or payment for selections sent them previously :

One collector made returns after a delay of about six weeks, stating that the delay was caused by the spring rise in the waters of the Mississippi river, which had burst the levees and surrounded his house so that the family had been living at a friends' on higher ground for two or three weeks, and as he had left my stamps in the endangered house, he could not get them. He writes: "I rowed over to our house, secured your stamps and herewith return them." Let us hope the water subsided and left the house on its original foundation.

Another delinquent writes as follows: "Received your letter, and the stamps are locked in the book case. Mamma is gone to Baltimore and won't be back for two weeks. Yours truly, S— B—."

We are led to suppose by the above that the lady has the key to the book case, in which our stamps must still remain, as they have not reached us at the present writing.

Another collector gives vent to his feelings in the following epistle: "Yours of recent date at hand. If I received the stamps I returned them. If I kept any I paid for them. If I did not receive them I won't pay for them. If you did not receive them I will not pay for them, as I do not intend to stand for the reliability of Uncle Sam's postal clerks. Yours, etc.,

L— M—."

Another collector gives the following brief excuse: "Yr's rec'd. Yec'd stps. To busy to look 'em over before. Enclose pay and stps. not wn'td. Yr's, M—."

Another writes as follows: "Your letter of the 23rd at hand and contents noted. I rec'd the stamps and would have answered sooner, but our family has been unlucky of late. First my brother had both arms cut off by the cars. Then my twin sisters came down with scarlet fever and our house was quarantined. Next I fell down stairs and broke my collar bone. Mother has nervous prostration and our cook left on account of the extra work required of her. Yours, T— M—."

We are afraid T. M. drew on his imagination. but are too well pleased to get our stamps back to question his veracity. Let us hear from some of my brother dealers on the above subject.

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Conducted by VERNA WESTON HANWAY

"Public Opinion" for April 22nd says as follows:

"London physicians say that flat life is driving women insane by its monotony, and with regard to that assertion some dispute has arisen. The theories of the London physicians is that the economies of the flat have taken from women a large part of the work that used to occupy their attentions, while the restrictions with regard to children have reduced to a minimum the duties of motherhood. If a woman does not take up with books, art, business or church work she is seized with ennui and may, as many have done, become a mental wreck. The other side of the proposition is that women relieved of the drudgery of household duties - the eternal round of cooking, cleaning and keeping things in order, find liesure for something better."

Almost every reader of the WEST has known countless men and women, more particularly women, who were effected with some form or other of nervous prostration. Either grinding work or the lack of work generally cause such conditions. Physicians repeatedly advise a change, either of occupation or surroundings, more often the latter. It is a physiological fact that a change of any sort, either of employment or environment, will conduce to the rest and relaxation of the nervous system. The laborer coming from his hard day's labor as a rule finds his rest and relaxation in a newspaper and his family—the literary or business man or woman in gymnastics, physical culture or physical exercise. Thus the rule of opposites works with unfailing ease, keeping back those insidious enemies of mankind, disease, insanity or death.

Many eminent scientists have advanced theories connecting the monotonous, barren existence of some women with the nervous degeneration of the human race. The woman is sent to the seaside, the mountains, and often urged to take up a business career—anything, it matters not what, but it must be a total change.

The advice given by an eminent

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physician to a care-worn business woman will prove good advice for every woman to follow. It was, briefly, tersely "Hunt up a hobby horse, and ride him."

In the paragraph quoted from "Public Opinion" it will be noted that London physicians assert that women who live in flats must have some occupation. I could wish that it were possible to induce the physicians who have aroused the discussion current, to give publicity to the fact that a hobby would be such an occupation. The theory of mental and physical safety by the aid of a hobby is no new one. Personally I have known of persons rejuvenated in body and mind through collecting postage stamps—but any hobby will answer the same purpose.

On the other hand there are other women beside the women of the cities, whom ennui drives insane. There are what might be termed the women drudges of the world. The vast multitudes who day after day drudge on, who day after day go over and over again the same care-worn, fretful, drudging existence. You know them and I know them—They may be met with in all classes, in the higher or the lower. Picture it to yourself dear reader—would you like to live those women's existence? What a blessing would a quiet little corner be in which to spend the precious moments snatched from the day's turmoil—to spend them enjoying that greatest of pleasures, a well rounded collection. Forgotten would be the worries and cares of the housewife, the petty jealousies of the society woman, or the nerve-racking anxieties of the woman of business. It would be a healthy pleasure, a healthy pastime, and conducive to a properly poised mental and physical condition.

Mr. Leon W. Cass touches upon the importance of Philately as a health renewer in a particularly happy manner in the WEST for December, 1903.

"Some fad might well be cultivated. The tonic effects of travel as a change of scene cease to be effective when the depressing physical effects of the steady grind have been carried to the last extreme. It is difficult to prescribe rest in small and frequently repeated doses for the restless, driving man of affairs. To such a hobby is of the greatest use. It may become a valuable aid to the acquisition of renewed health."

I like to think that in the days to come a hobby will be recognized as a tonic surpassing in effectiveness any other. The dawn of the new era is at hand. Men and women restlessly demand some mental occupation for their leisure moments. This restlessness either finds an outlet in reading or in some pleasurable and diverting pastime or hobby.

Even in asylums the question of diverting occupation for the insane leads gradually to a hobby as a most effective employment. In the Villejuif asylum in Paris, described by M. Leon de Montarlat in the Monde Illustre, the question of occupation for the insane has been carefully studied. Every artistic, mental or physical employment is allowed to the patients as they desire. Thus the boundaries of the dark country

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of madness are well defined and the gradual regeneration of the mental faculties possible.

Let all collectors do something to further the spread of this new cure and soon we will have a regeneration of the nervous energies of the race.

* * * *

I have been favored with a photograph of an extremely interesting collection of china, the property of Mrs. Mary A. Hopper, of Patterson, N. J. Mrs. Hopper has a large collection of china, pottery and old furniture, as well as a collection of souvenir postal cards numbering six thousand.

With the advent of the new canceling machines, which are now in use in all the large Postoffices of the country, came many complaint's of letters being torn and mutilated. An order has gone forward notifying Postoffice employees that letters containing an inclosure of a bulky or flexible nature must not be run through the canceling machine, but shall be kept separate and canceled by hand. Out of the revenue arising from special delivery stamps Postmasters at first-class offices are allowed carfare for the messengers who carry them. None of the offices, however, is allowed to spend more than $10,000 per annum for this purpose. Where messengers are not available any salaried employee can be called upon by the postmaster to deliver the special-delivering letter.

An Old Catalogue

By C. CLIFTON BRINK, Doon, Iowa

Philanthropists possess the faculty whereby all nature makes mankind akin, the word "stamps" is the open sesame to a collector's heart, be he young or old.

I found a collection mounted in one of the fifth editions of Scott's albums, in the hands of a gentleman some forty years my senior, which, led to many interesting talks with regard to stamps in general. Curiosity having already the better of me, I turned the pages to find curiosity mingled with surprise, for here were many stamps which were wanting in the spaces of my album. A longing possessed me to own that album with its fairyland of stamps.

As we turned the pages, I said, "And what are these last pages of the book?" "Those pages are just the advertising section." Nevertheless, these had to be reviewed and proved a catalogue of the twenty-eighth edition of Scott's celebrated catalogue.

Next came the overhauling of the collection, stamps of rare value to the collector, having the marks of age, were evident. Stamps issued by the Confederates for blockade postage to Europe, the 1859 one cent of Hawaii and match and medicine stamps of the civil war period.

Then the chief breeze which fanned my flame of desire for ownership, the catalogue. The list compared in size with the album,

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six by nine inches, printed upon paper similar to ordinary newspaper with illustrations about twice the size of those in the present issue, and quite as good although the appearance of the page is not so neat and attractive as when smaller prints are used. Forty-three pages comprised the list and five more complete the entire advertising section.

The list opens with Alsace and Lorraine and ends with Wurtumburg, thus completing the forty-two different stamp issuing countries for which prices were published therein. About half of these have no illustrations whatever.

I was anxious to know the price of the stamps of the Confederate States of America at this time. Turning to the United States I began to look for the name, but no price was to be found. I knew very well that this list was published after the Confederates began issuing stamps, so beginning with the first pages the search was renewed. The Confederate States were found with other countries, the names alphabetically arranged. This way of listing was strange to me and I hastened to find other examples. The same page showed the name of a country which could not be found in the present list unless looked for under the heading of The Protected States of India. This country was Deccan (Hydersbad), which was only found by turning page after page, for no index was in the list as purchased. The collector using this list to find a country, no matter how great the need of haste, must turn page after page until the required rating is found. Collectors could not refer to the top of the page for the name of the country as now for on one page is giving the heading "Price Catalogue." its opposite heading "Postage Stamps." Nearly all the stamp issuing countries are to be found as described of Deccan. Much of the spelling in the list is after the English form, in use in England at the present time, as under Germany, Southern States the list gives the date of issue, and then in italics these words, "Figure in circle, coloured paper." Note the spelling, in our present list, "coloured" would be spelled "colored." In looking for the description of colored paper you will find the color itself given in italics. Where there is no illustration the stamp is described as "Figure in circle," "Figure in octagon," etc., whatever the case may be

The illustrations number one hundred and twenty-seven. Two of these illustrations are not found in the present lists, viz: The one of the postoffice department of the United States, and the one of the envelope stamp of the same department Many show large perforation around the edges while others do not. Very little attention seems to have been paid to perforations but water marks are mentioned, also the silk threads in the Prussian envelopes.

The wording in the columns is very peculiar, this for example from Argentine Republic 1864. "Head Rivadavia Wmk., A. R., some unmarked." Look at the wording above this issue in the present edition.

(To be Continued)

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The Collector's Garner House.

By Verna Weston Hanway.

Those who are interested in matters connected with postal affairs know of many curious postoffices but perhaps the most curious in America is the one which stands in Beebe Plain, a town half in Vermont and half in the province of Quebec, Canada. This old postoffice was built about seventy years ago exactly on the line between the United States and Canada, so that it stands in two countries and serves the postal needs of two nations. This combination post office is conducted by two persons, father and daughter, the father being the post-master for Canadian Quebec and the daughter the post-mistress for Vermont.

Another very curious postoffice was until a short time ago used in Argylshire, England. It was situated in the lonely hills between Drimnin and Barr, three miles from any human habitation. It consisted of a single slit in a rock, closed up by a nicely fitting stone. When any letters arrived at Drimnin for the district of Barr they were conveyed to the rock by some shepherd or crafter who happened to be passing that way. Having been strapped in and the slit closed they remained there until some person from the other side came in that direction, when they were taken out and delivered at their proper destination. It is said that no letter was ever known to have been lost at this primitive post office.

* * *

The province of Quebec is well known to the curio collector as a successful hunting ground. So many curios and antiquities are coming from this district that it seems reasonable to expect that ere long the most valuable and most interesting curios will have passed into the hands of tourists and collectors from other countries. When it is too late Canada will awaken to the realization of its lost opportunities, only to regret the historical objects that have forever left the country of their birth.

Huge, handmade vessels of copper and brass are rapidly slipping through the fingers of inappreciative owners. China from old English or "habitant" potteries, real old delft, is in great demand and sells for very good prices. Grandfather's clocks, old "colonial" furniture spinning wheels, rare old books, engravings, any and every variety of curios are offered to the tourists who annually visit the city of Quebec.

Shops whose business is to supply the demand for curios are found on every hand, and staffs of collectors are employed by them to scour the country. As a rule the curios cost little, therefore the proceeds are so much profit.

Naturally many attempts are made to sell bogus curios to the collector. Some dealers are selling "old clocks" for five dollars that are only fit for kindling wood. Genuine curios, however, are numerous and the

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collector who is diligent may easily pick up genuine bargains. A collector recently purchased for a nominal price twenty-three pieces of long used delft.

The only thing to be regretted and that will be regretted by future generations of Canadians is this wholesale selling of things that go to make history.

* * *

Many crowned heads are known to be ardent collectors in one form or another. Among them King Victor Emanuel of Italy ranks foremost. From his early boyhood he has studied numismatics, first with the dilitantes interest, then with the deep, unswerving interest of the scientist. The book he has recently written upon the subject asserts the interest with which he regards the science. He possesses an extremely unique collection.

* * *

Genuine Thackeray letters bring high prices. A full page letter of the great satirist, in which he deals somewhat unmercifully with Cardinal Newman, recently sold for $200. As Thackeray wrote two hands at will he has been in several instances successfully imitated by a skillful forger who has succeeded in duping many persons. He has never quite succeeded in imitating the "T" of Thackeray's signature, nor has he ever attained to that delicacy that is noticable in the great author's more familiar upright writing.

* * *

Edward Rausch of Philadelphia recently completed, after twenty-three years' toil, what is from many standpoints the most remarkable vase in the country. As it now is, completed, it is covered with four thousand coins of all nations, all ages, all classes, and all values, representing in actual money seventy-five thousand dollars. Spanish coins of the time of Pizarro, rule edges with American coppers; the fat silver coins of ancient Greece soldered against crude African money, bolts and bars that might be used as weapons with good effect.

Africa is further represented by coins in the shape of a horseshoe. Sicilian spoon money and Japanese oblong coins, the Nuremberg time speck of gold, the smallest coin in the world, measuring only one-eighth of an inch in diameter; the Japanese bars and forks that passed as money when the world was younger; Roman money that the Ceasars may have touched, shell money of some savage race—not one period in the world's space of time, not one curious coin from the countries that have come and gone with the seasons has been left unrepresented on this unprecedented vase.

* * *

Many young men who are staggering under the price of violets at this holiday time of the year, will doubtless collapse when they learn of one blossom for which the price, $1,000, was paid by J. C. Vaughn, a Chicagoan. The flower was the gladiolus principes. There are few flowers so attractive to the floral connoisseur, with every tint and color except black, the gladiolus offers

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a setting which is rainbow-ltke in its gorgeousness. In the past year as many as sixty-five different varieties of the flower have been grown, but no other variety contains so many points of excellence as the one purchased by Vaughn.

* * *

Mr. Bryan, that great admirer of Jeffersonian principles, has recently acquired what is said to be a genuine Jeffersonian punch bowl. He is much elated over the acquisition.

The second type is the collection which there may or may not be rare specimens, but all of them are carefully hinged in their spaces and are watched by their owner to see that no harm of any sort befalls them. Neither torn nor heavily canceled specimens are allowed a space, and the care of the collector is such that it is always a pleasure to turn the pages of his album and notice the changes that are being made in the way of additions tending toward completeness.

Stamps have lately been arriving from Nicaragua surcharged with a "B" in large type. This stands for Bluefields, on the east coast. This ruling has been adopted owing to merchants sending to the interior for their stamps, as the currency is in their favor there. This is how Canada came to surcharge the Bill stamps of Nova Scotia "N.S." in early days, and it was to prevent their being bought in Ontario and sold at a profit. Nicaragua now adopts the same method.

What the Standard Catalogue Should Be.

By Henry Herbert Huff.

The catalogue that is to serve as the price medium for the buying, selling, and exchanging of stamp to the stamp collectors of the United States, in fact, of the world should not be issued by any one stamp firm nor should any stamp firm have any thing to do with it more than offering it for sale. Further, I should advise that the same catalogue be used the world over. The trouble, inconvenience, and labor thus obviated would be very great, as everyone knows. The catalogue I am thinking of I would choose to call the "Standard Stamp Catalogue of the World." It would be published in all the different languages necessary but always with the same subject matter. The work of compiling it and placing of values on the different stamps, I should have assumed by a committee composed of prominent and experienced philatelists chosen from the more influential (in stamp matters) countries of the world. Representatives of the larger stamp firms and auction houses would be numbered among the members of the committee. By having so many intelligent philatelists to consult, a value very nearly correct could be placed upon each stamp and collectors would not have to worry over the great difference in the prices of our different catalogues or deplore that certain stamps are marked too low or too high. A committee, as I have suggested, could arrive at a price for

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certain stamps that would be very nearly their true value. I do not favor the idea that stamps should be marked at their wholesale price but at a price where a reasonable discount would make a retail price that would be a source of profit to dealers when they made a sale. I think it pure foolishness that some stamps, as is now the case, should be marked at several dollars and sell (retail) for 25 cents or so. This extreme catalogue discount business has made philately, seem a boy's play and foolishness to new collectors and some collectors and it is time that it be discontinued. If each stamp be marked at a price just 50 per cent higher than their average retail value and the more common ones 100 per cent, would have a more reasonable system of price marking. The minds of these several persons composing the compiling committee would be promotive of many new ideas and the stamp catalogue, in arrangement and contents, could be greatly improved. In the Standard catalogue, which exists at present in imagination only, might be included a brief history of stamp collecting, definitions of philatelic terms, etc.

The matter of minor varieties (by means of different styles of type) could be so arranged that even young collectors could use the catalogue intelligently. The compiler's attention should be to make it indispensible to every class of collectors. The committee could offer prizes for the best suggestions regarding its make up.

The Standard catalogue should be the foundation of every philatelic literature library. But you say, what is the use of laying down the rule that every collcetor must invest a certain sum in a standard catalogue when you can get but so few to purchase one of those we already have? The answer is easy. In nine times out of ten the reason why they do not purchase a catalogue is that they feel that they have not fifty or seventy-five cents a year to invest in this form of philatelic literature. The newly planned Standard catalogue would solve the problem. So large would be the issue that it could be produced profitably to retail at 25 cts. a copy and possibly less. At this price nearly every collector except the very stingiest one (which we hope are few in number) would provide himself with a copy. I think the ideas advanced in this article will solve all the problems in relation to stamp catalogues that are now before collectors. This subject is worthy of discussion, so kindly give the new suggestion consideration and let collectors know your ideas about the catalogue question.

There is a cession just at the present time in the great interest in stamps which has existed for a number of years past. The desire to possess stamps, however, never leaves the true collector, and it is only a question of time when there will be a greater amount of collecting than ever before. The world's issues, however, have become so great that many are likely to confine their collecting to the stamps that are issued in and for the United States, its colonial possessions, protectorates and near neighbors which are likely, sooner or later, to come under one or another of these heads.

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A MYSTERY.

By Old Grill.

"Wilson," said Grill one evening, "I'm going to run down into the country tomorrow for a few days rest. I had planned to go alone but I wouldn't mind having you come along if you like."

"You display about the same degree of enthusiasm," said Wilson, "as the lady who sent out one-hundred invitations for her party and then remarked that she hoped 'not more'n half of 'em would come.' If you expect to receive my regrets in this instance, however, I'll have to disappoint you, as I've been contemplating some such move as you mention."

"All right," said Grill, "your decision makes it unanimous. We'll start at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon and that will bring us into Plum Hollow in time to take supper with Mr. Silas Stackbrush and his wife. I've never had the pleasure of meeting them but their place was recommended to me as being not any worse than the average. I'm willing to risk it if you are."

"Agreed," said Wilson. "I'll be ready."

Seven o'clock the next evening found the two sitting on the back "stoop" of the Stackbrush homestead discussing over their cigars the beneficial effects of rural environment upon jaded nerves.

From the pond in the meadow, hard by, came the measured croaking of a bullfrog; in the barnyard a huge porker grunted his satisfaction with things in general, and in the "hen-house" back of the old stone barn they could hear the subdued commotion of fowls going to roost. Altogether, Grill and Wilson agreed that it was a pleasant change from the smoke and dust and turmoil of the city.

It was—for a few moments. Then, under cover of the gathering darkness, and as if by pre-concerted plan, a horde of mosquitos from an adjacent marsh charged upon the unfortunate pair.

They came in companies, regiments and battalions and with all the fanatical bravery of the Japs, and utterly unmindful of the fact that one of their enemies was a metropolitan detective, advanced to the attack.

It is not on record that any human being or collection of human beings was ever awarded better than second prize in a contest with Plum Hollow mosquitoes and the present instance proved to be no exception to the rule. Overwhelmed by superior numbers, and utterly routed, Grill and Wilson executed a disorderly retreat to the "settin'-room" of the Stackbrush domicile.

Here they found Mr. Silas Stackbrush occupied in rubbing his "specs" preparatory to the audible reading of the Weekly Monitor for the enlightenment of himself and Mrs. Silas Stackbrush who, by the light of the kerosene lamp that stood on the pine table between them, was engaged in the knitting of a pair of red woolen socks, presumably intended for her liege lord.

Now, Mr. Silas Stackbrush is not what might be called a finished reader. When he speaks, it is with a kind of nasal twang that produces an effect upon the auditory nerve not dissimilar to that made by the filing of a cross-cut saw. Add to this the fact that the news in the Monitor was a week old and it will be readily appreciated that the situation aroused no marked enthusiasm on the part of the guests.

Before the hands of the little old clock had pointed to "eight" Wilson and Grill had laboriously mounted the dark, narrow stairway that led to the floor above, and had repaired to the rooms assigned to them for the night.

At about four-thirty the next morning Grill started up out of his sleep at a sound

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which in his semi-consciousness he attributed to the clang of a fire-wagon. Then, when he had fully recovered his faculties, he realized that he was not in the city. But where was that bell whose peals were rending the air? He hurriedly threw on his garments and hastened below where he found to his supreme disgust that the alarm was merely the original Stackbrush method of announcing breakfast. Needless to say, his discovery awakened no pleasurable emotions and, wishing to wreak revenge upon someone, he borrowed the bell, and mounting the stairs to Wilson's room, startled that gentleman out of his sleep by shaking the ponderous bell until his arm ached.

"Hurry up, Wilson," he said, when the latter had risen up in his wrath, "it's almost five o'clock; you'll be late for breakfast."

After a rather hearty meal, the ruffled feelings of the two had been soothed in a degree, and they set about devising plans for the day.

"I think I'll take a stroll along the creek and do a little sketching," Wilson announced.

"Alright," said Grill; "I'm going down to the post-office."

Wilson discovered that the scenery in the country round about was more than usually attractive and Grill found pleasant diversion in talking with Captain Sigsbee who was post-master and proprietor of the general store. Consequently, it was late in the afternoon when they met at the Stackbrush home.

"I hardly expected," said Grill, "to find a philatelist about here."

"You might be depended upon to discover him if there was one in the vicinity," said Wilson.

"Captain Sigsbee," said Grill, "who is the postmaster here, told me that he has made a practice of keeping all the large denominations of stamps furnished him by the government and instead of returning those not disposed of, has paid cash for them to the department. In consequence he has whole blocks of 15c Lincoln and 24c Independence, etc.

"I bought a number of them from him; he's quite a pleasant old chap and I spent an agreeable day with him."

"I've had a glorious time myself," said Wilson. "But I feel as though I'd been following a plow all day and I'm as hungry as a wolf. Lets go down to supper before they get a chance to start that fire-alarm of theirs."

That evening, remembering the disastrous encounter with the mosquitoes on the night previous, they took refuge in Grill's room where a window-screen would protect them from the onslaught of the insects. Here they smoked contentedly for a couple of hours when Wilson, looking at his watch, announced that it was ten o'clock, and declared his intention of retiring. As he arose to go, he remarked, "That whip-poor-will out there is having a big time all by himself."

"It's pretty late for whip-poor-wills to be calling," said Grill.

"What of it?" demanded Wilson. "That's their privilege, isn't it? I'm pretty tired," he added, "I think I'll go to bed."

II.

Shortly after breakfast the next morning, a man walked hurriedly up the path from the gate to where Grill and Wilson sat enjoying a quiet smoke.

"Why, hello Grill!" exclaimed the visitor. "I don't know whether you remember me—Bill Haskins, the sheriff who helped you to arrest those counterfeiters five years ago?"

"Why, sure enough!" said Grill. "But how did you know I was stopping here?"

"I didn't," said Haskins; "that's the funny part of it. There's been a big robbery down at the post-office and Captain Sigsbee sent me up here to arrest a

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stranger that he said was stopping here and that he said was down at his place yesterday and seemed to be mightily interested in some of the stamps that are missing. It's a good joke on you, Grill. He thinks you're the thief. If you'll come down to the store with me I'll straighten out matters. I'm awful glad to see you but the question before us now is, 'Who is the thief?"

Grill, Wilson and the sheriff proceeded to the post-office, where they found Captain Sigsbee in a highly agitated frame of mind.

After being assured by the sheriff of Grill's identity the Captain informed them that he had lost a large number of stamps of current issues, together with many valuable specimens of older dates which he kept in the safe.

"Was the safe locked?" asked Grill.

"I am not certain," said Sigsbee; "it may not have been."

"Anything else missing?"

"Not that I am aware of."

"Better take a careful look around and see," said Grill.

Captain Sigsbee made a hasty inventory of his stock and finally announced that he believed a few articles had disappeared. "But they don't amount to much," said he. "I believe there's three razors and a razor-strap gone; also three cakes of soap that were left in this box here and if I am not mistaken a few cigars from the counter are missing."

"This information should be of service," said Grill. "Mr. Haskins," he continued, "could you furnish me a horse and carriage; I should like to take a drive."

Haskins looked puzzled but said that he would be glad to comply with the requeet.

"I'll be back here shortly," said Grill. "I want to go up to our boarding-place before I leave."

While Grill had been talking Wilson had been quietly looking about the store. His look betokened the possession of some bit of information that he was striving with difficulty to conceal and Grill noted it as he was about to leave.

"Are you going to walk up to the house with me, Wilson?" he asked.

"Yes," said the latter.

On the way Wilson burst out suddenly, saying, "I suppose you have decided that the thief has left town and you are going to pursue him with the horse and carriage. Now, as a rule, Grill, I have great confidence in the accuracy of your deductions. But in the present case, permit me to inform you that you are working on a wrong back, altogether. The party you are looking for will be found within the precincts of this little village."

"So?" queried Grill. "Then you think there is only one culprit?"

"I am sure of it," said Wilson.

"May be you're right, but it appears to me that there's more," said Grill.

"While you were making arrangements with the sheriff for facilities to carry you away from the whereabouts of the thief as fast as possible," said Wilson, "I was doing a little investigating on my own account, and I found a package which had been left with the postmaster to be mailed. On this package was a stamp of a denomination the same as some of those stolen. I would suggest that you hurry back to the store and find out who left that package. Whoever it is, is the guilty party."

"One of us must be wrong," said Grill, "because I'm working on a different clew. A few hours will tell which is right."

After arriving at their rooms Grill made some hurried preparations for his trip.

"Would you care to take a ride with me, Wilson?" he asked.

"No, thanks," said Wilson. "I don't care to be a party to any wild-goose chase."

"Very well," said Grill. "I shall prob-

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ably not be back until evening."

III.

At about six o'clock that evening Grill arrived at the Stackbrush place looking rather worn-out, and apparently not in the happiest frame of mind. Wilson interpreted this mood as betokening failure in his mission and bantered him accordingly.

"I decline to be interviewed," said Grill, "until after supper."

Half an hour later when they had found comfortable seats in Grill's room, the latter remarked, "Wilson, you remember that whip-poor-will that you heard calling last night about ten o'clock?"

"I recall that you seemed to be unduly interested in the bird," said Wilson, rather sarcastically. "Was there anything particularly startling about the make-up of that whip-poor-will?"

"Well, he was rather an abnormal specimen," said Grill; "he weighed, I should judge, in the neighborhood of one-hundred and fifty pounds."

"You don't say?" said Wilson, drily. It'll be a pleasant day tomorrow if it doesn't rain, won't it," he added, yawning.

"His note struck me as not striking quite true," continued Grill, "and after you had gone to your room I determined to investigate. You probably noticed yesterday that they have been painting the house here. By chance the ladder they were using was left directly under my window and I descended it to the ground and proceeded quietly in the direction whence the whip-poor-will call had come. Just beyond the hedge fence yonder I heard a subdued conversation. 'Bill,' I heard a voice say, 'if my face needs a razor as bad as yours and Jim's does, I must be a real handsome-lookin' gent.' I couldn't catch any more of what was passing between them, so I returned to my room. As the extra furnishings of my apartment consist of a home-made wash-stand and a pitcher with a broken nose I concluded that there wasn't anything here that would be missed much if anyone broke into the house, so I went to bed and forgot them. This morning, however, when Captain Sigsbee told us that along with the stamps that had been stolen, he missed three razors and three cakes of soap, my mind reverted to the conversation I heard last night between the three men, and I connected them with the crime and also concluded that they were probably strangers here.

"I persuaded the sheriff to accompany me in a drive and we proceeded on the turnpike which runs south of here."

"Why should you choose that direction?" asked Wilson.

"Because it seemed to me the natural route for the men to pursue; to the north, the country is hilly and to the east and west it is almost impassible just now in some places. My deduction proved correct for we learned from parties along the way that three men had been seen to pass earlier in the day. About ten miles from here we came upon an old vacant building and through a window I espied three men shaving. We surprised them and found they had the booty we were looking for. We invited them to accompany us back to the village and they are now guests of the sheriff who has taken them up to the county seat, five miles from here."

"But how about that package that I saw this morning?" asked Wilson.

"That was left there by Captain Sigsbee's little girl," said Grill. "Now, I think I'll retire. Tomorrow morning I'm going back to the city where there's less mosquitoes. If I have to work, I'd prefer to do it in civilized surroundings."

"There's one proposition on which I agree with you," said Wilson. "I'll be ready to accompany you in the morning. Good-night."

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Here is a table that is well worth cutting out and pasting in the cover of your album for future reference. Aside from stamps issued to commemorate some special events, the table shows ordinary postage stamp changes of U. S. Prior to the dates here given there were no ornaments in the upper corners of the stamps. There was a 30c and a 90c, which were supplanted by the 50c and $1. Cut out this table for reference:

Denomination.	Face.	Color.	Date of Issue.	On Watermarked Paper After—
1-cent	Franklin	Blue	October 10, 1894	April 29, 1895.
1-cent	Franklin	Green	January 17, 1898	January 17, 1898.
2-cent	Washington	Carmine	October 5, 1894	May 2, 1895.
3-cent	Jackson	Purple	September 24, 1894	October 31, 1895.
4-cent	Lincoln	Velvet brown	September 11, 1894	June 5, 1895.
4-cent	Lincoln	Red brown	October 7, 1898	October 7, 1898.
5-cent	Grant	Light brown	September 28, 1894	June 11, 1895.
5-cent	Grant	Blue	March 8, 1898	March 8, 1898.
6-cent	Garfield	Light maroon	July 18, 1894	August 31, 1895.
8-cent	Sherman	Lilac	March 25, 1895.	July 22, 1895.
10-cent	Webster	Milori green	September 17, 1894	June 7, 1865.
10-cent	Webster	Light brown	November 11, 1898	November 30, 1898.
10-cent	Special delivery messenger boy	Blue	October 10, 1894	August 16, 1895.
15-cent	Clay	Deep blue	October 15, 1894	September 10, 895.
15-cent	Clay	Olive green	November 30, 1898	November 11, 1898.
50-cent	Jefferson	Orange	November 1, 1894	November 9, 1895.
$1.00	Perry	Black	November 15, 1894	August 12, 1895.
$2.00	Madison	Sapphire blue	December 10, 1894	August 13, 1895.
$5.00	Marshall	Gray green	December 10, 1894	August 16, 1895.

No clerk in the United States Postoffice or employee is permitted to break the seal of a letter or package to determine what it contains. If suspicious of its contents they can refuse to receive it for transmission. All mail matter for foreign countries must bear a legible postmark—one which can be plainly read. Letters conveyed in vessels not regularly employed in carrying mail shall be subjected to double rates of postage. Jewelry can not be mailed to Egypt; tobacco can not be mailed to France; articles of clothing can not be mailed to Hungary; Russian paper money can not be mailed to Russia.

Every Postmaster in the United States has orders to notify patrons of the office that the Government does not hold its officials responsible for letters which do not have the stamps affixed in the right-hand upper corner of the envelope. Stamps placed elsewhere are apt to be mistreated or mislaid, and the letters held for some time as unpaid. Should counterfeit stamps be discovered on mail matter it must be held for postage, and not delivered until the name and location of the sender are discovered. Postmasters at all State capitals are supplied with specimens of the counterfeit stamps, and in doubtful cases they may be used in indentification.

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BY ROY FARRELL GREEN.

A fourteen-page letter, written by Mary Queen of Scots in January, 1562, stating that she had under consideration the formation of a large party of the nobility, was sold at auction in London the other day for $4,500.

A heavy anchor which it is believed has lain for 130 years at the bottom of the Kennebec river, was recently brought to the surface of the water in a great sturgeon net by two business men, Messrs. Rafter and Gardiner, who fish the river for sport. The anchor or grapnel is believed to be a genuine Revolutionary relic, lost in the river by Benedict Arnold's ill-fated war party of 1,100, which it will be remembered was sent by Washington, in 1775, to Quebec by the way of the Kennebec river and through the forests of Maine. Two miles below Gardiner, Maine, in Colburn's yard, Arnold's command halted long enough to construct 200 bateaux with which it was proposed to transport troops and supplies through the northern waters. The bateaux were pulled through rapids and swift water by means of anchors such as the one recently found by the two Maine business men. The grapnel which was brought up in the sturgeon net has a stalk some four feet long and carries five curved arms welded to its base. It was evidently fashioned of wrought iron over an anvil.

What is probably the most ancient letter in the world was discovered not long ago in some excavations being made in the province of Attica, and is said to have been written four centuries before Christ. It is engraved on a leaden leaf, and runs as follows: "Mnesiengos sends his greetings to those in the house and informs them that he is in good health. Please send me a blanket, or some sheepskins, etc., etc."

A psalter which once belonged to Boswell was sold at Sotheby's, in London, not long ago, for $75. It contained the following inscription: "James Boswell, 1763. I bought this for two pence at Greenwich when I was walking there with Mr. Samuel Johnson."

A report comes from Berkeley, Calif., that a valuable fossil, an ichthyosaurus, has recently been discovered in the limestones of Nevada. It shows the anterior half of the vertebral column, one side of the pectoral arch complete, the first two segments of a pectoral limb, and

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nearly the entire skull. It is said that the type of limb in the present specimen is "more primitive than any yet discovered," a fact which makes the discovery one of the greatest interest to geologists all over the world.

William E. Curtis, writing in the Chicago Record-Herald, tells of the regents of Mount Vernon having obtained possession of some valuable relics of General Washington which they have been trying to get hold of for several years. The most important is a writing desk, which Washington in his will bequeathed to Dr. Craik of Alexandria, and which has ever since been in the hands of the Craik family. The family would never sell nor loan it; but by the death recently in Louisville, Ky., of the head of the present family, who passed away without having made a will, the desk was sold with other effects at auction and the regents of Mount Vernon bought it for $1,600 after lively bidding. The desk is of mahogany, inlaid beautifully with maple, standing about eight feet high with a bookcase on the top. The chair which belonged with the desk was also secured by the regents very lately from Mrs. Andrew Jackson, widow of a grand-nephew of the late president, they paying $500 for it. This chair was likewise bequeathed to Dr. Craik, but got adrift and passed into the possession of another branch of the family. This chair became General Jackson's in 1829 and he used it while in the White House, and took it with him to the Hermitage at Nashville after the end of his second term, where it has since been.

The Mount Vernon regents are now trying to obtain a shaving stand which was bequeathed by Washington to Dr. David Stuart of King George county, Va. It belongs now to the Robinson family of Georgetown, who demand $3,000 for it, a prohibitive price. It is a simple piece of cabinet work of mahogany, waist high, three feet long and fifteen inches wide, with a marble slab and a mirror on hinges, which drops down over the top. A pocket camp shaving case, with brush and razors, and a military telescope, both of which were used by Washington during the war of the Revolution and were bequeathed in his will to Dr. G. S. Stuart of Alexandria, were recently obtained by the regents. The dial, which in Washington's time stood in the center of the quadrangle at the rear of the mansion, is in the possession of W. F. Havemyer, the sugar king, who has it in his library in New York City. Mr. Havemyer has been approached by the regents several times with a request for its restoration to its original position at Mount Vernon, but he refuses to give it, loan it or sell it, and will not even allow a fac simile to be made.

A Bloomington, Ills , dispatch under date of June 4 says that notable discoveries of relics of the mound builders have been made by N. D. McEvers, near Montezuma, on the Illinois river. In a mound about 80 feet in height he excavated many

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implements of war, with fully 1,250 discs of flint, each about three or four inches in size. Mr. McEvers is said to have tunneled 30 or 40 feet into the mound. Indications being promising he secured the presence of B. R. Bushnell, president of the Missouri State Historical society, Dr. McGee, president of the Anthropological society of St. Louis, and others. Mr. Bushnell declared the relics the finest work of the mound builders he had ever seen.

J. D. Bartlett, who will be pleasantly remembered by the stamp collectors who were active some twelve or fifteen years ago, he then being a resident of New Jersey and for one term president of the Sons of Philately, is now living at Iredell, Texas, and writes the Curio Editor that in his locality are to be found beautiful specimens of fossil claims. He would like to hear from geologists and general collectors.

From Easton, Maryland, comes a report that many Indian skeletons have of late been found at Sand Hill, about a mile from Cambridge. A large portion of the high bank at that point was undermined by the ideas, and fell into Choptank river, leaving scores of skeletons exposed. They are seated row upon row, one above the other, and are evidently of a prehistoric day, as the remains are exceedingly brittle, and crumble at the touch. Many of them are of such great size as to show a race of men far larger than the modern Indian. The teeth of some of these skeletons are found to be in an excellent state of preservation. Indians' beads have been found upon them, in some instances, but no implements of the war or chase.

The American Society of Curio Collectors will issue on October 1st a splendid quarterly, containing a roster of society members, their names, addresses, data as to what each member collects, whether they wish to exchange specimens, and if so, what kind and what for. Besides the roster there will be interesting essays on collecting, pictures, and much valuable matter. Members of the society will receive it free. This quarterly without doubt will be issued regularly thereafter October 1st and will be a delight to members and collectors in general. For further information address the Curio Editor—Roy Farrell Greene.

A fellow in Hazleton, Iowa, saw in a paper where a certain firm offered 1I cents for 1902 pennies. He sent them fifty of the coppers of the 1902 mintage. He received an immediate reply, saying that just as soon as he sent 1852 more pennies —sufficient to make up the full number of 1902— he would receive the 11 cents. Then he went out behind the barn and kicked himself.

The vitality of the snail is remarkable. One that was glued to a card in a museum for four years came to life on being immersed in warm water. Some specimens in the collection of a naturalist revived after they apparently had been dead for fifteen years.

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Where One Dollar Is Worth Two

To revel in lucre; to see gems beyond price; to witness a perfection in art of over two thousand years ago, now lost to man; and to view the rarest, oddest and most curious mediums of exchange from all the world during the past thirty centuries, is the reward of a visit to the numismatic exhibit in the manufactures building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The space occupied by this exhibit is novel in its decoration, paper money entering into every part. More than three thousand pieces of a face value of ten thousand dollars are used in the ceiling and wall coverings. This paper is not of the currency of the times, but of former days, and is more than a memory of the hundreds of millions of private bank issues of the "Wild Cat" period that they became worthless in the hands of the people. The lettering and insignia are produced from coins and medals.

Within this canopy of Monte Cristo propensities are exhibited several thousand coins, many of them the most prized of metal gems. Evidences of the earliest coin period, about 700 B. C.; the beautiful gold and silver products of ancient Greece and Rome during the centuries immediately preceding the Christian Era, showing a perfection in die engraving and metal stamping which seemed to die with their producers, the equal of which man has not achieved, are shown in contrast to the crude coin products of the medieval ages. Coins of succeeding centuries showing artistic improvement lead to the world's metal money of today, almost complete sets of which are exhibited.

Coin oddities of the world are almost completely represented. The "freak" pieces of Ancient China of an age of which there are no authentic records, including bridge, dress, key, razor, ingot and oblong shaped pieces; the hat money of the Ivory Coast; fish hook money of Ceylon; canoe-shaped pieces of the Shan States; boot and shoe money from Syces; amulet coins of the Orient; the bullet money of Siam, from the 1-32 tical, size of a large pin head, to the walnut-shaped four tical pieces; the square and diamond shaped pieces of India, and the oddities of maritime countries all contribute to this exhibit of "freak" coins of ages now past.

Coins of unusual materials are evidenced by the glass coins of Egypt, porcelain tokens from the Orient, pasteboard from Old Holland, and many other substances including lead, bell metal, and clay representing money mediums long ago discontinued. The copper plate money of Sweden, which history tells us was transported in a cart with each small transaction, is represented by several pieces; the largest, of the value of four dalers, is about ten inches square and weighs six and one-half pounds. The widow's mite denarius, and the shekel of Israel of Biblical record command interest. The extremes of Numisma are shown in the smallest and largest circular coins: the

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one a 1-32 ducat of Nuremburg in gold, less than a quarter of an inch in diameter, the other a silver quadruple ducat about four inches in diameter.

Among the numerous rare and historic coins of America, are: the first silver coins of this country, issued in 1652 by Massachusetts, in clude the Pine Tree shilling and three pence; the various metal pieces of the Colonists, the first experimental pieces of the U. S, Government, among which is the Continental dollar of 1776; the half dime of 1792 made from the private silver plate of George Washington; the first U. S. coinage for circulation, copper 1792, silver 1794, gold 1795, and some of the rarities including pattern pieces; the "Stella" or four dollar gold piece; the 1804 dollar and the only coin of the Confederacy, a half dollar in silver, all appeal to the interest of the numismatist.

The territorial and private gold issues command attention, particulary by the Pacific coasters. Following the gold finds of '49, and the rush of population to the Western slope, the Government permitted private gold producers to stamp a moneyvalue on pieces of gold of certain weight and fineness; many of these pieces are octagonal in shape. The then hazardous methods of transporting currency from the East caused regular mediums of exchange to be decidely scarce on the coast, and these private gold pieces continued to be issued some year r atefsestablishment of the United States Mint at San Francisco in 1854, and for many years this was the most popular currency of the coast.

Several varieties of fifty dollar gold pieces, "slugs," as they are best known to the coasters, are exhibited, with companion pieces of various denominations from twenty-five cents up. The very rare 1849 "beaver" money of the Oregon Exchange Co., the Pike's Peak gold coins of Colorado, the Bechtler issue of Carolina and the Mormon pieces of Utah are all worthy evidences of historic periods.

Political history is marked by the exhibit of "hard time" tokens, war cards and satirical pieces; and encased postage stamps used as coins tell us of the small change scarcity during the first years of the Civil War.

Colonial and Continental currency, some printed by Ben Franklin in 1754 and bearing the imprint "To conterfit is death," the early "Wild Cat issues; postal and fractional currency. Confederate, private, and state bank notes are represented in the paper money exhibit, which is supplemented by an almost complete collection of United States stamps. A central exhibit piece is a five foot facsimile bronze cent, more than twelve hundred of the present type entering into its composition. One of the richest pieces of coin jewelry ever produced, a gold belt composed of Lewis and Clark souvenir gold dollars, is exhibited.

The novel and educational ex-

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hibit is made by Farran Zerbe, under the auspices of the American Numismatic Association of which he is vice president. Mr. Zerbe's sentimental interest in numismatic subjects, and his association with the Exposition as sales manager of the Lewis and Clark souvenir gold dollars, has prompted this unique display, which, in numbers, oddity, rarity and value exceeds anything of the same character ever collectively exhibited at any exposition.

Mr. Zerbe had charge of the sale of the Louisiana Purchase gold dollar at St. Louis last year, which sold at $3 each.

"I am the only man," says Mr. Zerbe, "who ever sold 50,000 dollars at $3 apiece."

The Lewis and Clark gold dollar sells at $2 and is at least 33⅓ per cent more popular than the St. Louis dollar was.

"WIDOW'S MITE" IS FOUND.

Ancient Coin Picked Up on Farm Near Berlin, Wis

Experts of the University of Wisconsin hold that an ancient small coin picked up in a field of the Allard farm near Berlin by Anton Disterhoff is a genuine "lepton" or "widow's mite" of bible times.

The coin is copper, three-eighths of an inch in diameter, with a design representing two cornucopias and a poppy on one side and an inscription on the other, "Jonathan, the high priest and the senate of the Jews," in Greek.

The coin, when found, was inclosed in a small metal box and is supposed to have been lost by one of the French missionaries who visited Wisconsin in the early half of the seventeenth century. It was worth about one-twentieth of an American penny, but now has considerable value, as it is one of very few in existence.

In the ancient Cathedral of Genoa a vase of immense value has been preserved for 600 years. It is cut from a single emerald. Its principal diameter is 12½ inches and its height 5¾ inches. It is kept under several locks, the keys of which are in different hands, and it is exhibited in public, then only by an order of the Senate. When shown to the public it is suspended around the neck of a priest by a cord, and no one else is allowed to touch it. A decree passed in 1476 forbids any one going too near the precious relic.

To Collectors.

When sending a number of cards out, the words "Post Card" can be crossed off and the words "Printed Matter" substituted therefor and the cards can be mailed to foreign countries for one cent, but nothing more than the name and address should appear on the reverse side. This will amount to quite a large sum when a number of cards are sent out.

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THE BIBLIOMANIAC.

A Corner Devoted to the Lover of Rare and Curious Books.

By Verna Weston Hanway.

E. Fairjax Taylor, in an extended and thorough article on Bibliography in the Encylopedia Brittanica gives much information in regard to the branch termed Bibliomania. Incidentally he contributes the following paragraph :

"In a literary sense, a book, to deserve the title of rare, should be a work of some merit, not one whose obscurity is due to its worthlessness. Curious books, however, depend very much on the pleasure of the collector; and the jollies and caprices of the collector are summed up in the word "Bibliomania." Some copies of Tubervill's Book of Hunting, 1611, were bound in deer skin; and a story is told of Dr. Askew having caused a book to be bound in human skin, for the payment of which he was prosecuted by the binder. German bibliographers reproach us with an undue passion for book curiosities. Bibliomania forms the title of an amusing work by Dr. Dibstin, who, although accused of a leaning to this weakness, knew well how to value the intelligent study of books. The practice was satirized as early as the time of Brandt (see his Ship of Fools). It prevailed in England chiefly during the last century, and it reached its heighth with the sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's library in 1812. (At the time of this sale the Valdarper Boccasio of 1471, all to the Marquis of Blandford after a spirited competion with Earl Spencer for £2260, about $10,170). The time, however, has pessed away when the passion for collecting rare and curious books without regard to their usefulness, merit or beauty, was too often a failing with well educated people. The love for uncut and large paper copies of vellum and first editions, and of illustrated books has been regulated since bookmadness was attacked by the Abbe Rive, Dibstin and Dr. Ferrier, and the Rev. James Beresford. Modern book clubs have done an important service to bibliography by reprinting scarce old books."

It is true indeed that the period has passed when the collecting of books without discrimination of litery merit, of worth or beauty, was justly judged a species of madness. A saner mood of collecting has resulted, which has brought untold benefits to the world by recovering the lost and burried wisdom of the ages, of centuries of sages. The passion, or liking, pastime or hobby, is still dubbed bibliomania, but its adherents of today care little for the half playful designation awarded them—bibliomaniacs.

(To Be Continued)

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Hints to Buyers of Oriental Antiquities.

By C W. Anderson--Neary.

Most people are naturally interested in antiquities and many wish to possess at least some small object as a souvenir of the ancient world and of course a genuine antique is the most characteristic and appropriate memento that can be selected as appertaining to particu'ar localities. It is most annoying however to carefully treasure up some modern imitation only to discover afterwards when too late that it is worthless, especially if same is intended as a gift. So far as Egypt goes and parts of the nearer east, the following are a few hints for intending purchasers which should enable them to avoid buying imitations and to distinguish the genuine from the false. Of all Egyptian antiquities, the sacred scarab was the most popular in ancient times and it is not strange that today scarabs should find great favors amongst collectors. Antique scarabs are not petrified beetles as many people suppose, but were manufactured representations of a god. From remote times the Egyptians worshipped the living beetle which they called Rhepera, they thought it never died and that the sun was a large ball being slowly pushed across the heavens by a gigantic beetle. The scarab was so popular amongst ancient Egyptians that visitors took away specimens to be worn as ornaments and soon other ancient countries began to manufacture them, notably Phoenica, Cyprus, Greece Etruria, Sardinia and Carthage, but in those places no religious significance was attached to them. The scarab was deeply venerated by the old Egyptians, a cult akin to that of the Holy Cricket of Madazascar. Thespesion said, "The Egyptians venture not to give form to their gods but use symbols of occult meaning." A black or a green beetle were both regarded as emblems of Ra, the god of Ptah, the creative power of re-birth, resurrection and immortality. Every beetle was held to be male and self-produced, the 30 toes symbolized the days of the month and the pellet in which it rolled along its eggs was a type of the sun movement. In Egyptian philosophy the scarab is, the living creature that sprang from the mud of the subsiding Nile year after year. It was connected with astronomy and used as an amulet of sovereign virtue for the living and for the dead. One of the hierogylphics of Khepera, the Egyptian Creator, is a pictured scarab to whom it was sacred and he is shown with a scarab in the head as he was self-created and father of all gods. As an emblem of immortality the scarab was used by embalmers to replace the heart of the mummy, hence the "Stoney Heart" of the Prophet Ezekiel XI. 19. Scarabs were once current coin and as the emblem of fertility were eaten by women. They are now worn as jewels and usually found made of green basalt, but are often blue,

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brown, black and etc. and often engraved with deceased name, titles and etc. in hieroglyphics. "King' and "Queen" and other royal scarabs are usually of gold, silver, precious and semi- precious stones, indeed Egyptian scarabs were made of all sizes and materials and at times were employed steatite, shist, granite, lapis lazuli, caruelian, amethist, ivory, bone, bronze, glass and glazed pottery. The soft stone scarabs covered with blue or green glaze are the most frequently imitated and old scarabs which have lost original color through being buried in damp tombs are frequently re glazed to detect this a magnifying glass should be used to examine a suspected scarab and one must carefully look over the edges for any small chipped places or cracks to note if the enamel filled them up in which case the coloring is modern. Close examination is necessary as after re-coloring an old scarab the forgers often chip off one or two small bits to mislead a careless buyer. Those familiar with the ancient enamel can tell a modern surface by appearance and color as the new enamel never has the same soft tone and quality as the antique. Another class of forged scarabs is composed entirely of new materials throughout, to detect these one must possess a slight acquaintance with the form, meaning and arrangement of hieroglyphics, as the shape and glaze of the scarab itself would deceive the layman. The usual imitations are of small size with bright green glaze and are easily told after small experience. Those made in Italy are beautifully cut shams of yellow, green or Prussian blue with dull finish, the United States (ever up-to-date) turn out similar frauds. The common pressed glass and false turquoise imitations deceive no one, but the amethyst, carnelien and so called lapis-lazuli scarab are imitated in great numbers and it is not safe to purchase these except from a reliable person. When the stone is transparent, however, one may observe the piercing, which in the ancient scarab was drilled from each end and the hole presents a bent appearance and is a trifle smaller in the center than at the ends. New scarabs of this sort are usually pierced straight through, but smart forgers are now beginning to pierce them from opposite ends in the old manner, so this observation is not always a safe means to detect new work. The lines cut on these scarabs should present the same sort of finish as the surrounding stone and at least is some places show a polished surface. But few of these antique semi precious stone scarabs were engraved on the base at the time of manufacture, though they sometimes bear a small square with two crossed lines, the usual custom was to cover them with a gold plate bearing an inscription. Specimens of this class of Egyptian scarabs engraved during Greek and Roman times have been found but those still retaining the original gold cover are exceedingly rare. The beautiful paste and soft pottery scarabs are seldom imitated.

(to be continued)

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MINERALOGY

NOTE: Readers are invited to contribute interesting notes, items miscellany to this department. Also reports of new discoveries of mines and minerals. All letters addressed to the editor, at Glendive, Mont., will be answered, as far as possible in this department.—Forest Gains, Ed.

A description of the celestite deposit of Put-in-bay, Ohio, was lately given by Mr. M. L. Fuller, before the Geological Society of Washington. The deposits of this form of native strontium sulphate occur in a number of small caves, one of these caves is called Crystal Cave, it seems to be a natural geode from ten to fifteen feet in diameter. Some of the celestite crystals are a foot or more in diameter. Most of these crystals are of a pale blue color, but some are almost white with a virteous lustre. The interiors of these caves are continually washed by the waters of Lake Erie. This has long been a famous celestite locality. Celestite bears a decided resemblance to various forms of calcite but is easily distinguished by simple chemical tests.

In spite of the great advances made in chemistry and metallugy in the last few decades, certain recent archaeological discoveries would seem to prove that the ancient inhabitants of America were more skilled in these branches than our present day workers. In mining for copper in northern Michigan many ancient workings have been discovered, which contained various tools of copper, tempered to a hardness and durability, which our modern metallurgy has failed to produce. Little can be ascertained of these ancient miners, except the facts of their great skills like the embalming methods of ancient Egypt, the tempering of copper seems to be a lost art, to be rediscovered only after long and patient research, or by accident as has often been the case.

Itacolumite is the mineralogical name given to the variety of quartz known as flexible sandstone. This is a very rare species and only one deposit has so far been discovered in this country, that in North Carolina. Another noted locality, the one where the minerals was first noted is a province or state in India. Itacolumite is a peculiar metamorphic schistose rock accompanying talcose slate and shists composed principally of quartz grains hydrons mica. Its flexibility is peculiar, bending as though made of short points. This flexibility is very likely due to the presence of the hydrons mica. The itacolumite of India, unlike that of North Carolina, has peculiar heiroglyphic markings extending through it and due to some metallic impurity.

The largest and heaviest meteorite ever discovered was brought back by Lieutenant Peary's last Artic Exposition. Its weight is 75,000 pounds and it conveyed through the streets of New York to the American Museum, of Natural History by thirty-four horses. At the Museum it has

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found a permant resting place on a massive pedestal, especially built for it. The meteorite is twelve feet long, eight feet high and six feet wide. The composition of the huge projectle is typical, being a mixture of iron, nickel and cobalt.

This immense meteorite is one of three, located by Ceary and brought to this country. The two others were brought back on a former trip, but this one the largest had to be left until the last trip.

It is claimed that Esquimaux have for centuries used these immense masses of iron as sources of their knives and other weapons. For the last century, however, the immense masses have not been used for this purpose, as the natives were able to get their knives and weapons from traders. The names given to the three meteorites by the natives were the Dog, Woman, and Tent, the Tent being the largest one and the last to be brought from Greenland.

It is supposed that the three meteorites fell during the prehistoric glacial period, when an immense armor of ice covered most of the earth. This would account for their being unbroken, and show by what means they had been gradually deposited on firmer ground.

Now that they have found a resting place in America's greatest museum of natural history, thousands will have an opportunity to see them. Lieutenant Peary is to be congratulated on his contribution to science.

Red Eagle

By PERCY MEAD.

An old Indian chief Red Eagle, who was probably ninety-five years old, stalked into my cabin, having traveled nearly sixty miles without food. He had stayed with me many a night before. This night he told me this story.

"In this beautiful, where you now live was once my beautiful home, where we had fine times chasing the countless buffalo and deer over the prairies, here we lived in peace with the whites until one fall long ago when a small party of pale faces came into camp and we invited them to remain the night with us. They cheerfully accepted, and we having no fear of them left no guard. About midnight we were awakened by a member of the party and was told if we moved we would be killed on the spot. Soon another pale face came and gagged and bound us. They took our furs and hides and many other articlea which we had made. They went away after all had been tied save one small buck who released us soon.

We then set upon trail and caught them at dawn. We took our things back and tied and gagged the white men here, moved our camp down near Vrica or Big Lake. We were soon shut up in a small place and kept by the government. Here the old man broke down and big tears rolled down his cheeks.

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When you have enough to start a group. get a good album, with fairly stiff pages and a good binding, and follow either one of two ways in mounting them. You can cut four small slits in the page in which to insert the corners of the cards or you can put just a touch of library paste on the back of each corner and thus attach them. Never paste a card down tight, that is, by putting paste over the entire back. You will find occasion now and then to remove a card and if it is easily taken out it will not be harmed in the process.

The almanacs issued annually by some of the larger metropolitan papers serve as excellent check lists when groups of senators, cabinet of officers, generals and the like are being collected. Have one on hand.

OWNS RARE ARROW HEADS.

L. O. Bliss, Retired Merchant of Iowa Falls, Has Collection of Considerable Value

L. O. Bliss, a well known retired merchant of Iowa Falls, Ia., is the owner of the most valuable collection of arrow heads to be found in this country. This collection represents the work of about forty years and a monetary value of several thousand dollars. A lover since boyhood of antiquities, Mr. Bliss has sought to make his collection as complete as possible.

Competent authorities say that there are but seven styles of stone and flint arrow heads, and in Mr. Bliss' collection these various styles are represented by many specimens.

He has about two thousand arrowheads and is now at work classifying them. The collection represents all parts of the country, as he has gathered them from all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

One of the rarest in this splendid collection is what is known as the "eagle" arrow, which is made in the shape of an American eagle. Mr. Bliss is of the opinion that this arrow comes from the tribes that founded the city of Mexico, as the eagle is said by historians to have been the emblem of the tribes that are credited with locating on the present site of the Mexican capital.

Only Two $60 Bills Now In Existence

The only two sixty dollar bills in existence have been found. One belongs to an eastern collector and the other to Mrs. Julia Turton, of St. Louis. They are worth $1,000 each.

"My mother was a Bryant," said Mrs Turton, "and the bill was one of several paid to my grandfather, Colonel John N. Bryant, who fought in the war of 1812, by the father of Mark Twain. The payment was made in connection with a land deal in Tennessee. The bill was an inheritance of mine, but I never realized its value until I saw it mentioned in a despatch. I value it as a family heirloom".

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A Visit to the Mineral Localities of Roxbury, Conn.

Where the railroad leaves the Housatonic valley at Hawleyville and turns into the narrow valley of the Shepang river, celebrated for its wild and rugged scenery, among the famous Litchfield Hills of Connecticut.

As the train stops at the little village of Roxbury Station, famous for its mine hill granite quarries, where a large force of men is employed in getting out great blocks of beautiful shining gneiss.

A half mile north from the station through the woods are the old Mine hill mines. A pleasant and easy walk brings you to the silver steel mines, as they are called by the natives, who will tell you the finest steel in the world was made from the ore which was roasted and shipped to Pennsylvania. The dump composed of great quantities of beautiful shining, bronze colored siderite, tarnished by being exposed to the weather.

Digging and spending a little time some beautiful specimens may be found. Crystals of siderite intermingled with quartz, crystals generally small in pockets or veins. Some quartz crystals are an inch in diameter and five or six inches long, penetrating the carbonate of iron, though seldom terminated. Veins of bright yellow pytohedrons frequently found in perfect crystals showing beautiful striations, and some iridesent often found in masses of pyrite siderite galena quartz sphalerite; altogether the galena I found in cavernous crystals, the sphalerite massive, the pyrites were found an inch or more in diameter. There were many beautiful specimens taken from the mines when they were worked about forty years ago.

What a collector enjoys is the finding a piece of rock and pounding it until all the corners are broken, so you can hardly break it any more with a small hammer and wishing you had a sledge, knowing it would open a shining vein, and when you get the piece small enough to roll it under a shady tree, for its hot work that we are not accustomed to. You can't stop to rest (as you must catch the next train) in hopes the next stroke of the hammer will bring what you are looking for. Then you can go to the entrance of the mine where the air rushes out cold as ice coming from some of the other shafts of which there are several.

The mine has been abandoned over thirty-nine years and at one shaft they say it is down four hundred feet. You can throw a stone and after a long time hear it strike the water. At the mouth of this shaft exposed on the surface is a rusty mass of rock where the carbonate is mostly decomposed or changed to limonite. The old furnace where they roasted the ore is mostly in ruins, still standing at the foot of the mountain near the village.

Many other attractive and interesting may be found in the vicinity and no doubt there are many I have not seen. Among those I know of are fine specimens of blue cyanite in

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white quartz, also gray crystals weathered out on the surface of the mica schist and black tourmaline in good crystals; chlorite and ripidolite in the garnet mines with some ilmenite, also quartz crystals staurolite in all the garnet mines; some very large crystals a mile or more south though I never found a good twinned specimen; then there is albite zoisite epidote, and like many mineral localities no one to show you around or who is interested. You simply have to go it alone.

From my buggy I saw a rock in the stone wall that was composed of beautiful veins of chalcedony in yellow jasper with some sparkling drusy cavities. Of course I took what I could carry and that's the time I was lucky enough to have my hammer with me. And on a door step where an old lady said it had lain for thirty years or more was a mass of siderite crystals half an inch in diameter and none of them bruised the piece.

To Advertisers

It is said that "carrying on business without advertising is like winking in the dark; you know it but nobody else does."

An advertisement in the "West" is like a "city set upon a hill, that cannot be hid."

If your business is legitimate we will place it before an army of purchasers.

COLLECTING CIGAR PICTURES

Many are Valuable as Historical Works of Art.

From the Milwaukee Free Press.

"The collecting of medals is being superseded by the collecting of cigar box pictures," said B. A. Bockingham, Charleston. "Collectors tell me, a cigar salesman, that the fad is full of surprises and that the pictures are often finished in the highest style of art, with vermillion and powder patches, worthy of the old masters. The cigar boxes of the present day preserve the features of the world's best—'the powerful of the earth, the wise, the good'—as carefully and far more conspicuously than did the cedar presses of Dionysios the elder. In a collection of 1,000 cigar box pictures one will find governors, poets, crowned kings and princes of shreds and patches, orators and novelists, heros and minstrel end men. It is not an expensive collection to make, postage and stationery being the main outgo. They get the names of the large manufucturers or the imaginative ones who have the best line of protographs on their boxes, and write to them occasionally for copies of pictures adopted. Nine times out of ten they send them, as they consider it a means of inexpensive advertising and often get orders for a thousand cigars as a result."

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Kansas City as the Home of a Prehistoric Race.

The stranger visiting either of the two Kansas Cities would hardly believe that where now stands a cut stone mansion or a row of brick flats that fifteen or twenty years ago was one of the best localities for the archaeologist in the west.

Situated as these cities are, at the mouth of two large rivers, the high bluffs on either side afforded the Indians an ideal place for villages. High points for the observation of the enemy, the rivers teeming with fish of large size, the woods full of game, and with plenty of water to float his canoe, what more could he wish? It is no wonder that a collector in those days could not follow a new-turned furrow without some reward. Where were the good localities, you ask? Anywhere. Along Turkey, Brush or Jersey creeks or near a clear, cold spring, one was sure of finding something. On the Kansas side of the line, what is now London Heights, Brighton Hill and Heathwood were good spots. Great quantities of pottery, but in broken fragments (the writer has about twenty-five different varieties of markings in his collection), arrow and spear heads, scrapers and occasional ax, hammer stone and pipes were found. What is now Kern Park was another favorite spot. In the old Northrup park were several mounds of the mound builder, although I have opened several nothing of great value was ever found—several pieces of crude copper ore and a small tomahawk of hematite, the most worthy. Others had better success, and several very good axes were found. By the size of the forest trees growing on their mounds, they were evidently very old.

On the Missouri side there were localities equally as good. Before Washington Park was opened as a summer resort it was a splendid locality. At the base of an old elm, it is said that a collector found twenty-five or thirty arrow points. Axes were found there and in the old corn fields where now stands Mt. Washington.

In grading the spot where the old Exposition building stood a number of graves were plowed up, unearthing skeletons and various stone implements.

The mound builder was also a resident on either side of the Missouri river from the mouth of the Kaw to the mouth of the Missouri above St. Louis. Many of these mounds have been opened and numerous relics found.

W. H. Plank.

In answer to an inquiry, I would say that the largest national bank notes issued is for $1,000, and 24,000 of these are outstanding, and 93,500 five-hundred-dollar notes. When ordering circulation a bank may apply for bills of any denomination commonly used. Ten-dollar and twenty-dollar notes are the most popular, there being nearly 200,000,000 tens and $150,000,000 twenties in circulation.

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Official Organ—The WEST.

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379. L. Crandall, Ithaca, N. Y., stamp dealer. Ref.: L. T. Brodstone, L. M. Mintz.
380. L. B. Archibald, 71 Queen St., Truro, Nova Scotia. Ref.: F. B. Archer, C. H. Goulden.
381. Hy J. Backer, butcher, 1212 Mason St., San Francisco, Calif. Ref.: O. Norcross, Ed. Howard.

The following have been admitted to membership:

362. A. Chagnon, 758 Mance St., Montreal, Que.
363. Rev. E. F. Vokes, 57 Newport St., Ryde, Isle of Wight.
364. E. R. Stiles, P. O. Box 508, Moncton, N. B.
365. H. D. Howard, 311 King St., Ottawa, Ont.
366. A. F. Boehur, 1201 Turner Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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369. J. B. McIntyre, Pawtucket, R. I.
370. E. F. Harrington, 286 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
372. Leopold Greenberg, 528 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.
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374. Edward Howard, 456 6th St., San Francisco, Cal.
375. W. C. White, Box 187, Lewiston, Me.
376. M. I. O. Lamb, 41 McLeod St., Calcutta, India.
377. E. J. Smith, 1029 Laguna St., San Francisco, Cal.
378. A. M. McNeil, 1282 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Publication seems to have been overlooked from 362 to 370. These should have appeared in previous number.

I regret to report the sad death by drowning of A. A. Blanchard, Montreal, Que.

RESIGNED.

262. J. A. D. Parke, Buffalo, N. Y.
160. H. A. Croil, Souris, Man.

REINSTATED.

334. Geo. DeL Selby, 2340 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.

The above was dropped through error.

Yours faithfully,
F. B. ARCHER,
Sec'y-Treas. Canadian Philatelic Soc.

"Juliet's" House Sold.

Juliet's house in Verona, where, according to tradition, Shakespeare's heroine lived, was sold, says the "Echo de Paris," by auction for the small sum of $880.

Up to a short time ago the house of the Capulets was used as an inn, being styled the Osteria del Cappello. It is an old brick structure, with pointed windows and a quaint Itialian balcony, bearing on the keystone of its arch a cardinal's hat in high relief, the insignia of the great Capulet family.

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39. O. Morton Vrooman, 148 Plummer Ave., R. D. 3, San Jose, Calif.
40. J. R. Ingraham, 801 4th St., San Rafael, Calif.
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42. Jean N. Chodat, 465 S. Monroe St., Decatur, Ill.

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51. *Edith Morris, 548 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.
52. Miss Chotilde Reed, Liburon, Calif.
53. *Robert J. Wythe, 306 Main St., Camden, N. J.
54. H. A. Lorberg, Portsmouth, Ohio.
55. J. H. J. Sluijter, 45 Ringade, Amsterdam, Holland.
56. R. E. Bullard, 141 Lincoln St., Holyoke, Mass.
57. Gaston Debrye, 21 Bard de Strasbourg, Paris, France.
58. *Mrs. W. A. Imbler, 505 West Van Buren St., Centerville, Iowa.
59. *Victoria M. Maudslay, 2255 Pacific Ave., Alameda, Calif.
60. John K. Columbus, 626 Fourth St., San Rafael, Calif.
61. M. E. Richardson, 107 Essex St., Salem, Mass.
62. Albert C. Schreiber, 626 June St., Cincinnati, O.
63. Arthur S. Ross, 139 S. Bay St., Milwaukee, Wis.
64. *A. R. Yard, Lock Box 27, Woodstown, N. J.
65. W. J. Duncan, Port Gibson, Miss.
66. Juanita Pena, Bx. 40, Vacaville, Calif.
67. Otto Bofinger, Bx. 75, Lawrence, Kansas.
68. Sara E. Field, 777 Delmas Ave., San Jose, Calif.
69. Louise Gardner, 2209 Devisaders St., San Francisco, Calif.
70. Fred M. Pfeiffer, 614 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
71. Carrie E. Sawyer, 46 Market St., Manchester, N. H.
72. Frank D. Griffin, Bx. 99, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
73. Allen F. King, Bedford, N. H.
74. Casharine G. O'Hara, 554 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.
75. Baron W. E. von Johannsen, 541 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
76. Carl W. Mettner, Bx. 104, Lawrence, Kansas.
77. Mrs. Ella M. Cooper, Minturn, Eagle Co., Colorado.
78. Mae A. Thomas, Bx. 73, Brant Rock, Mass., historials, views and humorous.
79. Jessie E. Isles, 607 Highland Ave., Warren, Ohio, views and historial.
80. Florence Traver, Bx. 174, Athens, Greene Co., New York, views, historials and foreigns.
81. Ada M. Ellis, 4 Hector St., Port Maitland, Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia.
82. Geo. Sakellaropulo, Patras, Greece, care of Ionian Bank, Ltd., views and all kinds.
83. Mrs. John Alexander, 1115 Harlem Ave., Rockford, Ill., good cards only, postmark immaterial.
84. J. J. Mealy, Reynolds, No. Dak.
85. Miss M. E. Sweet, R. F. D. No. 2, Bangor, Me., views.
86. Lucie G. Erickson, Bx. 46, Ferndale, Calif., landscapes, ruins and typical.
87. F. Wm. Kutter, 2017 Webster St., San Francisco, Calif.
88. Mrs. R. A. Toothaker, 169 Park Row, Brunswick, Me., B. & W. and colored views.
89. Prof. O. M. Bolce, 5 Rue Bertold, Torina, Italy.
90. A. C. Piaget, Tientsin, China, any kinds but historical.
91. Percy W. Inglis, Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, Canada, historicals and foreign.
92. Mrs. May Baker, Los Gatos, Calif., humorous and views.
93. Miss Helen Hensley, Los Gatos, Calif.
94. G. A. Bock, Silverton, Oregon.
95. Mrs. C. E. Baggs, Bx. 91, Vinalhaven, Me.
96. Miss Erna Eggers, care of American Fish Co., Tacoma, Wash.
97. Miss Maud Bailey, R. F. D. 1, Burdette, N. Y.

MORE NEW MEMBERS.

98. John J. Lee, Bx. 82, Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, all kinds, but particularly views of place sent from.
99. William Engelhart, 42 Orchard St., Cleveland, Ohio, good colored cards.
100. M. W. Jones, 404 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
101. Aug. Vitalius, 483 Joseph Campan Ave., Detroit, Mich., colored, parks, bldgs., vessels, monuments, etc.

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102. Frank H. Snow, Bx. 74, Cavendish, Vt.
103. L. Crandall, Ithaca, N. Y.
104. T. D. Ellers, Lock Drawer No. 2, George, Iowa.
105. Miss N. E. Matthews, 38 State St., Bloomfield, N. J.
106. Bertha E. Bedell, 31 Oak St., Stamford, Conn.
107. Chas. E. Avery, 2 Main St., Westfield, Mass.
108. Jas. D. Ormsby, Queen & George St., Toronto, Canada, colored and actresses.
109. Mrs. Laura J. Thompson, Bx. 23, Woodland, Wash.
110. Miss Pearle M. Blanks, Bx. 122, Los Gatos, Calif.
111. Miss I. B. Roszelle, 624 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.
112. S. Roy Marshall, Vineland, N. J., prefer foreign colored cards posted from place depicted.

Nos. 30, 39 and 84 have stopped exchanging for awhile.

NEW MEMBERSHIP LISTS.

The Pacific will get out its new membership lists in October, one will be sent to all the old members and hereafter all the new members will receive the complete lists with their membership card.

Send for application blanks; free.

NORMAN L. SIMS, Sec'y,
San Rafael, Calif.

Fellow Members:

A number of complaints have reached me in regard to the failure of the offical journal to reach certan members. The facts of the case are these: This spring issuance of our organ has been irregular the April number being followed by June, which did not appear till July, and there being no May number. No one regrets this more strongly than the Pacific officials, but it is not their fault, and all such complaints should hereafter be sent to the publisher of the paper. **Prompt service,** following change of printers, **is promised** hereafter.

A membership list will be issued when our membership totals 100, which will probably be this month, as it is very close to it at the time of writing. This list will be sent to all members, and should be valuable, as every name in it is strictly reliable.

Now that the campaign for 100 members is over, one for the 200 mark is now open!

J. A. D. PARK

Life Among the North American Indians.

BY DR. F. D. SNYDER.

"Where is my home—my forest home?
The proud land of my sires?
Where stands the wigwam of my pride? Where glow the council fires?
Where are my fathers' hallowed graves? My friends, so light and free?
Gone, gone,—forever from my view!
Great Spirit! can it be."

One of the most interesting tribes of Indians that ever inhabited the United States, is slowly but surely passing away. I refer to the Crows, who were at one time located upon the headwaters of the Yellowstone river, but are at present living on their reservation in the valleys of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn rivers, in Montana.

They are divided into the Mountain and River Crows, and while they once numbered many thousands, there are now less than three thousand. They work their land, and raise great herds of cattle and horses, and it is said, they have over fifteen thousand head of horses.

In an early day, they extended their hunts and wars into the Rocky mountains and were at that time great enemies of the Blackfeet. They are tall,

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straight, graceful fellows, and the most richly and tastefully clad of any Indians on this continent.

The Crows are especially honest, nevertheless they had the name of being the fondest of horseflesh, the property of others, of any Indians on the plains. They, however, have a high sense of honor, and being fearless and proud are quick to punish, or retaliate. It is said that they derived their name by the way they would fly across the plains and over the mountains and take horses from some neighboring tribe, and apparently fly back again, over the mountains, without being detected, so they were called by other tribes, Crows.

No race of people on the face of the earth could present a more picturesque and thrilling appearance than a band of Crows. They are great horsemen, their forms and native gentlemanly grace has not been deformed by squatting in canoes nor their eyes bridled by scowling on the glistening sun reflecting on the water, like many other tribes, but are just as nature intended they should be.

The costumes of the Crows are very beautiful, their principal ornaments being beads, bears' claws, bones, feathers and porcupine quills, while among the women, elks' teeth are a valuable ornamentation. With all the North American Indians they have no equal, taking especial delight in dressing in rich and gorgeous colors. They also take great pride in their hair, which is black as a raven's wing, well oiled with bear's grease, and is of great length, often reaching to the ground. This extraordinary length is confined entirely to the men.

At a time of mourning, when some friend has been lost, they cut their hair off in places, as much as they think they can afford to spare, while a woman who mourns for a husband, or child, is obliged to cut her hair close to her head, and so remain until it grows out again, ceasing to mourn as it gradually grows to its former length.

Like all other tribes, they have their medicine man, who is a very old man by the name of White Bear. He is one hundred and one years old. The name medicine is one that has somehow come into general use along the Canadian and United States frontier, synonymous with mystery and all physicians in Indian tribes dealing in (or professing to deal in) mysteries of various kinds are denominated (in the phrase of Indian country) medicine men. Such a person is sure to accompany a party on a visit to a neighboring country or on their war or hunting excursions, as physician and surgeon to the party, and also as soothsayer, astrologer, conjurer and caterer for everything that need be procured, through the supernatural aids of incantations and hocus-pocus.

The tepees or tents are all made of straight poles, tied together at the top, with a flap opening at the top, to let out the smoke. They were at one time all made of skins, but as they became more civilized and the buffalo became scarce, the skins gave way to the more easily obtained but less ornamental canvas.

The plains are silent, where this once numerous race of people lived. The streams run as of old, but sing no songs of the olden times. The nodding pines bend a welcome to the newcomer, but tell not of the past. Herds of cattle now usurp the buffalo range. Soon they will be known only in history, for they are going, going fast, and there are no monuments left to tell of their past glory.

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American Society of Curio Collectors

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kas.
Vice-Presidents—Jacob Weigel, North Pasadena, Cal.; Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. F. May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.
Official Organ—The WEST.
Cost of Membership—Initiation fee, 25 cents; annual dues, 50 cents. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month.
Department of Mineralogy — Forest Gaines, Glendive, Mont.
Department of Conchology and Entomology (Marine Atlantic Division) —Prof. C. Abbot Davis, 1131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.
Department of Postmarks — J. L. Wheeler, 72 Comstock Ave., Providence, R. I.
Department of War Relics — A. H. Bailey, Superintendent, Marietta, Ga.
Department of Numismatics — E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.
Department of Archaelogy--Arthur B. Coover, Superintendent, Roxabell, O.
Department of Birds and Mammals—
Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, East Peru, Ia.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members, as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members.

August Report.

In spite of the fact that the mercury has ranged close to 100 degrees in the shade the interests of the A. S. of C. C. have not flagged in the least. We can look back through nearly nine months of hard work and anxiety and feel that good progress has been made. We are out of debt this year's expenses have all been met, and we have a snug bank account as well. We have one request to make in regard to the payment of dues:—don't send personal checks. The banks all charge 15c to cash them and when you take that out of 50c there isn't much left. We have had only three such cases this year and in every case the individual very graciously made the exchange to a money order. Our good president doesn't say much about what he is doing.—he is too busy for that, but the secretary appreciates the way he has of stirring up an interest in Society matters. A large number of the renewals this month are entirely due to personal letters that he has written. We know of at least 100 letters that have gone out from Arkansas City the past two months. Since the first of January your secretary has written 1,042 communications. Interesting personal letters to the president and secretary have come in since our last report. Mr. D. E. Brown of Glacier, Washington, tells of a profitable trip 7,000 feet up Mt. Baker; the finding of some rare sets of bird's eggs and fine fossils. G. Montague Butler of Golden, Colo., writes the president of the strenuous life he is living. He is now professor of geology in the Colorado School of Mines. Mr. E. L. Bangs, the efficient superintendent of our numismatic department, enters a very just complaint that coins have been sent to him to be identified and returned without the proper amount of postage. Remember this, our Identification Bureaus are free as far as the naming of specimens go, but you must include postage for their return if you wish them back again; otherwise they become the property of the superintendent. Mr. Bangs has at considerable expense to himself returned many of them, others had no address so that he was unable to do so. The last apteryx published by C.

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Abbott Davis, of Providence, R. I., contains interesting matter on the American Osprey by Hathaway; Water Mites by Walcott of the Nebraska State University; Unios by Davis; and Sphingidae by Dearden. We had read of the new, rare gem found recently in California, called the Kunzite, but until this month had never seen one. One of the big-hearted members of this Society, Mr. Albert Everitt of Escondido, California, sent us one for our cabinet. Our specimen is a delicate lavender bar about 1½ inches long. These gems are valued at from $10 to $15 a karat. The readers of West would be grateful to Mr. Everitt if he would tell us in an article more about this gem. Mr. D. A. Browne of Astoria, Oregon, sent a generous donation of beautiful post cards illustrating points of interest in and about his home city. He sells these cards at 25c a dozen and would be glad to correspond with members who buy or exchange stamps or coins.

RENEWALS.

76. W. G. McLain, Neb., Gilead, O.
233. C. C. Cobb, York, Neb.
521. F. W. Pollitt, 486 Union Ave., Paterson, N. J., aged 19. Oc. student. Collects war relics and antique firearms; wishes to exchange.
225. T. H. McCoy, 3815 Lake Ave., Chicago, Ill.
487. C. N. Daly, U. S. Consul Guelph, Ont., Can.
193. Mrs. Jane Shelby, Howard, Elk Co., Kansas.
234. J. H. Wattles, M. D., D. V. S., 1121-1123 Holmes St., Kansas City, Mo.
297. Bill C. Seay, Paineville, Va.
256. Robert Moses, 1 Cambridge Terrace, Walmer, Kent, Eng.
155. Wm. A. Bodendoerfer, 1 Catherine St., Muskegon, Mich.
493. Albert Everitt, Escondido, Calif.
214. C. E. Jenny, Fresno, Calif.
289. J. H. Davis, Kent, Partage Co., Ohio.
57. Wm. M. Erickson, Red Wing, Minn.
170. Arthur L. Flagg, Woonsocket, R. I.
208. E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.
326. F. L. Dodge, Hanover, Pa.
43. George Fink, 524 W. 10th St., Connersville, Ind.
14. Chas. D. Perry, Hanover, Conn.
44. Dr. Burt Ogburn, 21 East Washington St., Phoenix, Ariz.
562. D. E. Brown, Glacier, Wash., age 37. Oc. Ry. agent. Collects birds' eggs and nests, fossils, curios of all kinds; wishes to exchange.
34. G. Montague Butler, Golden, Colo.
36. E. L. Warner, Jacksonville, Fla.

NEW MEMBERS.

42. S. Schachne, 51 East 90th St., New York City, N. Y.
45. John Solomon, 109 Main St., East Greenwich, R. I.
86. C. T. Webarg, box 518, Cambridge, Ill., age 15. Oc., drug clerg. Collects curios, coins, Indian and war relics, fossils, minerals, paper money. Will exchange all of the above for the same, except fossils and minerals.
154. Harry G. Webb, 373 Washington St., room 93, Boston, Mass.
150. E. F. Pope, Colmesneil, Tex.
39. I. Manning King, box 375, Salinas, Monterey Co., Calif.
53. Mrs. A. K. Carter, Carpentina, Calif.
141. C. N. Harrington, Avon, Minn.
249. James Wilson, Jr., 2723 C St., Philadelphia, Pa.

APPLICATIONS.

Harry H. Parsons, 141 S. Main St., Winchester, Va., age 28; Oc., dyer. Collects curios, fossils, war and Indian relics, museum goods; wishes to exchange. Ref., Brodstone.

Miss Verna Weston Hanway, Dallas, Pa. Ref., Brodstone.

Wm. C. Polk, 91 Lester St., Providence, R. I., age 20. Oc., student. Collects shells, minerals, stamps.
shells, minerals, stamps. Ref., C. Abbott Davis.

Frank Philo, 131 West Patterson Ave., Columbus, Ohio, age 14; Oc., student. Collects and wishes to exchange stamps and Indian relics. Ref., Coover.

D. M. Imlay, 253 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash., age 43; Oc., curio dealer. Collects anything that the people will buy. Ref., Bullis and Greene.

R. C. Crane, Sweetwater, Tex., age 41; Oc., lawyer. General collector; specialty, coins old paper money, stamps, rare books and papers. Wishes to exchange U. S. and foreign stamps for Gt. Britain and her colonies and American continent. Ref., secretary.

Robt. G. Dupre, Canton, Ga., curios, stamps; specialty, civil war relics. Wishes to exchange. Ref., Greene.

DROPPED.

Nos. 32, 123.

CORRECTION.

In July West, D. A. Growne of Astoria, Ore., should read D. A. Browne.

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METROPOLITAN PHILATELTIC ASSOCIATION

President ..... H. D. Munger, Corning, N. Y.
Vice-President ..... J. A. Solomon, East Greenwich, R. I.
Secretary-Treasurer ..... F. A. Mueller, Peake, Neb.
Sales Superintendent ..... L. V. Cass, Sunbury, Pa.
Exchange Superintendent ..... J. R. Oaken, Corning, N. Y.
Attorney ..... J. S. Robertson, St. Thomas, Ont.
Counterfeit Detector ..... Rev. R. Von Pirch, Berlin, Ont.
Librarian ..... Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Canada ..... Fred Cruse, Walkerville, Ont.
Great Britain ..... W. W. Webster, 11 Leonard St., Derby
Costa Rica ..... O. P. Nunes, Box 15, Port Limon
New Zealand ..... Robert Brown, Dennison
Guatemala ..... A. L. Godoy, Guatemala City
Australia ..... H. W. Shelton, Castlemaine, Victoria
Trustees
..... L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
..... A. D. Blair, Elmira, N. Y.
..... Fred Cruse, Walkerville, Ont.

Secretary's Report.

Fellow Members:

Having been unable to attend our convention, I wish here to thank you for your support and re-election of me to the post of Secretary-Treasurer again. I assure you that I will give my earnest endeavors and better work than ever. Of late my health has been quite poor but now after considerable treatment I feel like myself again. Although I am sorry Mr. Munger could not again accept the Presidency, I feel confident that in Mr. Wendt we have a willing and active M. P. A. officer. A number of considerably important items were taken up at the convention and next report will contain full accounts. The delay in mailing has caused omission of same in this issue.

Our year-book will appear rather late on account of Mr. Munger being laid up by poor health for some time and also on account of additional work. It will probably be in your hands, however, before our next report and it will contain valuable information for our members.

It was decided at the convention to have two official organs and permit each member to have either or both by paying this schedule. Applications cost 25c to which you are to add as your first year's dues the following amounts:

25c extra if you wish the "PHILATELIC WEST."

50c extra if you wish "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News."

75c extra if you wish both papers.

It is compulsory that you accept one of these papers and payment of dues in advance. The dues per year will be as stated above. The rates for foreign members will be somewhat in advance on account of the postage. Full information in the year-book.

Am glad to report the following new members. Let us all work together and help the Society grow.

Fraternally yours,
F. A. MUELLER, Sec'y-Treas.

New Members.

W. E. Shoudy, 477 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.; proposed by Munger.

H. F. Thompson, Box 2569, Johannesburg, Transvaal, Africa; proposed by Howard.

Robert E. Ramsey, Rocks, Md.; proposed by Milford.

Carl Crandall, 316 Hector St., Ithaca, N. Y.; proposed by L. Crandall.

Howard Crandall, 316 Hector St., Ithaca,

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N. Y.; proposed by L. Crandall.

Louis Desmorlos, Los Gratos, Calif.; proposed by L. Crandall.

R. E. Sheerer, 1020 W. Race St., Pottsville, Pa.; proposed by L. Crandall.

J. W. Mazach, 6 Wooldridge Ave., Cleveland, O.; proposed by L. Crandall.

Wm. C. Polk, 91 Lester St., Providence, R. I.; proposed by Solomon.

C. Abbott Davis, 1131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.; proposed by Solomon.

Edward S. Dodds, Alden, Mont.; proposed by Munger.

J. B. Aldred, 126 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.; proposed by Munger.

E. Marks, 521 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.; proposed by L. Crandall.

L. H. Kjellstedt, I. C. S., Scranton, Pa.; proposed by Park.

Toby Fisherman, 1309 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; proposed by Wendt.

Norman L. Sims, San Rafael, Calif.; proposed by Park.

Sidney H. Coleman, R. F. D. No. 1, Gage, N. Y.; proposed by Munger.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

W. A. Imbler, Compton, Calif.

Adolf Schneider, 134 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J.

John R. Love, 196 St. Christophe St., Montreal, Quebec.

A. H. Hoffman, Denver, Colo.

A. F. Distelhorst, 129 Syracuse St., Milwaukee, Wis.

H. D. Munger, Hamilton, N. Y.

Treasurer's Report.

July 7th to August 28th.

Receipts—		
Applications and dues	$16.00	
On hand July 7th	22.20	
		$38.20
Disbursements—		
Young, ballots	$ 5.00	
Munger, mailing ballots	3.82	
Kirby, envelopes	1.00	
West, for report	2.80	
Frank Kirby, on losses	2.00	
Postage	1.75	
	$16.37	
Balance on hand August 28th	21.83	
		$38.20

Notice to All Members.

You are requested to send your correct name and address, also stating what paper or papers you wish for the official journals of the Society, at once to Mr. F. A. Mueller for file. Kindly attend to this so that it will be unnecessary to personally write you and ask these questions. You may send your dues at the same time and we will send you new membership cards showing how far you are paid up. A red card denotes that you pay 25c a year dues and receive the "Philatelic West," a blue card denotes that you pay 50c per year dues and receive "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News;" a yellow card denotes that you pay 75c a year dues and receive both official journals. Those not paid up at once will be dropped from membership list in the year-book.

Personals.

Next month's issue will contain full convention reports.

Note how we are growing. Write for blanks and get to work. Compliments are due L. Crandall, trustee, for his active work in securing new members. By the way, both he and Mintz, the other Ithaca man, are busy-bodies. They have organized a club for Ithaca. Friend Mintz puts out, moreover, a very creditable philatelic sheet under the name of the "Philatelic Advertiser." Nine numbers have appeared so far and may there be a myriad to follow. Hats off to the Ithaca organization.

That year-book! Some say when is it going to be issued? I'd like to know. Remember good things come slow.

The man who wields this department is short of copy this month.

Election results at the Second Annual Convention of the Metropolitan Philatelic Association, held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., from August 14th to August 16th, with headquarters at the International Hotel:

President—Wendt, 44.
Vice-President—Nugent, 28.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mueller, 75.
International Secretary—Park, 50.
Sales Superintendent—Cass, 59.
Exchange Superintendent—Asby, 35.
Librarian—Miss Hanway, 43.
Fraud Investigator—Shoudy, 26.
Counterfeit Detector—Beck, 29.
Attorney—Moisant, 46.
Ad. and Sub. Agent—Spinny, 51.
Trustees—Munger, 73; Brodstone, 45; Solomon, 37; Crandall, 20.

Total votes cast were 75.

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Union Souveninir Card Exchange.

A world-wide society for active postcard collectors. Organized April, 1904.

Officers.

President—H. W. Lintz, Hebron, Ark.
Vice-President—Herman J. Funk, 171 25th Place, Chicago, Ill.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. Park Graybell, 1113 East Alameda Ave., Denver, Colo.
Arthur L. Shaver, Eastern Representative, Altoona, Pa.; Takvor M. Takvorian, Asiatic Representative, Ismid, Turkey-in-Asia.
Chief of Bureau of Translation—Alois Vedernjak, 221 East 85th St., New York, N. Y.
Dues for U. S. 50c per year; foreign 75c. Application blanks free upon request. Address all communications to the secretary.

A Letter from Our Vice-President.

Dear Members:

It pleases me very much to see THE UNION increasing so rapidly, which, evidently is due to the efforts of its members. I wish to thank all who have helped the Society, and also earnestly urge all other members to co-operate with us, and thereby make THE UNION the largest and best Society in the world. Souvenir card collecting has increased very much in the last three months, therefore try and induce your numerous collecting friends to join THE UNION. Application blanks can be had from the Secretary. I earnestly request members to answer all cards promptly. I remain

Faithfully yours,
HERMAN J. FUNK,
Vice-President.

Luis G. Aznar, Preciat.

Mr. Aznar, whose photograph appears in the center of this magazine, is a native of Campeche, Mexico, one of THE UNION'S most active members, and possesses a very fine collection of cards. He also deals in cards, and his large stock of curious views of Old Mexico is well worth looking into by those in the market for first class cards.

NEW MEMBERS.

253. E. Hayakawa, 59 Monzencho, Nagoya, Japan.
254. Thomas J. Callender, 1678 Berlin St., New Orleans, La.
255. Andrew Baldwin, 2107 Union Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
256. Miss B. Collis, 87 Lennox St., Newton, Sydney, New South Wales.
257. L. C. Austin, Keystone, W. Va.
258. William Oye Rae, Kobe, Japan.
259. Ralph B. Platt, 62 Catawba St., Roxbury, Mass.
260. Arnaldo Ghisla, Av. de Mayo 1124, Buenos Aires, Argentine Rep.
261. Clarence C. Parks, Polo, Ill.
262. G. C. Brown, 8 Salmon St., Woodstock, Cape Town, Africa.
263. Mrs. P. J. Davies, 45 South Road, Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C.
264. Miss Olive Lawrence, 18 Heriot Row, Dunedin, New Zealand.
265. Robert Lee, 116 Mason St., Greenwich, Conn.
266. Ing. Gaetano Marino, Taranto, Italy.
267. Dr. Hermil Kozmutza, Hajnalutcza 2, Budapest, Hungary.
268. Miss Mary Yender, Box 112, Naperville, Ill.
269. Donald Stuart, St. Thomas, Ontario.
270. J. Shimura, Kiyo-machi, Nagoya, Japan.
271. T. W. Hodgson, 425 Roslyn Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Quebec.
272. Mrs. C. O. Smith, 21 East Mahanoy Ave., Mahonoy City, Pa.
273. Chas. Stehm, Eureka Springs, Ark.
274. Miss Kate Dowell, Union Store, Freemantle, West Australia.
275. M. Castros, Sharia el Moghraby, Cairo, Egypt.
276. C. A. Crockett, 38 Tory St., Wellington, New Zealand.
277. Dr. H. M. Benlan, Commercial Square, Gibraltar, Europe.
278. N. Sato, No. 7 in 12 Banchi, Takagicho, Akasakaku, Tokio, Japan.
279. Maurice Mayer, Box 225, King City, Missouri.
280. Miss Orilla Garland, 19 Grove St., Augusta, Me.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

89. W. A. Imbler, from 1095 West 46th St., Los Angeles, Calif., to Campton, Calif.
183. Harold F. Kennerley, from 434 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore., to General Delivery, Portland, Ore.
201. Harry G. Boud, from 717 Bangs Ave., Asbury, N. J., to 717 Bangs Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
216. Miss Sadie C. Donohue, from Millerton, N. Y., to Stanton, N. J.
219. Roy Marshall, from West Av. and Montrose St., Vineland, N. J., to Box 362, Vineland, N. J.

RESIGNED.

89. W. A. Imbler, Compton, Calif., respectfully requests that all members refrain from sending him any more cards for exchange.

EXPIRED MEMBERSHIPS.

59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 230.

BOOST FOR THE UNION.

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CAMERA NEWS

Editor, F. J. CLUTE, San Francisco

Don't Be Too Ambitious.

By Willar H. Slayton, St. Louis, Mo.

About a year ago I started a friend in as an amateur photographer and did not see him until a few days ago. I was out to his house to see him and talking things over I of course asked how he was getting along with his photographi work. He told me all about it. He had tried every developer on the market. There was not a brand of paper or a printlng process that he had not experimented with. He knew more about photography, such as it was, than any professional in the city. At the same time, he did not have a decent print that he could show me. What was even more surprising, I do not think he had more than a dozen good negatives. Those no doubt were accidents He had used several cameras, in fact, I think he owned about five. He knew the names of more lenses than one could find listed in some of the big catalogues. Talking the matter over he was ashamed of his poor results but blamed it all on the material he had been using. He had not been able to find a plate, developer and paper that fitted together. As soon as he could do that he would be all right and no doubt produce fine results.

"But you ought to go over to Wilson's house and see his work," he said. It seems Wllson was a mutual friend of ours a few doors down the street and so we called down there. My first friend clamed all the credit of having taught Wilson what he knew about photography but he had evidently taught him a whole lot that he did not know himself or else Wilson had refused to learn a lot that he could have told him about plates, developers, papers and the like. Wilson was using the same camera he started out with. He was so used to it that it came as handy to him as using a knife and fork. He did it without thinking about the different adjustments and the like. He was using the same plates he had started with and knew just how they worked. My friend who had taught him the business had dicsared that brand long ago. The developer was the same way. The pupil stuck to the one he had found fairly good at fhe start. All the prints were on one kind of paper and they were the finest prints I ever on that particular brand. That waa simply because he had learned how to work

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it to perfection. In strikiug contrast to the poor showing of his instructor was his own fine collections of prints. He showed us several large albums all filled with good prints. Of course some were better than others, but the average was very high.

And in all this is a moral that a lot of us should take to heart. I do not advocate one's making photography simply a grind and a plod after the largest possible number of pictures of a certain standard. We should always strive to make our work as good as possible and in order to do this it is necessary that we learn what is being put on the market as new. But in doing this, let the main part of our work be done with material which we are at least on speaking terms. There will be more pictures to our credit, we will get better pictures and the satisfaction will be greater. There is a certain amount of interest, no doubt, in experimenting. By all means do your share of it, but do not be continually running from one thing to another, always changing and never content with your materials. Some of the best workers in photography are using material that we would think is about ten years behind the time. The dealers and the magazines are pushing all these new things. They pay a larger profit and they think the interest is kept up by their doing so. In some cases they may be right but in a good many other cases it would be better if they led the beginner to find satisfaction along a less troublesome road. Nine out of ten who give up the work do so because they have no results to show. This is the position of my friend whom I called on. He was tired of the work at the end of a year.

Saving Clouds.

I have been using one of those "Perfecto" Sky-screens that the Mohawk Manufacturing Company are selling and find it one of the most useful pieces of apparatus I ever tried. It is not alone in taking clouds on the same plate as the landscape that it comes in handy. I recently made a series of interiors and used it in the same way to shade the top of the rooms. One has to take but a few interior views to find that a print showing the carpet, which is often very non-actinic, dark and devoid of detail, with the upper part of the view very light, is not pleasing. It is the lower part of the room that one wishes to see most clearly. In the ordinary photograph it is just the other way. With the "Perfecto" screen all this is corrected. And do not run away with the idea that you can secure the same result by printing the upper part of the view a little longer. The difference between over printing an over exposed part of a negative and using this screen to hold back parts that will come over exposed. The only right way is to make the exposure right to start with. You can do that with the "Perfecto" Sky screen.

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American Camera Club Exchange

President—H. V. Thornton, 304. N State St, Chicago, Illinois.
ecretary—L. T. Broostone, Superior, Neb.
Why not become a member? It costs you nothing if a subscriber. Membership card sent for 5c, Foreign 10c.

Ones marked x collect souvenir cards.

NEW MEMBERS.

No 5555 W E Elliott, Buffalo, N Y. 183 Niagara St.
6 Elizabeth W Dicker, Fillmore, N Y
7 S Mille, Chicago, 7524 Ellis Ave
8 M E Currie, Meadville, Pa, 376 Arch St
9 J Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa, 2723 C St
5560 Mary A Loper, Amagausett, N Y
1 H W Baxton, Providence, R I, 130 Sutter St
2 W Currier, Nicolett, Minn
3 G E Bixner, Newark, N J, 61 Bank St
4 F L Sullivan, R I, 252 Potter Ave
5 Miss McSelles, Dorchester, Mass, 246 Adams St
x6 B A Eller, Scotch Plains, N Y
7 J Cowell, Flee Island, Mant, Canada.
8 Zeb Witt, Flat Willow, Mont.
x9 Miss L Pease, Manson, Mass.
x5570 C A Dutton, Sylvan Beach, N Y
1 W P Bonnell, Belvidere, N J, Box 286
2 C L Willis, Easton, Mass
3 A Fleig, Chicago, 1334 Oakdale Ave
x4 Jas L Bobson, San Bernardino, Calif
x5 D V Auston, Brooklyn, N Y, 44 Gates
x6 J Schulthess, Bx 371, Manilla, P I
x7 Miss Ida Bigess, Kansas City, Mo, 1426 Garfield Ave
x8 Madeline Rivers, Brooklyn, N Y, 1197 Bergen St
x9 E Strochech, Reading, Pa, 218 South 3rd St
x5580 J Deglmann, Mankato, Minn
x1 C Underwood, Wilmington, Del, 802 Van Buren
x2 Isak Ekenstam, Klamer, Swe den
x3 J Farren, Ossining, N Y
x4 Delos Hatch, Oakfield, Wis
x5 W J Green, Philadelphia, Pa, 1927 Wharton

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The Nebraska Camera Club

Any reader in Nebraska can become a member, a membership card free for the postage.

FOUNDED JANUARY 1898

President—Miss L. Tillotson, 1305 32 St., Sta B Omaha, Nebraska.

Sec'y-Treas.—L. Rrodstone, Superior, Neb.

Ones marked x exchange souvenir cards.

NEW MEMBERS

796 W F Moore, Beatrice, Care Dempster Co.

797 C Jennings, Valentine

798 J H Snyder, Arapahoe, Box 423

799 J W Leedom, Osmond

800 C W Merrifield, Grand Island

APPLICATIONS.

801 E C Myrop, Elgin, R F D 1

802 E Rector, Lincoln, 2845 Randolph

803 W C Estes, Omaha

804 P Meyer, Arlington

805 W L Randall, Omaha, 820 Park Ave.

805 Lawrence E Higgins, Omaha, 2578 Harney St

Opinions on photographs are as plenty as summers musquitoes in N. J. Opinions, like a poor lens, do not cut outside of a very large center —A. Bogardus, St. L. & C. Photo.

Politeness and good work are the capital of the photographer, The grouty man will always cry "hard times" with out seeming to know that he is the origin of emptiness.—A. Bogardus, St. L & C. Phot.

Cloth Prints.

You will have to see one of these prints on Lusterine photo cloth before you can imagine how beautiful they really are. You may have seen some on blue print cloth or even some on the poorer qualities of photo cloth, but the prints on Lusterine have a quality that is all their own. The tones are a very pleasing brown, almost black. The amount of detail one can secure is remarkable. The latitude in printing is wonderful and it requires no special negative to secure good results. All one needs to work the cloth is a weak solution of hypo in which to fix them and a hot flat-iron does the toning by simply passing it over the print after it has been well washed after fixing. Simply wring out the last of the wash water and iron until dry. A thousand different uses can be found for the cloth. Mounted on a rough surface card they are all that a paper print could be and framed they make excellent room decorations. I have a friend who has run a freize all around the top of his dining-room made out of the prints of a large bunch of grapes repeated alternately with another print of a bunch of grain. The effect is very fine and calls forth the admiration of all who see it.

The top of the photographic ladder of fame is not full yet, there are thirteen aspirants who consider themselves fully qualified to fill any vacant spaces.—A. Bogardus, St. L. & C. Phot.

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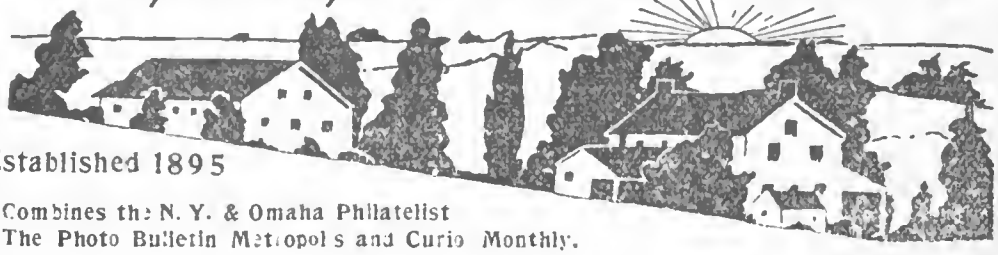
The Philatelic West.



Established 1895

Combines the N. Y. & Omaha Philatelist
The Photo Bulletin Metropolis and Curio Monthly.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine Published at Superior, Nebr , U.S. A.

Organ of the Following Societies, Aggregating Over 20,000 Members.

American Camera Club Exchange, Stamp Collectors' Protective Assn. of America, Spanish-American Philatelic Society, International Souvenir Card Exchange, Stamp Dealers' Protective Association, American Society of Curio Collectors, American Society of Young Scientists, Hawkeye Camera Club, Postal Camera Club, Universal Photographers Society, World-Wide Photo Exchange, Natural History Photo Society, Nebraska Philatelic Society, Subscription Stamp Society, Nebraska Camera Club, Kansas City and Kansas Philatelic Society, Southern Philatelic Association, American Souvenir Card Exchange Club, Metropolitan Philatelic Association, Inter-State Philatelic Association, New York American Fiscal or Revenue Society, Canadian Philatelic Society, Montana Philatelic Society, Union Souvenir Card Society, St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society, Pacific Souvenir Card Collectors' Society, American Fiscal Stamp Association and Metropolitan Fiscal Association.

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CURIO: ROY F. GREENE, Arkansas City, Kas.
DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY: REV. L. G. DORPAT, Box 37, Wayside, Wis.
NUMISMATICS: F. E. ELLIS, 115 North 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.
PHILOCARTY: MISS M. KELLER, Juneau, Wis., R. R. 1.
REPRESENTATIVE NEW ENGLAND STATES: C. W. BROWN, Watertown, Mass.
WOMAN COLLECTORS' DEPT.: MISS VERNA WESTON HANWAY, Dallas, Pa., Box 156.

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THE WEST disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its contributors.

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American Society of Curio Collectors

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Vice-Presidents—Jacob Weigel, North Pasadena, Cal.; Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. F. May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa.
Official Organ—The WEST.
Cost of Membership—Initiation fee, 25 cents; annual dues, 50 cents. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month.
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Department of Conchology and Entomology (Marine Atlantic Division) —Prof. C. Abbot Davis, 1131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.
Department of Postmarks — J. L. Wheeler, 72 Comstock Ave., Providence, R. I.
Department of War Relics — A. H. Bailey, Superintendent, Marietta, Ga.
Department of Numismatics — E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.
Department of Archaelogy—Arthur B. Coover, Superintendent, Roxabell, O.
Department of Birds and Mammals—
Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, East Peru, Ia.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members, as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members.

Secretary's Report.

It is just one year ago next month that acquiescing to the requests of our genial publisher and the popular president of this society, we assumed the office of secretary and treasurer. The year has been fraught with new experiences and the pleasantest one that we have to hang on memory's wall is the kindly sympathy of these two as well as many others whom we have come to know as personal friends. We believe that the year just opening its door to the A. S. of C. C. has a richer promise of success in all lines than any previous year.

Many interesting letters have come from our members. C. Abbott Davis on one of his Monday morning tramps, investigated an old Indian oven in Massachusetts and found rich material for an interesting article. Basil G. Hamilton, one of our three Canadian cousins, is now in the office of the land commissioner in Calgary, Alta. Mr. D. O. Cummins, our most enthusiastic post-mark collector, has a collection of United States post-marks numbering 50,000, and when we asked him to send us his want list, we could appreciate the circumstances when he said that it was too big a task for there are 20,000 more to get before his collection will be compelte. He would like to get the addresses of collectors of post-marks in foreign countries. Miss A. Davis of Romford, England, writes interestingly of the finds she made this summer of fossils. Those wishing English fossils would do well to correspond with her, as her fossils are not only excellent specimens but she is also able to name them. Harry M. Clark of Dana, Kan., delighted the secretary's heart the other day when he sent for some application blanks, and in about one week's interval we received a new member through his efforts.

Two of the members sent kindly remembrances. Mr. E. L. Bangs thoughtfully acknowledged his card with a beautiful postal of Washington monument in Mt. Vernon square, Baltimore. The superintendent of the archeological department sent three valuable documents from the museum in Page Hall, Columbus, Mo. They illustrate the splendid work that Dr. Mills and

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his able assistant, A. B. Coover, are doing in opening Ohio mounds.

RENEWALS.

No.

2 Allen Jesse Reynolds, Emporia, Kansas, care of State Normal.

139 H. W. Grout, 204 Logan Ave., Waterloo, Iowa.

313 Frank W. Smith, 11 East State St., Redlands, Calif.

436 L. S. Frierson, Frierson, La.

365 Edw. T. Wing, South Portland, Me.

19 J. F. Powell, Waukegan, Ill.

108 J. S. Morrison, 120 So. 9th St., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

29 W. E. Snyder, Beaver Dam, Wis.

286 E. F. Hassler, Byrdstown, Tenn.

216 F. R. Stearns, care of Sac County State Bank, Sac City, Iowa.

8 Geo. W. Turner, R. R. 1, Moore's Hill, Ind.

133 D. O. Cummins, Media, Pa.

49 S. Benton Emory, 212 W. Emerson St., Melrose, Mass.

388 Rev. Chas. Coke Wood, Salina, Kan.

272 M. C. Mohr, Lealman, Fla.

75 G. G. Welsh, Citizen's Nat'l Bank, Greensburg, Ind.

37 Prof. Geo. W. Harper, 2139 Gilbert Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW MEMBERS.

32 Harry H. Parsons, 141 S. Main St., Winchester, Va.

201 Vern Weston Hanway, Dallas, Pa.

209 Wm. C. Polk, 91 Lester St., Providence, R. I.

123 Frank Philo, 131 W. Patterson Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

95 D. M. Imlay, 253 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

50 Robt. G. Dupre, Canton, Ga.

APPLICATIONS.

J. R. Morgan, Etna, N. C., age 28; occupation, dentist. Collects minerals, Indian relics. Ref., Secretary.

Walter F. Webb, 202 Westminster Road, Rochester, N. Y. Shells and invertebrates. Age, 36; occupation, nurseryman. Ref., Secretary.

Mrs. Ruth H. Brant, Iowa City, Iowa. Collects fossils, minerals, shells, corals, Indian relics; specialty, agates. Ref., Secretary.

Maud Rodebaugh, Dana, Kan. Occupation, teacher. Collects shells, fossils, insects, plants and relics. Ref., H. M. Clark.

O. I. Frisby, Lena, Ill. Age, 33. Occupation, jeweler. General collector; will exchange books, stamps, curios, etc., for coins, books, paper money, etc. Ref., Brodstone.

J. A. Kraenchl, St. Louis, Mo., 1241 Blackstone Ave. Got a lot of Indian arrow heads; where can I find out about them? Ref., Brodstone.

Bullet Hole Bibles.

In the curio dealer's private office lay a half dozen shabby pocket Bibles' each pierced two-thirds through with a round hole, like as bullet hole.

"They are bullet holes," said the dealer. "I know they are because I made them myself."

He gave a loud laugh.

"A good many of my rich patrons," he said, "like to have among their heirlooms Bibles that have saved some soldier ancestor's life."

He winked.

"If you are a Son of the Revolution," he said, "what a nice thing it is to take down one of these perforated Bibles from a shelf in the library and hand it to your guest, saying:

"This Bible saved the life of my maternal sixty-third cousin, Colonel Adoniram McGill, in the night attack upon the British led by General Jones at Bear creek on the third day of August, and so forth and so on."

"Yes," said the dealer, "I sell a good many of these Bibles to people with ancestors. To own such things is one of the fads and fancies of the smart set."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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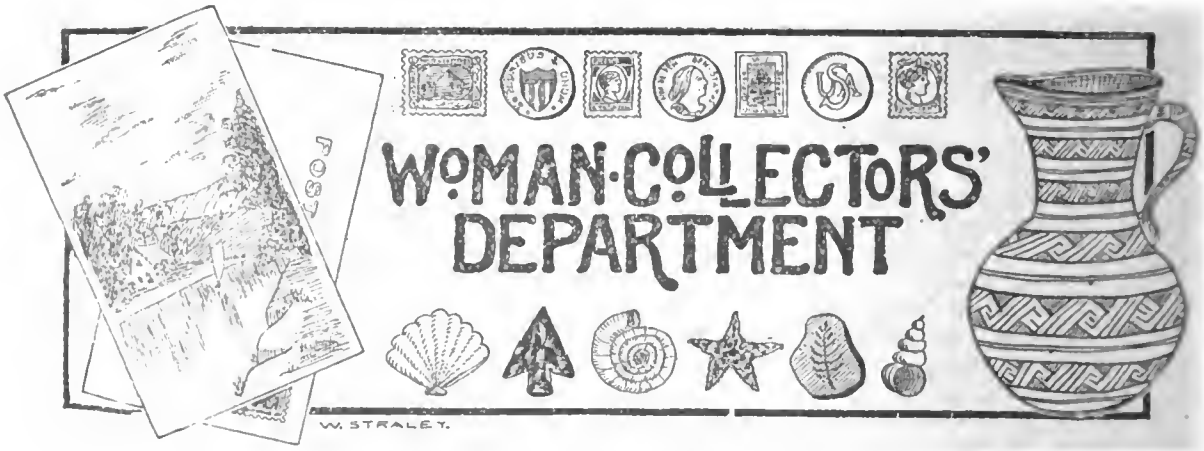

Conducted by Verna Weston Hanway.

Firelight Reveries

It is "'twixt the gloomin' and the mirk," seated by the firelight's flitful glow that the collector most intensly feels that exquisite blending of feelings that is to be felt but not described, which every collector has experienced. Briefly, crudely, it may be translated as the pleasure of collecting. The collector is a flower of the simple life, the home life, never of the strenuous life. It is in the quiet hour of the twilight that the collector is to be seen at the best when * * * * "Twilight's angel hovered there. To waft from nature's rest a balm for care." When the curtains are drawn, and the logs are cracking, glowing in the old fire place.

You gaze into its depths and the flames seem to twine into picture, recollections, that you are drawing memory's, or fancy's store house.

Perhaps it is of ancient vase on the mantel there, you are dreaming. It was found in an ancient ruin in the Holy Land, cracked, and scarred by the fleeting years that add to its dignity, though they may detract from its beauty. The years to you are rolling backward as you gaze, raising the curtain 'twixt the then and the now. In fancy you see the ancient court yard, the splashing fountain, the dark haired, hazelle eyed Jewish maiden, filling this vase with the life giving fluid.

This spear was found in the grave of an ancient Roman. Your fancy conjures for you a fierce browed, soldier in his martial togs. A hero no doubt, for the spear was evidently prized. The point is very rusty. It may be the rust of the years, or it may be—and you shudder.

On one of the shelves above this recessed seat is your famed ancestor's Bible. It is shably, thunder-worn, and the golden truths are marked here and there, indicating some thought that has given rest to the wearied soul

And there may be purchance, as there is on the shelf where my hand rests, an old collection of poems, written by the college boys of an old, old, college in Brunswick, Maine. The earlier poems of Longfellow, and other famed poets of that day are there The pages are

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yellow and have often been turned. Here and there they are, "marred," some would say but beautified by I, and all others who have such a volum, with quaint autographs, scrawl ed by the classmates, the friends and the chums. Fragrant with the love the honor they bore their beloved Weston, the editor and a cotributor to the volume. You who may have a similar volume often pore over this quaint autograph album, smiling or sighing, as your eye falls upon some witty sally, or some touching wit. Once again the years seem to roll aside, and the life of your grandsire. or perhaps even farther removed than that opens up before you You seem to tread the old town with him. You seem to mingle with the jolly fellows, to taste the fun of those merry larks, just such larks as you perhaps have enjoyed at a later day. And you wistfully assent with the writter of those power ful articles—"Let Us Go Back!" Your eye next falls upon a beautiful painting, that once graced the palace of Napoleon Bonaparte, strange seems it has witnessed, and many a strange tale it could tell. 'Tis whispered that many a time it has eased the smarting soul, the chafing spirit, the boundless ambition of the "first of the Bonepartes." The subject is the apt portrayed one—"Madama and the Child."

In a niche nearly stands a basket woven by some Indian maiden. "Woman of the cunning craft," you murmer as your nimble imagination brings before your eyes the wigwam,, the brook, the forest, and the worker,—"all God's handicraft."

You reach out your hand for the beloved album. Your eye rests fondly, proudly, on some valuable, famous specimen. The stamp is crude perhaps—but what matters that? It is one of its kind, you had often broken the commandent, "Thou shalt not envy," before you possessed it. You examine it with all the pride of a conqueror. You were compelled to gain the coveted gem at the expense of many less fortunate fraternatists. It was a dearly bought triumph—but it was a great one!

Then you fall into a reverie. Whose was the hand that sent it on its mission? Surely it did not fulfil any ordinary purpose. Tragedy, perhaps—the "old, old story"—what not? Ah! the stories hidden between the covers of a stamp—lover's collection. Stories that will never be known, but whose vilbrations awaken a responsive chord in the being of this creature of imagination—the collector.

Recollections crowd upon you with ever increasing thickness The memory of three dear comrades comes to you. This same room was a fraternal clubroom for you four in the yesterday. This same collection was founded in those days. Two have crossed the great divide. The other has ceased to exist for you these many years. The flowers on the hearth twist themselves into weird likenesses of the three, and perhaps you, as I, dash the fast gathering mist from your eyes. Ah, the old days!—the dear days! It is

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only occasionally, in such an hour at this, that they live again for you.

But the twilight is fast merging into the darkness of the night. The logs are crumbling into ashes. The magic hour with all its charm is nearly past.

But you and I, follow collectors, hold its memory as something tender and sacred. Others, materialists, may deem it a madness, but if this be madness "there is a pleasure in being mad, which none but madmen know."

A few years ago the number of collectors of revenue stamps was small, but now nearly all cellectors collect them. This is due to a great extent to the beauty of the stamps themselves, and then the late war with Spain, necessitating the issuance of hosts of revenue stamps of new and popular designs helped materially, as the attention of everybody was attracted to the revenues. As may be readily understood, these interesting stamps do not look nearly so beautiful to the non-collector as to the collector. The moral of which is obvious—become a collector.

Two stamps were once put into an offertory box by a lady in Georgetown, according to "The Philadelpha Ledger." They were two cent stamps issued in British Guiana in 1850. The lady had come across an envelope among her papers bearing two of these stamps. The incumbent, Canon Josa, sold the envelope, with the two stamps on it, at auction, and it realized $1,000. The following year the same two stamps changed hands at $3,250 The new purchaser sold them for $3,900. to a German dealer, who sold them to a Russian nobleman for $5,000.

How to Tell Counterfeits.

Any visitor to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing where Uncle Sam is printing the much sought-after green-backs, comes away impressed with the intricacies of the manufacturing of the paper note. Few, indeed, understand the rule of four adopted by the Government as an aid in thwarting the plans of counterfeiters. Acquaintance with the rule of four, might help many people of the outside world in detecting counterfeit money. Every note printed by the Government—national currency and not bank notes—contains a number and a letter, no two bills having the same number. These are printed, as the visitor can see, in the blocks of four as they leave the plate printer's table. For instance, a number will be found on a note, 58,383 with the letter C in the upper left hand and lower right hand corners; another, bill bears the number 79,988 D; another 42,566 B. These numbers and letters have a relation for each other and are easily determined. The last two numbers on the note determine, when divided by four, the letter to be found in the two corners. Should the last two numbers be divisible by four, with a remainder of one, the letter appearing should be A; if two remain, B; if three, C; and if the last two numbers are exactly divisible by four, with no remainder, the letter appearing should be D.

One of the "War Charity" stamps of Russia, the 3 kopecs, has been found in a new variety of perforation—viz., 13½ instead of the usual 12 by 12½.

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Bills of the Monticello Bank of Charlottesville, Va.

By FRED WHITTEMORE.

The bills of this bank are the most beautiful of all bills of Virginia, The first issues were issued in 1860 of the following values: $1,2,5,10,20 50,100, printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York City and the second issue 1861 engraved and printed by Danforth Wright & Co., Philadelphia and New York City and this second issue is very rare, of the following values: $2,5,6,7,8,9,10 20. There is also two values issued during the war of 1861-5 of a $1.25 bill. The engraving of the 1860 is as follows, $5,10,20,50,100 all with the home of Thomas Jefferson and all except the $50 with portrait of Mr. Jefferson. On the $10, has the portrait of Miss Blackey, of Virginia said to be the most beautiful woman in Virginia, on the $50 has in the place of Mr. Jefferson is the Goddess of Liberty, of the second issue, the $5,10,20, has the home of Mr. Jefferson, and his portrait, all of second issue with Virginia State arms, the $6, 7, 8, 9, has different designs on the $6 has a southern planter selling his tobacco, $7 value, horses, $9, value cattle. The $1, 2, of the first issue and the $2 of second issue. I am not able to give any description of them, less than 100 of the second issue were missed. The war issues have $1 and 2, two varieties of each the $1 is type set with arms at left end, the $2 has Justice at left end, ship in center, dated May 1, 1861, one of the $1 has the value written in red, the $2 is printed in red and black or lithographed, engraved by Hoyer and Ludwig of Richmond, Va. I have no others of this bank, would be pleased to hear from others.

Southern Philatelic Association.

OFFICER

President. Charles Roemer, and Antonio, Tex.
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Official Ogan, The WEST.

Secy—Treasurer's Report

APPLICATION.

R. L. Doak, Fresno, Ohio, age 25, a school teacher. References, W. C. Doak and W. P. Kelley.

Respectfully,

W. P. KELLEY, Secy.—Treas.
222 Peery Ave, Kansas City, Mo.

A remarkable gas well has been discovered at Yamachiche, Quebec. The boring had reached a depth of 280 feet when a flow of gas, salt water, sand and rocks shot into the air to a hight of 200 feet, forcing drill, derricks and trappings out out of the well.

It has been affirmed that recently hosts of ants have been put to flight by placing in their haunts strips of paper dipped in pepperment oil.

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The PHILOSOPHY *of* REUBEN

2nd Paper, Explaining Reubens Long Silence and His Opinion of The Collecting Woman.

By Verna Weston Hanway.

Reuben has suffered a total eclipse since his debut way back in November 1904. Truth to tell his adventures have been so utterly outstripped by those of his near relative Jim Cazy, of McKeel Weekly fame, that he has up to now refused to have his wisdom published for the edification of the philatelic public But since the aforesaid relative, Jim Eazy, has developed into such a "howlin swell" (Reuben's phrase, not mine) Reuben has permitted me o once again rehash his philosophy and adventures. The fact is, however, that he really was jealous of Jim's superior attainments, and his silence was due to a prolonged fit at the sulks But Mr. Eazy having taken to tan colored "spots" strawberry blondes, et cetera, Reuben feels that he can once more take the stage as the only original, agricultural, philatelist.

The man in the moon was gazing down at us, pondering as he has pondered through the ages on the dioyncrasies of the creatures who inhabit the earth.

Reuben was no less wisely pondering, as he tipped back the chair upon which he was seated on the piazza, and reflectively chewed a straw. I waited all eager attention, for well I knew that in a few moments my ears would be made glad by my friend Reuben's peculiar and characteristic "philosophy."

"Women are queer critters" quoth Reuben at length. I started—I had not been prepared for that. "Yaas," he continued they be. I've sometimes wondered why a little word that don't weigh nothin' will rule a two-hundred and odd pound woman so that a freight train could hardly carry all she says." I began to muse on the problems of domestic felicity, when Reuben once more attracted my attention, by remarking in a confidential tone. "'Fore Sary Jane and me was spliced she was fetchin, though—all marshmellows and pep'mints. But now vinegar doesn't hold a candle to her sometimes," with a grin. "Not but what she aint been a good wife, good's the average I reckon." he continued conscientiously.

"Had a kinder queer experience with one once 'fore I seen Sary Jane, I've learned how to be 'wise as serpents and harmless as doves' sence. Abe Wilkers used to keep the store down ter the village then. Wall he allus was a feller to joke, one o' them there practical jokers as you have mebbe heard tell of. One day he

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told me he knew a girl as pretty as a peach, who lived out to Peedle Corners, and taught school in ther old red school-house. He sed she had saved up lots of stamps, and that she was dyin' to trade some of 'em off for furon stamps. Old U. S. idn't fetch the prices then that they do now, but still they was kinder high 'nough ter make a fellers mouth water.

That night I went ter bed and dreampt o' peachy cheeks, old locals, and er fallin' off in that there big stack of duplicates. I woke up ther next mornin kinder confused like, but 'fore night I'd written a letter to that air peachy cheeked girl. A few days arter I received a letter. It was offal sweet and signed with a kinder purty name, Emmy Lou Soux. She sent me a few stamps, nothin' like what I'd dreamed on, sent purty fair ones. Fact I forgot all 'bout the value of stamps in readin' them there letters. They wuz just like po'try. Show 'em to you some time. One said—I learned it right off.

My Sweet Friend:—

You don't know how I pine for a sight o' them there handsome features o' yours as Abe Wilkers has told me of. I do so love the very sound o' your name. Yes I like love the singin o' the birds, the low of the cattle, the music o' the frogs, like I love the sweet balmy air of summertime, when it aint too hot to be comfortable Last night I went out and sed ter the moon, "Will I ever, ever, ever, meet my Reuben?" The moon winked back "yes," and now once more I am exhilerated arter the dark clouds o' doubt hev rolled away."

Wall, that kinder fetched me. Seemed as though I'd dream every night of a peachy cheeked gal and I a floatin' 'round the world a la tete beche, as you'd call it now-a-days. I writ right back and told her I'd like to hev me and her join in listinen ter the music o' the critters she'd writ of, and lookin' at ther winkin' of ther moon. She writ me that I cud come over there next Sunday. So when Sunday come, 'though I tended the Methody church reg'lar, I rigged up in a swaller tailed purple coat with brass buttons, a yaller waist-coat, and green pants, and a stove pipe hat, as wuz the fashion them days. Great Jerusleum but I looked pretty! I was'nt no bad lookin' feller then and I wuz jest bound I'd make a good impression bein' as it was the first tim u' know

Wall arter I'd driv them eighteen miles behind ther old plug I was kinder tired. But when I come to the corners I set up jest ez perky ez could be. "Is Miss Soux ter home?" I inquired of the red headed, pug nosed female ez come to ter the door. "Wall I guess she be" she answered. "Could I see her?" I said kinder fidgety. I hadn't dreampt on a chance on y' know. "Wall I guess mebbe y' cud," the female spouted "What might ye be a wantin o' her?" I—I—I hed en enagement with her. "I'd like ter see her" I seds meek as Moses. "Wall aint ye a seein o' her,' she snapped? I guess I come mighty near faintin' that time. I

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took a sly glance at her cheeks. Them wuz peachy all right but they wa'n't the brand I liked. Wuz kinder perserved like and I never wuz much fer perserves.

"You aint Miss Souz ez writ ter me?" I managed to spout out arter a while. Guess she seen what ailed me fer she yelled out "Wall you old mug-faced hay seed why aint I Emmy Lou Soux? Guess I wuz bapstized that air way down to the meetin' house long o' eighteen years agone, whin I was a trustin' infant." Now I aint no disputer o' a lady's word, but mabbe if you'd seen them preserved cheeks you'd a thought ez I did that a woman o' her age had orter be preparin' fer the end stead o' indulgin in such fairy tales.

"Scuse me," I sed faintly, "I must be goin'," Wall you'd orter heard how that female critter took on. She threatened me with fifty breach o' promise suits and several other inconvenient things.

Whin I got back hum I went down ter the village and hunted up that rascally Abe Wilkers. "How'd ye like your visit?" he sed when he seen me, a winkin' at the fellers that had congregated 'round. Then he began to quote from some o' my letters Wall they did sound kinder silly I'll admit from the distance of experience. "Just look et how he's rigged up! Gee Reuben! but ye looks fine. Won't ye lend me them togs ter wear whin I go courtin next Sunday?"

Wall then I kinder forgot 'bout it been' Sunday and pitched in Crickets, but he was a sight when I got through with him! But I kinder felt like a sight next day when a dude in spectacles come along and sed ther damage for my days fun was $100.00 to Abe and another 100 plunk to sooth Emmy Lou's wounded feelins. Wall I hiked up, but I felt mighty blue for awhile.

Soon arter that I met Sary Jane, then I had some more experience with the feminine gender. Save for one or two little incidents since then I haint bothered much with fair woo-man.

Collecting of Ribbon Badges.

Detroit, September, 1905.

My article in the issue of the West recently regarding the collecting of ribbon badges, seemed to have attracted some attention at least, and I judge there are a lot of these collectors, as I have heard from a number of collectors that would like to exchange with me since this article has appeared. Collecting of badges is not so easy as one may imagine its a game of chance to get or not. As a rule badges are worn by officials and delegates to conventions, and these are to recognize the wearer as to where he comes from and what he belongs, so as to meet those of the same order, craft or what it may be its a letter of identification in short to him. Naturally he refuses to part with same.

Of course these apply to societies, lodges and special occasions that are locally, where a member prizes his "little rag" as a member of what he may be.

There is a chance to obtain badges,

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however, and that's to get in the bunch, that comes to a convention for fun, and catch them with the goods. Late comers get badges and oftentimes try and be a late comer.

Here is another good chance: The street urchin is always up-to-date, and his ambition is to get a badge to make him solid with some of the delegates, either as a mascot of an advertisement for some delegate booming a convention for the next meet. This is the kid you want to tackle. He has no use for the badge; go for him and offer him a nickle or dime, and he will most invariably take you up. You then have the badge, an addition to your collection, I have done this time and time again and got things I wouldn't have gotten otherwise.

Badges that are easily obtainable are those of social character, such as musical, canoe, boating, racing, entertainments, dances, also political, local or national. These are printed always in extras and a little effort will soon reward your wants. When it comes to elections, may it be locally or national, from the presidential candidate to the smallest office the candidate is there with his little badge,—his little physage must appear on the ribbon. So as to show his desire and to wear one on the day of election would please him immensely at the same time you have the badge to help ornament your collection. At election booths there are always "heelers," who wear from five to six of various candidates they have no use for them much and if you have a friend just go for him and get one or two, offer him a smoke, he will give it to you almost every time, as he can get another one from his candidate. I got a lot this way last election. Here is another stunt, write to some of the candidates, stating your mission, collecting badges and to send you one of theirs. Oftentimes they oblige you. Have you collectors ever been after the printer who prints these ribbons? Say, fellows, here's a grand chance. Get next to him, and there's the chance. He always has a few left over and perhaps gladly give you one, to help you along.

Of course these are only chances, but there are chances to get these badges in a hundred ways. All you want to watch is your chance, and try and get duplicates. These are the ones for exchange purposes, evrybody that has duplicates would gladly help you this way, in fact its a help on both sides. But when your collection grows and you show them, how the gentle sex envy you. The appearance and designs on them makes their mind run towards a pretty sofa pillow, and you kick and say NO, not after all my hard licks will I part with them; but perhaps you are easy and give in, and then goes your "glad rags" for a pillow. You see your finish and after a little while its done, and then even you are not allowed to rest yourself on what caused headaches and troubles. Badges have history as I said before,—some for joy, some for sorrows, others for victory and others for defeat. Yet every one is interesting and a history that's worth repeating. Collecting it is interesting to many. Show them your collection and you can always find a ribbon or two that one remembers the incident. Well, is there anyone else that has anything to say? Let's hear a little more.

HERMAN W. BOERS.

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PHILATELY VS. CUPID.

By Verna Weston Hanway.

Dainty Polly Pemberton! Charming Polly Pemberton! Pretty Polly Pemberton!—what you will—! They are synonymous.

But dainty, pretty, charming Polly Pemberton was far from her usual charming self in those glorious September days last year. Why? Well, it was all on account of her BEST BELOVED. The BEST BELOVED disapproved, gravely, seriously disapproved of my dainty Polly's penchant for that peculiar (I hardly know what to call it) fad, hobby, science, designated by its adherants with the very sounding and dignified title of Philately. Other people, among whom were the Best Beloved merely called it a cranky notion for collecting old postage stamps. I do not know where Polly got them all but I think it must have been by begging them from missionaries and merchants, and that sort of people, don't you know.

But anyway Polly had lots of them. Some she said were very valuable. She had five great books filled with them. Every one she claimed were different, but to be exactly truthful there were times when I couldn't discover the difference.

Sometimes there would be rows and rows that would look exactly alike, but Polly explained it by saying that one "had more perforations," or that another had "a different water-mark," or "a secret mark," and a multitude of other things.

Polly has a den full of things representative of Philately. The walls are decorated with exquisitely framed groups of odd picture-stamps. Pictures of famous collectors are very prominent. I once asked her why the majority of the subjects had Roman noses and she said that it was indicative of the collecting temperament. Polly is undoubtedly an authority, but the rule can't hold good in every case for Polly's nose is most piquantly uptilted. She has hand painted sofa pillows bearing very odd illustrations of groups of stamps. Really they are awfully pretty, and to complete the stampic effect she has had a decorator make a dado of prettily mounted stamps. The room is full of such clever, odd ideas. Polly gives teas, chafing dish parties and informal receptions in it to her fraternalists. I've been to several and always enjoyed myself immensely excepting when they talked "shop."

Well, eevry girl who has ever had a Best Beloved knows that the proper course of procedure is for him to be politely interested in anything of interest to her and vice versa. But Polly's Best Beloved did not do as he should. Instead he informed her that her infatuation for stamps was most unprofitable and hardly sensible. Polly has a wee bit of vinegar in her disposition in spite of her sweet manner, so she replied rather sharply that she had some small capability for conducting her own affairs. The Best Beloved then became rather huffy, as Best Beloveds sometimes will, unreasonable as it may appear, and after a little scrap told her in the usual polished masculine, dictatorial tone that her love was not strong and true if she could not give up such an inane fad at his request. That only weak-minded persons passed their time accumulating useless articles. He could see that they would never be happy together if she was not prepared to make any sacrifices. Polly said she was very happy to have discovered his estima-

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tion of her character. She deplored the fact that he had not lived in the time of the Caesars as that would have allowed ample scope for his talents. The result of these various remarks were that they mutually agreed to render their engagement null and void. Precious Sweetheart and Best Beloved were never to see each other more.

Polly told me all about it that evening as I was her Dearest Chum. I could see that if he had not blundered masculine fashion into taking her seriously Polly would have sacrificed even her beloved Philately sooner than part with her Best Beloved. But the density of mankind is as proverbial as the inconsistency of womankind. So they had parted but I resolved in my secret soul that it should not be forever as Polly had sobbingly asserted. I had a Best Beloved of my own and so could sympathize with Polly. That night I hatched my deep dark plot on my slumber couch.

You see we, my Sweetest Girl and I, were invited to the Coningdale's place in the Hampshires. It's the jolliest place in the world to go for a week-end. Very large, but perfectly informal. Everyone does as he or she may please, consequently everyone has a good time, and no one is bored, least of all the hostess. Polly selected the place from a host of other invitations for these reasons. You see she wanted to forget.

Mrs. Coningdale met us at the station with a trap and a cute pair of Kentucky-bred ponies. She is very fond of Polly and I and so specially honored us, instead of sending the coachman. Jimmie Hampden came with her. I'm very fond of Jimmie. In fact Jimmie and I were once engaged, but after a time mutually decided that platonic affection was better than that sort of thing and so we are no end of chums.

Mrs. Coningdale came up to my sitting-room after she had seen Dolly safely in bed. We had arrived after a long and tiresome journey at 10:30 p. m.

"What is the matter with the child?" she queried. "I have never seen her looking so pale and wretched." Whereupon my dear hostess and I enjoyed a confidential confab, and as a result my deep-deep plot became much nearer maturation.

If you had seen the stunned look on my Sweetest Girl's face next day when she discovered one minute before dinner that the Best Beloved had arrived during the afternoon and was doled out as her escort to dinner a queer feeling would have tugged, not at your heart-strings, but at your risabilities. Polly sat the dinner out with very good grace I must admit. This was by no means her first season. As for the Best Beloved he was not seeing his first season either. His acting simply approached perfection—very grave and courteous.

Polly sought Mrs. Coningdale out almost immediately after dinner and evidently intended to surprise her with the announcement that she was leaving the next morning. Mrs. Coningdale's acting is superb as well and to all appearances she was surprised. "But Polly," she remonstrated, "I had arranged for such a pleasant time. It is too bad. And now since Mr. Mainwright has come—" "That is the very reason why I am leaving," returned Polly coldly. "Ah! I am so sorry, dear. But it need not spoil your visit. I will explain—have him leave, you know." "No, thank you. Under the circumstances I prefer to leave. I should probably have left tomorrow,

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in any case," she answered decidedly.

Entreaties did not move her, as we had not expected they would. The plan seemed to work beautifully. Polly in-leave for the station, the Best Beloved really no reason for curtailing my visit. Just as the trap was about to sisted on my staying as there was appeared, suit case in hand. He was leaving as well, and by the same train. Oh, it was too exquisite! Polly could not return at that late moment, for many curious eyes were watching from the veranda, especially the gossipy Wren girls who were cute enough to understand the situation. The Best Beloved raised his hat gravely twice. Once to Polly, once to the ladies on the veranda, shook hands with the hostess, and they were off, followed by two fervent prayers for the safe culmination of the coincidence (?) and much gossip from the group on the veranda.

Polly and the Best Beloved waited sulkily for the train which as it happened, was half an hour late. Several times a few civil remarks were exchanged, but for the greater portion of the time Polly quietly ignored him.

When the train at last pulled in at the little station the Best Beloved, always a gentleman, courteously assisted her with her suit cases to a seat. As he did so his elbow accidentally caught in the traveling veil wrapped around her hat, from which poured a shower of rice. In astonishment they glared at each other while the persons near smiled amusedly. "What do you suppose they think?" Polly groaned at length. His eyes twinkled, for the remark was made in the old natural tones. He glanced at the rows of smiling faces, and then smiled in sympathy. "Well, really, the circumstance admits of but one interpretation." "Oh, that dreadful Dolly Lovintone!" Polly groaned again. "What shall we do about it?" The "we" removed the last suggestion of a strain. "Well, we wouldn't want them to think we had been quarreling—perhaps we had better act the part." Polly laughingly assented to this unanswerable logic, and so successfully did they act the part, and so enchanted were they with it, that a few days later Mrs. Coningdale received this telegram:

"Mrs. Coningdale, The Poplars, X—., N. H.: Was married last night to J. M. Coming up on the 10:30 p. m. train, the 11th, to spend the honeymoon. Love to the peace-maker."

And one from the Best Beloved to me, thus:

"Thanks for rice. Will reciprocate next June. Am getting accustomed to stamps. J. M."

A rather risky plot? Yes, rather. But you see I reckoned on the sense of humor which I knew was strong in both. Still it was taking chances, and the suspense I endured until the telegrams were received was frightful.

The Best Beloved now collects stamps as assiduously as does my Sweetest Girl. Love begets love, you know.

When I was married this June, Polly and the Best Beloved sent me a jeweled box full of rice, at the bottom of which I found a superb diamond ring.

The study of pictures probably constitutes, for those who really care for it, a source of rest, delight, int spiration and profit second to none within the reach of everyday people. —M. S. Emery.

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A Visit to the Publisher of The "WEST."

It may interest the reader's to know how the writer found Mr. L. L. Brodstone at "Louis" as he is usually called at home, hence I will here relate my experience with the hope that the publisher will not form a sense of modesty cull this paper, but cause it to be printed in one of the next issues. At the same time I wish to publicly thank him for the kind reception he gave me. Before I got off the Burlington train at Superior (there are several others running into Superior, the home of the "WEST") the familiar features of my host loomed up in the crowd on the depot-platform, and a few minutes later he had me seated at the dinner table in the Woolsey Hotel, where, though the hour was late, I was served to the best satisfaction. After this refreshment I was introduced to several notables of the place, which, by the way, numbers some 3000 inhabitants and is beautifully located on the bank of the Republican river. Then we inspected the printing outfit of the "WEST," consisting of the two local printing offices, one of which is especially well appointed for a city the size of Superior, boasting one of the newest type-setting machines and other modern improvements insuring a better makeup in regard to letter-press for the "WEST" than it had in the past. Mr. Brodstone evidently is doing all he can to improve his magazine in every direction, and his friends are helping him with uncommon willingness. Our next inspection was devoted to the publishers "den" or Mother "dens," a suit of three rooms, all filled with pictures, books and curios from all over the world. We spent quite a while looking over photographic apparatus and last but not least Philatelic treasures. Incidentally I learned of the high esteem Mr. Brodstone has for his mother and sister living abroad. I always honor a man for honoring his mother and love him for speaking well of his sister. Before night came on we took astroll through the city, looked at the residences, churches and business places, at the mill, elevators and factories, took a view of the neighborhood from the mill-top and even went over the line into Kansas soil; coming back we went through the high school building and so thoroughly went over the whole city with its park and monument that I am sure nobody could see more of the place in so short a time as Mr. Brodstone showed me. Had it not been for the lack of time, he would have taken me out to his two farms; as it was, I only got a distant view of them from the mill-top. One thing worthy of especial mention is the new mailing machine for the "WEST." Until recently Mr. Brodstone addressed the thousands of copies by his own hands, a tremenduous task, for a man otherwise so occupied and busy, but now the work is done with a machine, saving time and insuring better legibility of the address. There are many and —undable difficulties connected with the publishing of a magazine of this size, and I cannot but admire Mr. Brodstone for his daring and perserverance, making a success where many another one would have failed. He is a very active and at the same time kind and friendly gentleman, and worthy of his subscribers' esteem and support, working incessantly for the improvment of the "WEST," the magazine that even now many consider the best.

L. G. DORPAT.

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Chicago Numismatic Society.

The 21st regular meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms. 1123 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Oct. 6th. President W. F. Dunham presiding.

Correspondence was read from L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.

L. Doherty was elected to active membership, and Dr. Jacob Hirsch, Munich Germany, was elected a correspouding member.

Mr. Brand exhibited some encased postage stamps, several which are rare.

Since the last meeting the Society has received Spink's Numismatic Circular, The Numismatist and The Numismatische Correspondenz, Berlin, all for September. Auction catalogues were received from The St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co, G. C. Adams and Lyman H. Low, and a catalogue from B. Max Mehl.

The following books were added to the library since last meeting. Kenyon's Gold Coins of England, Hawkin's Silver Coins of England, Atkin's Coins of British Possessions and Colonies,

Robertson's Hand Book of the Coinage of Scotland,

Encyclopedia Britannica, 25 Vols., Gnecchi Le Moneta di Milano and Jungk Die Bremischen Munzen.

An informal auction was held, the proceeds being turned into the treasury.

Adjourned to meet Friday evening, Nov. 3rd, 1905.

BEN G. GREEN, Sec.

PHILATELIST CELEBRATE.

The Philatelists of Philadelphia and vicinity were out in force on the evening of October 27th. The occasion was the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the Quaker City Philatelic Society and was a red letter event in the career of this excellent club.

The program consisted of a brief review of the clubs history from the time of the organization until the present, by the secretary, followed by an address of the president after which there was excellent music, vocal selections, more addresses and then refreshments and when at a late hour the gathering disfersed it is safe to say that they were all well satisfied with the evening they had thus devoted to Philately and thought more of the old hobby than before they had attended If that was possible and let us hope that the non-collectors present were made to see the error of their way in not starting a collectian and sharing the joys of the Philatelists.

A new overprint on the stamps of the Transvaal is the cause of much conjecture among collectors. The surcharge consists of the letters C. S. A. R. ,which are uoderstood to signify Central South African Railways—a government undertaking. Whether the stamps so overprinted can be accepted as an official issue of postage stamps is at present open to considerable doubt.

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flect no great credit on the artist who drew them.—The figure 5 in the little oval under the R on the forgery nearly touches the lower line of the oval, while on the original it is well centered within the oval.—The large R in the center is pretty well imitated, though there are various small divergencies, for instance the shadow under the extreme right hand ball of the R extends much farther down than the shadow under the right hand ball at the foot of the stem of the R, just above the little oval, whereas they terminate on the same level in the original. The vertical lives in the back ground are very thin and defective on the forgery—at least on my specimen—while on the original they are quite clear and even; they seem to be spaced farther apart, too, on the counterfeit than on the original, though they are too defective on my forgery to count them. I have no specimen of this forgery with horizontal lines, though no doubt the forger has been accommodating enough to provide this also.—About the outer saw-tooth frame there is not much to be said; the teeth on the forgery are not as regular as on the original, being longer than the average in a few places, notably near the lower right corner on the vertical line. The paper of my forgery is quite yellowish; the cancellation is too deficient to describe.

(To be continued.)

St. Louis Stamp Collector's Society

President—W A Sisson. 314 Pine street
Vice-Pres—C H Dietering, 708½ Pine street
Secretary—C Grandpierre, Jerusalem. World's Fair
Treasurer—F R Cornwall. 806 Chemical Building
Executive committee—W A Sisson, C H Dietering, C Grandpierre, F R Cornwall, H A Diamant, Dr J W Higson, and Chester Myers.

The sixteenth regular meeting of the Society was held September 19 with vice-president Dietering in the chair and twelve members present. The applications for membership of Messrs. Chas. Lindenschmit, Sr., and Jr., were referred the executive committee. In the contest to exhibit the ten ugliest postage stamps, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Myers and the second to Mr. Humes.

The eighteenth regular meeting of the St. Louis Stamp Collecters' Society was held October 17 with President Sisson occupying the chair and eleven other members in attendance. The present popularity of British Colonials and its effect on their future states, as well as on philately in general, demanded a considerable share of attention and discussion.

The second exchange circuit of the society was opened with the entry of several new books.

Respectfully,

T. C. Mann, Asst. Secretary
1416 Hickory St.

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DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY.

By L. G. Dorpat, Box 37, Wayside, Wis.

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included beside the fee above provided for.

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252. What must I do with unsolicited consignments of stamps· must I return them, or may I give them to some beginner? That depends on what you mean by "unsolicited consignments." If you have really done nothing to obtain them, you may consider them as face samples or as gifts to you, and you are at liberty to do with them as you please. Should the dealer or collector who sent them afterwards ask payment from you, you should give the facts to the press that every body may learn to shun such a dealer or collector as one devoid of proper business tact. On the other hand, if you have advertised your desire to receive consignments for approval or exchange, you must return all you do not want, unless you have especially stated what you want and what not. Likewise, if you have solicited selections from a dealer once, and he sends you a selection afterwards which you have not expressly solicited, you will have to return the same, unless you have clearly expressed your desire to receive no more stamps from that dealer, previous to his sending the selection in question. Think yourself into the place of the sender. If he has any cause to think you want the stamps, he is justified in sending them and you are obliged to treat him politely by either returning them, or paying for them, if you do not return them. If unsolicited consignments are accompanied by return postage you may as well return them stating that you do not wish for any more, and, if the sender has any sense of honor he will not bother you any further. It is a very bad practice to send anything to a man which he does not want, but it is much worse to presist in bothering him with non-desired trash and asking him to pay postage on the same or to pay ridiculously exorbitant prices therefore. Such bad practice should be discouraged as much as possible.

253. What bird is that on the Wuhu 1c stamp, and what birds are those on the ½ and 40c Wuhu stamps?

254. What birds are on the stamps of Japan?

255. By whom was the statue of Columbus on the 5c Salavador 1893 designed and executed?

256. What is the value of the Spanish stamps Scott's No. 259 and 260? They are franks issued for the gratuitous forwarding of treatises considered valuable to the Spanish public. No. 259 was issued for Senor Castell's "Cartilla Postal de Espana" (PostalCards of Spain) and No. 260 for Senor A. T. Duro's

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'Resena Histeri co Discriptiva de los sellos de Espana" (Descriptive History of the Postage Stamps of Spain.) These are philatelic works and it is remarkable that the Spanish government should accord them so high a favor as to permit their free forwarding through the mails and to even issue special stamps for that purpose.

257. What is the most valuable stamp of Norway? The 4 sk. 1855 with "double foot on right hind leg of lion." It is not priced in any catalogue at hand.

237. In Chicago there are two dealers handling old books; one is F. M. Morris of "The Book Shop," 171 Madison Street, the other is Mr. Baker of Baker's Book Store, 184-186 Dearborn Street, both carry large and varied stocks. Pierce & Zahn, 17th Street, Denver, Colo. claim to have a mile of shelves of old books, the largest second hand book store west of Philadelphia. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, we find two Antiquarian book dealers, E. H. Roller, 419 East Water Street and Caspar of Caspar's Book Emporium near by on the same street. Anyone of these may be able to supply some of the desired information.

243 Mr. W. J. Dwyer, of New York, writes in regard to Greenland. This is, I think, the only country in the world that carries the mail free. It is not as you say inhabited only by seal., the capital Gothaab has a population of over 1500 people, as many as the capital of Iceland, Reykjavik has. Besides Gothaab there are numerous other towns that are largely populated by Danish colonists. The sea on the southern portion of Greenland is never completely frozen over, not even in mid-winter. I am in communcation with a great many parts of the out-of-the-way world. "If Mr. Dwyer is right,–and we think he is–then we were in error when we started that Danish stamps were used in Greenland. Perhaps the gentleman will inform us what stamps, if not Danish or Iceland, are used on letters from Greenland to other countries as for instance to the United States.

Good Old Times.

In an old French paper le Voleur of 1862 can you read nearly following: Stamps now exist 22 years and are objects of research quite passionate by collectors. An eccentric Englishman offers his young daughter to one who could furnish enough stamps to paper a room.

Today states one statician that the total count of different stamps or retired are: 627 Europe, 41 Asia 45 Africa, 90 Australia and 268 for America. Happy times and that nearly the whole collectors of 1100 prices can be bought for $3. Taken from Szeular Bro of markes V———

Mr. L. L. R. Hansburg and Miss Hansburg, members of the Philatelic Society of London, are at present in New Zealand, on their way to Tasmania and Australia. The object of their visit is to assist in the compiling of an historical work on the postage stamps of the various Australasian states. Mr. Hansdurg is anxious to receive, from persons interested in philately, information regarding the printing (of the earlier issues especially) and notes regarding the varieties of stamps.—Melbourn "News.

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The BIBLIOMANIAC

By Verna Weston Hanway.

(Continued from last month.)

The London Saturday Review in the course of an article has the following, which is valuable in showing present-day conditions and tendencies in connection with the excerpt from the Brittanica:

"Lord Roseberry talked of second hand books and book sellers, but not in the sense understood by the real lovers of books, as were the old book collectors and old book dealers. That is a race gradually, but apparently, very rarely dying out in this country. It is a lamentable sign of the times for the care for old books is a test of true culture which cannot fail. No incu'tivated soul can take an interest in old books, but he might in China Their external alteration is greater. How many among our greater nobles collect books? Yet it is precisely their fathers who built up the great libraries in the past

They made the libraries and their sons sell them. Ask Mr. Quaritch or Mr. Sotheran whence came the purchasers of rare books today? Not from this country. American millionaries can put the British millionare to the blush; he could. that is. if the British millionare knew enough to understand what there was to blush about."

We might find material in the above pithy paragraph for an essay on the decay of true literary culture in England, but we will not digress, anon!

Mr. Taylor in the Brittanica gives a very valuable table of books that concern Bibliomania. For the benefit of the reader who has not access to this great work we will give extracts in a future installment of these notes

Mr. Fred J. Melville, that always interesting and instructive writer in one of his letters to The Stamp Lover's Weekly, devotes a large portion of the space to an account of the sale of the library owned by Judge Philbrick. His Honor is one of the old school of Philatelists as well as an ardent bibliomaniac. As Mr. Melville naturally gives only the prices paid for philatelic works, I cannot give my information in regards to the other portions of the library, but as the philatelic portion is reckoned among the least of his treasures, and that section is a very simple one, the library must have been a very important one Mr Melville says the whole sale was characterized by ridiculously low prices, the complete library selling for only a little over one thousand pounds A very fine Complete Angler, with probably two hundred pounds was sold for forty. Many of the most important philatelic works were present, and all the valuable publications issued by the London Society. Space forbids the description of the works or I should otherwise be tempted to lift considerable matter from our fraternalist's letter.

That wonderful work "Fads and Fancies" seemed to be doomed to have all of its intentions published for the benefits of the masses. The

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reader of the newspapers does not need any reiteration of the poets about the work. If it will ever be published is doubtful. But it is certainly the most unique work that has ever been contemplated. I, as a bibliomaniac, would be glad to own a copy.

(Note: *Items of interest to the collection of rare books will appear under this heading quite frequently. Miss Hanway would be pleased to hear from any reader interested. Also to receive any information in regard to a rare work, or extracts therefrom. In every instance such information will be gratefully received, and properly acknowledged in these papers)

The American Philatelic Association Meet.

CONVENTION NOTES.

(Continued from last month.)

H. N. Mudge, one of the new vice presidents. It was his first convention, but we predict he will have the "habit" hereafter. Mrs. Mudge was with him, and together they did much to brighten the meet, being the musical part of the Chicago delegation.

H. S. Swenson took steps to reinstate much to The States faction of all. It wouldn't do for Harry to drop stamps now for he has got to develope the taste philatelic in his bright young heir.

F. H. Friend, of St. Paul, attended only the business session and many were the valuable suggestons he put forth in the committee of the whole.

Wm. H. Yale was another of the St. Paul members in attendance and all hope that it will not be his last convention but that he is with the boys at Boston.

The well known Minneapolis Journalist, A. Edsten was also untiring in his efforts for the visitors happiness. He caused that tired feeling however, to come to some of them after he got them at the top of the city hall tower, a tour of two-hundred and sixty steps. But the view was magnificient and even Besher (between puffs) acknowledged it.

U. S. Dye, at one time called Naples home but now is a hoosier from Terre Haute, Ind. He contemplates soon going to Washington D. C. and consequently thought Boston all right.

F H. Lord, of Minneapolis, had the support of his branch for Ex-Supt. and would have undoubtedly have made an efficient officer. He never neglected an opportunity to be of assistance to a visitor

Dr. and Mrs. E D. Sullivan, of Minneapolis, while not philatelically inclined participated in several of the excursions and on Thursday evening after the concert at Lake Harrick, entertained the visitors at their home and a couple of hours were most delightfully spent.

E. S Stebbins, who long has been one of the leading lights of Minneapolis philatelic circles was asjovial as ever and interesting in his efforts for the visitor's comforts. Mrs. Stebbins was the same genial personality as at the 'Tonka Meet.

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Stanley Gibbon's Catalogue.

PART II

This is a handsome book of 544 pages 7x4¾ inches, good point on good paper and first class in all respects. The most remarkable feature claimed by the publishers is that all stamps priced in this edition were really in stock when the book was printed and can until further notice be had at these prices, which means that this catalogue is in fact a price list of stamps offered for sale. Considering that the same firm has an other volume (II) issued covering Great Britain and Colonies (while part II. comprises the stamps of all other countries.) and must marvel at the tremendous stock of stamps carried. Especially the stock of U. S. stamps priced in part II. must be very fine. It is to be regretted that our government does not permit the illustration of our stamps, and that hence the spaces which should be occupied by cuts of them are blank. The cuts of all other stamps are full sized and good. Where there are die varieties these are illustrated by enlarged cuts showing the differences plainly. This feature which portains to U. S. stamps as well as to others is a great help to the collector. So are also the numerous notes. Other catalogues will find it hard work to complete with the firm of Stanley Gibbon's Inc., and the fact that this firm issues its catalogue in two editions, one priced in English money and the other in U. S. money, shows that the numbers of this firm have the courage to meet competitions on both sides of the Atlantic which they could not, if they were not able to do as much or more than any other firm. In the sight of American collectors they gain much by the employment of Mr. John U. Luff, the American authority, and the incorporation of Mr. Luff's collection in their stock, though even before that they were in possession of ability and material hard to equal. It may safely be predicted that Stanley Gibbons' prices will in most instances be the review for all other cataloguers in the world with perhaps one or two exceptions only. The arrangement of headings is not strictly according to alphabet, but rather on a geographical basis, this may not be pleasing to some busy collectors who are a little rusty in their geographical knowledge, but nevertheless it seems right and preferable to any other arrangement, because it compels the collector to brighten his rusty spots and helps him to fix in his memory points which otherwise might easily be forgotton. For instance San Marino and Roman States come under the heading of Italy, reminding us at once where these states are situated in reality. An alphabetical index in the front of the volumes helps one easily to find any country, should there be any case of doubt. The price of the book is a little higher than we are used to see it, but with the new additions every year we can not expect the old price to prevail forever. If the price is higher, there is more given for it too, and other cataloguers, if they will not bear actual loss, will have to follow suit and charge more for their annually increasing volumes.

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Counterfeits and their Detections.

By R. R. Thiele

(Continued)

COLUMBIA.—The 5c black registration stamps of the 1870 issue of Columbia, both the ANOTACION and the REJISTRA are not exactly great varities, but still, like most of the older issues of Columbia, desirable stamps, which are met with rather more rarely than their catalogue price would lead one to think. So, of course what does the forger do but get in his refarious work upon these poor victims also—and a pretty fair he has made of it to look at the specimens before me—First let us take a look at the REJISTRO stamp. The one with the big R in the center. On the genuine, the top of the in-inscription COREOS NALES is a straight line; not so on the forgery. The first O here is taller than the C and the R; the second R again is taller than the E and the O next to L. The S of CORREOS is misshapen, the lower part being smaller than the upper one, instead of vice versa, as on the genuine stamp. The S of NALES is lower than the E just before it; its top surface is short instead of long as on the original The period after NALES is a rhombus, thus (enlarged), instead of a very elongated oval, thus: (enlarged), as L aught to be. The foot of the first R in CORREOS comes too near the central circle. —In the lower inscription the first U extends nearer the lower base line than either the E or U next to it; the period after the second E and the seond U are mere blots. The C of COLUMBIA is crooked and misshapen on the forgery, whereas it is straight on the original, though a little too large at the top. The first O of COLUMBIA on the forgery extends too low, nearly touching the outer frame line; on the original, on the contrary, it is the second O which extends too low, while on the forgery this letter is at the normal level. The left lower foot of the M is a round blob, instead of having proper triangular shape. The letters of the word REJISTRO are pretty well imitated; the principal differences are found in the two R's. The first R is angular at the top of the tail, thus: R, while on the original L is curved, thus: R, the second R is narrower than the first one.—The tail of the 5 of 5 CENTAVOS is too thin as compared with the original. In the A of CENTAVOS the two legs are of nearly equal thickness on the forgery, while on the original of the right leg is nearly twice the width of the left one. The lower part of the S in the word is crippled, being nearly lost in the circle, while on the original L is properly shaped. On the original the three start at the left are of nearly equal size. While on the forgery the middle star is much larger than the upper or lower star. At the right, the upper star on the original is a little smaller than the other two; on the forgery the lower star is much larger than the upper two. The three stars at the left top and right of the central R on the forgery are about correct in size, but very poorly drawn, though for that matter those on the original re-

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Papers desiring an impartial review on the dues of those below are requested to send a copy of each issue to the address below:

Auslaendische Fachzeitungen siud hoeflichst gebeten ein Tausehexemplar agelmassig on den Unterzeichneten zu senden.

Tous les journaux philateliques sont pries ienvoyer un exemplaire en echange a l'ad dresse sous-donnee.

Deseames recibir esemplares de cambio de las publicaciones filatelicas estranjerrs a la adressa enseguida.

R. R. THIELE,
Wauwatosa, Wis., U. S. A.

I alluded in a former review to the reprint of the I. Gild; provisionals of Iceland. In continuation of his former information Mr. Riegels gives the following additional description, which I quote from No. 7 of the Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt:

"The I Gildi of the reprints has "been printed from new type com-"position.....the sheet of the re-"prints shows the same varieties, "wide and narrow O, as the original, "but in different places on the sheet. "The size of the inscription I Gildi "02-03 is exactly the same as on the "originals. The perforation of all "the reprints is 12½ there is a strik-"ing difference as concerns the 100 "our regular and the 16 and 50 our "official, as none of these are known "perf. 12½. The colors of some of "the values differ." (I omit this, because most of the values are the same in color) "Fortunately there "is a better distinguishing mark "which makes L possible to tell the reprints with positive certainty. "Without much ado a new larger "crown has been introduced as "watermark for the stamps of Den-"mark, Iceland and Danish West "Indies. It is not positively known "when this was done. The New "King's Head stamps of Iceland, is-"sued in the fall 1902, all have the "crown watermark probably the first "time this paper was used. The 25 "aur, 3 aur yellow 50 aur perf. 12½ "and service 4 aur gray, which be-"long to the last printings before the "appearance of the King stamps, do "not have the new crown. The "Danish 1 and 15 oere of 1902 exist "with both crowns. The diameter "of the old crown is 10 min that of "the new 11½ min. Just as the new "crown watermark is found on the "King stamps of Iceland. L is also "found on all I Gildi reprints, while "all reprints with this surcharge "have the old crown watermark."

In connection with this information he says that the current Danish 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 oere regular adhesives and the 1. 5 and 10 oere officials exist with both crowns. The two provisionals have the old crown; the 12 oere regular and 3 and 4 oere officials have not yet been seen with the new crown. It is surprising that this change has remained unnoticed for nearly three years; if it had been a case of British Colonials it would surely have been spotted the new crown may become scarce of the new type just issued by Denmark and adopted for all values. —By the way, isn't that new type a fright? Several of the European papers illustrate it. It is nearly the same as the prize design of the com-

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peition held two years ago, exc t that rine little heraldic hearts have been added on either side of the design and the word Danmark is in more legible letters; the two heraldic lions at the top of the design look more than ever like two jealous tom cats growling at each other on top of a fence. And of this design is so exceedingly homely, what shall one say of the new designs for the regulars and postage dues of the Danish West Indies? If these things are the best the "new art" can produce, then let us by all means stick to the old art.

Some time ago several European papers reported the current set of Aut——— with the surcharge "Official", though their authenticily was doubtful. In No. of E 1 Coleccionista Sr. Arango of Medallin explains that he manufactured these stamps himself and sent them to two noted stamp dealers, one at Paris the other at London, just to see whether they would investigate or would accept them blindly. The Paris house would not touch them, while the London house acknowledged their receipt, but made no further inquiries St. Arango makes this the text of some pertinent remarks on the lack of critical judgment displayed by many chroniclers of new issues.

Several of the European papers report that the Government of Colum bia has abolished all the departmental stamps and that there will hereafter be only federal postoffices throughout the country. Our Columbian contemporaries have so far had no news of this momentous decision It therefore remains to be seen what truth there may be in the report.

Our esteemed colleague, the editor of Madrid Filatelico, in No. 90 of his paper breaks a lance for the space domain labels reported some time ago to have been issued by the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee. He compares them with the Spanish Don Car. 1 o s stamps. "What" he asks, "do the stamps of "Carlos VII. represent? Placed at "the side of the stamps of Alfonso "XII., they show the struggle of two "dynasties or of two branches of the "same dynasty in defence of the "greater right. And what do the "stamps of the Macedonian insur-"gents represent? More than the "struggle of competing interests, "more than a civil strife they repre-"sent the heroic struggles of a peo-"ple seeking to reconquer its indi-viduality and its independence."

They may represent all this, but the fact remains, notwithstanding these impassioned words, that they are in no more postage stamps and are no more deserving of the attention of philatelists than the late Cuban insurgent labels.

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste says of the New Chilian issue: "The wrappers and envelopes will "bear the effigy of a lady who owes "to her beauty the right to figure on "postage stamps She is Senorita "Rebecca Matte, daughter of Don "Augusto Matte, former minister of "Chile to France and candidate for "the presidency. She is reputed to "be the most perfect type of Chilian "beauty and her effigy will be copied "not only on the stamps but also on "the coins."

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An Uncommon Thief,

By Robert E. Ramsay

"Hamond old boy",— began the Select Club's leader, Mr. Boxmun, "you were lucky in finding Leslie so soon. You will become a Sherlock Holmes before long. I will make a wager that you will continue in the same line." Oh bosh! Boxmun I caught Leslie quickly I know but suppose that it was an accident of hitting the right at once. I like the line of work and will probaply keep at it I have no case now and have had nothing as yet. I want a big case. One needing a few days work

The pair sat in silence both enjoying a quiet smoke, when a third member entered the room and made his way straight for Hammond. "Well Maxie," he began, "come tell us about that last case of yours. I know that Boxmun is in ignorance of it as I only caught on by Gehl casually mentioning it. "Go on Egberts you think you know of some thing." Max replied, "No Max," said the personage addressed as Egberts, "I do not know something and for that reason ask you to tell me. Now start off."

"Suppose you boys think I am conceited" began Hammond who had become very popular among the Select Clubmen for this amateur detective work, "but I am not, at least not in my opinion, and only tell you the accounts of my cases to accomadate you, and keep you still. Well the other day just after I landed Leslie and the $100 check I return e to my private rooms. After a shrot smoke I lay down on the bed for a little snooze and do not think I had been there over five minutes when some one rapped. I called to them to enter and discovered my visitor was Mr. Smithley, a man who boards on the same floor that I do. I asked him to take a seat and he declined saying that he hoped he was not intruding or insulting but he had heard of my detective ability and had a mysterious case which he wished me to help him with. He said he was remounting a sheetof rare stamps from his album to a new set of mounts or small frames. Someone called and he went to the door. He was out not over five minutes and then with his hand on the door knob. When he returned one of his most rare specimens was missing. The window was open for the evening was very warm and no other means of entrance to the room except the door and window. He was near the farmer all the time and so knew no one entered it. I went over to his room and took a survey of the situation. It looked as if he had mislaid the stamp, for no other seemed possible. A search disproved this. I examined the floor near the window, and could find no trace of steps near it. I then asked him if there had been anything or person in the room with him. The pet cat had been with him all evening. Well, I concluded the cat was the guilty one. But how? It must have taken the stamp yet cats are not in the habit of carrying off little slips

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of paper. Then the cat was missing. We searched the floor thinking the cat might have knocked it off. There was no sign of it. I returned to my rooms and sat down for a good hard think. I then decided to go and examine the floor from his door down stairs—the probable course of the cat. At the bottom of the stairs I found the missing stamp. How did it get there? I asked Mr. Smithley for the loan of the specimen. I took it to my room and examined it under a strong glass. On the face of it, I detected a small sticky spot. What was it? I then went to his rooms and on opening the door saw the cause. A sheet of this fly paper. In the corner of it was the print of a cat's paw. She had evidently stepped on the sticky substance then on the stamp and on Mr. Smithley's entering she had gone out. That was the entire case.

"Yes," interupted Boxman who had listened interestedly, "we see thru that part but the rub comes in where and how did you follow the cat ect." Hammond started to explain. "After I could find no traces in the room, I examined the window. No mortal could enter it without a flying machine. The only thing left was the cat. It was the culprit—an uncommon thief—and then I supposed, that as the cat had been in tne room all evening it was hungry and must have gone out as he entered. And if it was hungry it would go straight down stairs. I followed its probable path and unraveled the case."

The New Chili Postage Stamps.

The new postage stamps, the issue of which was approved last year, will shortly make their appearance. The denominations will be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 50 cents and 1 dollar. There will be envelopes with embossed stamps of 2, 5, 10, and 20 cents, also postcards 1 and 2 cents for inland postage, of 2 cents for Argentina vid the Andes, and 3 cents for foreign countries.

The whole of the present issue will be demonetized from the 1st July next, and the present issue can be exchanged for the new issue at any time up to that date at any public treasury office, providing the stamps to be exchanged are in good conditions.

Some of the new denominations are much needed, as it has also been an anomaly that there has been no 3 cent stamp, considering that 3 cents is the rate for a postcard to foreign countries, and should an ordinary card be used, it has hitherto been necessary to affix a 1 cent stamp and a 2 cent. The 4 cent stamp will be useful for some newspapers, as for instance the Saturday issue of this paper, for which the postage home is 4 cents.—Chilain Valparaiso Times.

J. Terry begs to report that he had found a 10 cenbinos violet (red) Morrocco Agencies, surcharged on Gibraltar, King's Head, watermarked multiple crown, with the water-mark upside down.

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Reports of the Second Annual Convention W. P. A.

FIRST SESSION.

The second annual convention of the M. P. A. opened August 14th at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y. This is an ideal place for the convention, as it abounds in interesting sports for the sight-seer. The first session was called to order in the committee room of the cataract House at 10:30 the first day. Following the address of the president and invitation among members the question of by-laws and other changes in the society were discussed. President Munger appointed the following committee to consider the by-laws and constitution and to report their findings before December 1st to the Executive Board of the society, Messrs. L. Crandall, John Solomon, Albert Distelhorst, Walter Nugent and Fred Cruse. Mr. Crandall made a motion that hereafter all applications be published in full for a month before the applicant was made a member. The motion was unanimously adopted. Various other motions and plans were suggested and discussed and after an informal discussion lasting until 1 p. m. upon a motion made by L. H. Kjellstedt the meeting was adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The second business session of the society was opened the following day at the stated hour and all present immediately proceded to business. The reports of various officers were read and highly applauded at the flourishing condition of our departments. Various other business held the attention of the members until Mr Kjellstedt moved that we hold an informal discussion regarding frauds and their dealings. Mr. Kjellstedt spoke very entertainingly for a half hour upon his personal experiences and then it was moved that a committee be formed to correspond with the various philatelic societies of the world, and to unite their co-operation in running down and exposing frauds. Lawrence Mintz rose to the occasion and pointed out the fact that our motto "protection" would be doubly appropriate upon the success of this movement, and he concluded by highly seconding the motion. The motion was unanimously carried and and it was further moved that President Munger be empowered to select the committee. However, Mr. Munger refused to take such steps and further asserted that he deemed the movement of such consequence that all members present should take part in the selection of a committee that were conversant with the situation. After a good deal of deliberation the following committee was selected to act in this capacity

D. T. Eaton, Muscatine, Ia.
W. E. Shoudy, Syracuse, N. Y.
L. H. Kjellstedt, Scranton, Pa.
H. D. Munger, Corning, N. Y.
J. S. Robertson, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.

After this matter had been settled the time for noon luncheon was at hand and the meeting adjourned upon motion of J. A. D. Park.

THIRD SESSION.

On account of the rainy weather an extra session was called on the afternoon of Aug. 15th and the elections were participated in. The following are the official results:

President: H. Wendt, 44; J. H. Du Bose. 12; L. Crandall, 19.

Vice President: W. V. Nugent, 28; Emil Spinony, 31; M. L. Mintz, 16.

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Sec'y-Treas. L. A. Mueller, 75.

Int-Sec'y: J. A. D. Park, 50; D. P. Eaton, 25.

Sales Sup't: L. V. Cass, 59; G. C. Asly, 16.

Exchange Supt: G. C. Asbey, 35; Joseph Buck, 30; H. P. Wickham, 10.

Librarian: Miss Vera Hanway, 43; J. H. Du Bose, 23; A. H Close, 9.

Fraud Investigator: W. E Shoudy 26; H. Wendt, 33; M. A. Lerser, 16.

Counterfeit Detector: R. J. Beck, 29; Elmer Smith. 25; G. C. Asley, 21.

Attorney: S L. Moisant, 46; J S. Robertson, 17; M. A. Lerser, 12.

Adv. Sub. Agent: Emil Spinony, 51; Joseph Saymon, 24.

Trustees: H. D. Munger, 73· L. T. Brodstone, 45; T. A. Solomon, 37; L. Crandall, 30; A. D. Blair, 27; Fred Ause, 25; L. M. Mintz, 17; W. V. Nugent, 14; A. F. Distelhorst, 10; R. F. Baldwin, 9; H. Mills, 8; H. P. Wickham, 5.

Official Journal: Mekeel's Weekly, 29; Philatelic West, 29; Both, 17.

Convention Seat—1906: Put-in-Bay, O., 53; Clayton, N. Y., 19; Boston, 1; Chicago, 1.

After the conclusion of the elections an informal discussion regard- our official journal was taken. The vote was a tie and seventeen wished both. After quite a heated argument in which all the pros and cons were offered, it was finally decided that both papers be used as official journals up to our next election time. It was further decided that the fees be on a basis according to what paper each individual wished, and that membership cards be issued in three colors to conform with the rates paid. The following schedule of yearly dues was decided upon as most satisfactory.

a.–Yearly dues of a member desiring only the Philatelic West are to be 25c and the membership card to be red.

b.–Yearly dues of a member desiring only Mekeel's Weekly are to be 50c and the membership card to be blue.

c –Yearly dues of a member desiring both official journals to be 75c and the membership card to be yellow.

After the settlement of this matter L. Harold Kjellstedt introduced a motion that provides for the sale. if desired by surviving relatives, of collections of deceased members to the best advantage by the society without expense to the relatives. This motion was unanimously adopted and president Wendt was empowered to name a committee for this purpose by Oct 1st. The meeting was then adjourned upon a motion made by L. Amdell.

FOURTH SESSION.

The fourth session was opened Wednesday at the usual hour by President Munger.

Secretary pro tem Mintz read several communications and upon motion of body present telegrams were answered. Mr. Mintz then made a motion that H. D. Munger be made Honorary President of the society. This motion was adopted and then Mr. Munger voted that Mr. Mintz be thanked for his work as secretary at the convention. Following the idea Mr. Park arose and made a motion that a similar vote of thanks be given Mr. Kjellstedt for his highly beneficial services. After the adoption of this motion, Mr. Kjellstedt solemnly made the motion, "that the secretary inscribe upon the minutes of this convention that the last fifteen minutes of this convention were spent by the members throwing boquets at one another." Amid the burst of ensuing laughter a motion to adjourn sine die was made. The motion, after having been put to vote and carried, the president thereupon declared the second annual convention adjourned. The members broke up and began leaving the city during the afternoon with a desire to all re assemble at Put-in-Bay next year. L. M. MINTZ.

Attest. Secretary pro tem.

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International Philatelic Exhibtion London, 1906.

The Prospectus of the Exhibition has now been practically completed and will probably be issued early in September, 1905, after it has been submitted to and approved by the General Committee, which includes many of the leading collectors, not only in this country, but also on the Continent and in America.

The Exhibition will be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the present Postmaster-General and the three preceding Postmasters-General as Vice-Patrons, while the Chairmanship of the Committee has been accepted by the Right Honorable the Earl of Crawford.

The continuity of the Exhibition with that held in London in 1897 is indicated by the fact that the Duke of Norfolk, who was then the Postmaster General and a patron of the Exhibition, is now one of the four Vice-Patrons of the 1906 Exhibition.

The Committee have done and will do everything in their power to make the Exhibition of 1906 at least as successful as the one in 1897, and if they receive, as they anticipate, the cooperation and support of philatelists generally there can be no doubt about the result.

Information as to the Exhibition can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretaries at 13 Walbrook, London, E. C., and remittances by donors or guarantors can be sent direct to the Hon. Treasurer, F. Reichenheim, Esq., 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W. The Committee will be glad to receive further promises of financial support.

Donors and Guarantors to the Exhibition will be entitled to tickets of admission.

H. R. Oldfield, Hon. Sec.
L. L. R. Hausburg, Asst. Sec.

Condensed Telegraph News

England in 1861, issued telegraph stamps, then followed in 1864, Spain and Prussia. In 1866 Russia and Belgium. About 45 countries made use of them, up to present time, but many have discontinued the use of separate telegraph stamps and use the ordinary postage stamp issue with generally a special distinguishing cancellation. There were about 1000 issued with perhaps 250 added for varieties. Philippines, Cuba and England issued the greatest number.

The highest priced unused are:
Bavaria 24fl. 50 hr. equal 50 fr. equal $90 Catalogue.
Bavaria 4fl. 40hr. equal 10fr. equal $40 Catalogue.
Wautemberg 35 kr. $20 Catalogue.
Jummo cashmer 20 rupies $15.

A high priced used one is England 1881, 3rd carmine (plate 5) for $15. But there are a goodly number of cheap ones. Mostly all perforated. Ceylon, India and London can hardly be had in used condition in two pieces only. An attractive field and an easy one as far as straight and separately telegraph issues are concerned.

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THE KING OF HOBBIES.

Stamp Collecting Regarded as the King of Them All—More Persons Engaged in It Than Any Other.

Among the scores of hobbies and fads none is held so high nor has so many devotees as the collection of stamps. Neither is this grand old hobby engaged in only by a select few; the poor can by the aid of a few cents amass a good collection while the rich collector invests perhaps thousands of dollars in it, knowing that he will get good returns for his money.

The collection of postage stamps as a pastime and recreation began almost with the invention of the postage stamp itself and for two-thirds of a century this noble hobby has made a steady increase. Today in the United States alone there are 700,000 participants, which is only a small percentage of the total number in the world.

Not only is stamp collecting engaged in as an amusement, but above all the knowledge of history, biography and geography. As an investment, many prefer to invest in a collection of stamps than real estate

The value of stamps is not determined by the age, but by their rarity. The highest price paid for a single postage stamp was $7,200, which was paid for a Mauritius stamp. The highest price paid for a United States stamp was $4,5000, which was paid by the Earl of Crawford.

THE SMALLEST COIN.

It is said that the smallest coin in circulation is the Maltese "grain," a minute piece of bronze worth only about one-twelfth of a penny and about one-half an inch in circumference.

POSTMARKS AS A HOBBY.

While the collection of postmarks is engaged in very extensively, yet many persons disfavor such a collection on account of its incompleteness There are constantly springing up small postoffices in every part of the world, the postmarks of which it is impossible for every collector to receive. The summer resorts which close during the winter and the winter resorts which close in the summer are also impossible opportunities for the participant.

There is no value attached to them as with stamps or coins; hence it is not a paying investment for the person who after much expenditure acquires a fair collection and after tiring of it finds no opportunity to rid himself of them with any profit.

It is "tween the gloomin and the mirk," seated by the firelights fitful glow that the collector most intensly feels that exquisite blending of feelings that is to be felt but not described, which every collector has experienced. Briefly, crudely, it may be translated as the pleasure of collecting.

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By ROY FARREL GREEN, A. S. OF C. C.

In the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., the collector of gem stones may find a rare field for the pursuit of his or her hobby. About fifty miles north of that city tourmaline appears in matrix of quartz and mica, in shades of green, pink and red. Beryl–white and pink–the hyacinth, a gem of reddish-brown color, and large quantities of garnets are found in the same neighborhood, and the especial pride of the gem stone collector—Kunzite, a beautiful lilac colored crystal, found only in the United States, may be secured by the collector, who goes prospecting for specimens in the territory adjacent to San Diego. The last named gem was discovered by a couple Frenchmen about four years ago, and named in honor of General George F. Kunz, Tiffany's famous expert in precious stones.

According to a newspaper report some very valuable Indian relics were lately found in Pennsylvania, about five miles north of La Porte. A farmer working in his garden is said to have unearthed a cache of fine implements including besides a lot of arrow and spear points, some very fine war club heads, skinning stones, grooved axes, etc. The Curio editor has been unable to verify the newspaper report, although efforts have been made to do so. One thing is certain, if the implements were found, and they proved to be of fine workmanship the find is worthy of more than passing mention for that section of the state of Pennsylvania has never previously, to the editor's knowledge, yielded anything but weapons of the most crude workmanship. The Pennsylvannia field has never been a very promising one for the archaeologist, though of course there have been a few fine specimens found there, as there has been in every state.

Collectors who had the pleasure of attending the Lewis & Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., this year had the satisfaction of seeing, just opposite the main entrance of the mining building what is said to be the largest meteorite ever discovered in the United States, and the third largest known. There is a larger one in Mexico, and Peary brought a still larger one from Greenland. The one on exhibition at the Portland fair weighs twenty

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tons, is ninety per cent pure iron and eight per cent nickel, and was found by a prospector named Hughes, in a forest near Willamette, Ore., in 1902. Hughes and a certain land company which holds a title to the forest where the meteorite was found are now fighting for the possession of the twenty ton specimen in the courts, but Dr. David P. Day, chief of the mineral division of the geological survey, secured the big meteoriie as a Portland exhibit by order of court.

In writing of his remarkable discoveries in the ruins of the temples at Susa, the ancient capital of Persia, Tacques de Morgan, according to Harper's Magazine, tells of the marvels of jewelry brought to light, the earliest examples ever known of that country. He says it is not possible to assign a precise date to each of the jewels of gold and silver found, as the cylinders and the seals which form a part of the finds belong to all periods from the fortieth or fiftieth century B. C. down to the date of the temple's foundations, but de Morgan has fixed a Minimum limit to antiquity of the rings of filigrer-work, the seepter with the lion's head, the statuettes of gold and silver found, and this limit is the twelfth century B. C.

It may interest botanists and collectors of plant life to know that Shaw's Garden, in St. Louis, contains the largest number of growing species of cactus to be seen any where in the United States. At Eastlake Park, Los Angeles, Cal., something like 250 varieties maybe seen, another extensive collection can be found at the public park in Riverside, Cal., and yet another at Bay City. E. W. Scripps, at his cactus ranch near San Diego has nearly 8,000 specimens,(not all different, however,) growing, and Mr. Scripps employs C. R. Orcutt, one of our A. S. of C. C. members, to look after his collection. Prof. Orcutt has been traveling in Mexico all of the past summer, picking up new varieties.

According to a letter from William E. Curtis, a number of people in San Diego who are scientifically inclined have established a marine biological laboratory at the suburban town of La Jolla, where the water is very deep and is filled with animal and vegetable life. The laboratory is supported by private contributors, the most generous of whom are Miss Ellen B. Scripps, and Homer H. Peters Mr. Peters is president of the Association, Dr. Fred Baker is vice president, H. P. Wood is secretary, and Prof. M. Ritter, professor of zoology at the University of California, is director of the station. The work has thus far been carried on without assistance from the state or general government, and the association has made no effort to obtain either. It depends entirely on the generosity of its members, and is encouraged to hope that it may soon establish a permanent institution for the systematic study of the marine life of the coast of California, which

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is more prolific and of greater variety than even that of Naples.

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A great many curio collectors have in their cabinets a box or a phial full of black sand, not because of any intrinsic value it was thought to possess but merely as a curiosity, just as is the silver sand, from the vicinity of St. Augustine, which so many of we curio collectors possess and treasure. The black sand found in this country largely come from the Cascade and Coast ranges of mountains on the borders of the Pacific, and Dr. Walcott, director of the geological survey, as well as other noted mineralogists have lately asserted that these sands possess great wealth in magnetic iron ore, gold, platinum, and several new and valuable minerals. Miners and prospectors all over the country were invited last spring by the geological survey to furnish samples of black sand found in their localities for government analysis, and in response samples of the "black sand" were sent in from 528 different localities in fifteen states and territories, the largest number, more than one hundred samples, coming from Idaho. The tests were made publicly on the Exposition grounds at Portland, Ore., this summer by government experts, and platinum, a rather scarce minerl, was found in more than half the specimens of black sand examined. The world's supply of platinum has come chiefly from the Ural mountains, in Russia, heretofore and other experts declare now that the "black sands" found all along the Pacific coast will furnish in the future all the platinum that the world requires.

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The Minneapolis Times is authority for the statement that L. F. Forkelson, of that city, is the possessor of a most curious and unique Swedish coin, bearing the date of 1723. The coin is of copper, weighs fourteen ouuces, and at the time issued was worth about five cents. The coin was issued, says the Times, at a period when the country, because of war, was in financial straits. The piece of copper was founded out by the owner, and taken to the mint, where it received the official stamp which made it money. The piece bears five stamps, one in the middle and one at each of the four corners. The stamps were thus made to insure against the original peice being reduced in size and weight.

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A great many curio collectors who have in their cabinets specimens of Continental Currency do not know that these quaint and curios little bills were never redeemable by the United States government, but such is the case. By the act of Aug. 4, 1790, (1 statutes 140) Continental Currency was receivable at the treasury in subscriptions to a loan at the rate of one hundred doilars in Continental money for one dollar in specic. By the Act of March 3, 1797 (1 statues 516) it was declared that said money should be re-

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ceivable as above until Dec. 31, 1797, and no longer. So, although such notes have numismatic value now whatever, and their specie value was never very high.

The Curio Editor would be very much pleased to learn who the citizen of Freeport, Long Island, is that is reported by the newspapers to have a collection of old guns reputed to contain more than 1,500 specimens. It is said that this party has Chinese guns, centuries old, some of them weighing twenty-five pounds, and having slow match fuses. A valuable air gun reported to be in his collection was made at Antwerp in 1572 and has an antique lock still in perfect condition. A German gun, dating back to 1547, that winds up with a key and has a spring operating the hammer, containing a mineral that gives forth sparks when brought into contact with a revolving wheel, a gun that is said to be one of the most primitive in existence, is purported to be in this man's collection. A badly battered Sharp's rifle taken from the Sioux Indians after the Custer massacre, and several weapons of rare interest that saw service in the civil war, are said to be included in this Freeport, Long Island, man's collection. Does any of our readers know this collector's name? The Curio Editor would like to have it.

The Post Card Craze in Chicago

The Souvenir Post Card craze has just become very popular in Chicago and has taken a good hold here. Since the last month (August) there are more varieties of post cards on the market than we ever hoped to see. You can find souvenir post cards in every part of the city, in every drug, art, stationery, book, confectionery and grocery store, and even at the shoemakers, in fact in most every block in the city. The price of which range from 3 for 5c to 25c each. There is no end to the variety of cards. There are a number of dealers making a specialty of souvenir post cards, selling nothing but post cards This is a sure sign that post card collecting s getting to be very popular and will take the lead in all hobbies. It is a hobby that can be regulated at will. If you want only art cards you can get them; if your specialty is foreign cards you can procure them without trouble, as there are some very good souvenir post card societies in existence which furnish to their members a list of names of post card collectors in every country, in the small as well as the large ones. You can find them in Malta, Tunis, South Africa, Java, China, Australia, etc., in fact in every part of the globe. Souvenir post card collecting is the most interesting of all collections, because it is not only interesting, but instructive. Through post card collecting we become closely united with other countries and their people. It destroys the ill feeling which we have against certain countries and creates love for all, regardless of nationality. It gives us a good idea of how other cities look, which perhaps we will never see.

H. J. Funk.

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Button Collecting as a Hobby.

To anyone desirous of taking up some hobby solely for pleasure that can be derived from it, and with no thought of any pecuniary gain, except perhaps in some small degree, I would suggest the making of a collection of celluloid buttons.

Of course stamp and curio collecting are very fascinating, but to have any sort of a collection requires the expenditure of considerable money which most of us do not care to make. Also at present, souvenir postal collecting is a great fad, but when one stops to consider their expense and how common and numberless they are, and how easy it is to procure them, it seems almost folly to try to make a collection. One might as well attempt to collect all the pretty stones and pebbles that he discovers. Besides, such a craze as there is over them at present cannot continue long and soon the souvenir card will be a relic of the past, along with stamp plates, scrap books and other forgotten hobbies.

Now, button collecting has all the good points of these other hobbies and none of their bad ones, the expense is small and there are but few really common buttons, making that little difficulty to secure good specimens which adds to the pleasure of collecting.

Besides being merely a division, much may be learned from this hobby; the advertising buttons and those worn at fairs, carnivals and festivals are always interesting, the flag buttons familiarize one with the designs of the various nations; others bear likeness of historical characters, great generals, presidents and kings; still others are designed to represent buildings, animals and birds, etc.

Among the most beautiful buttons in my collection, which numbers over five hundred beautiful designs are a set of fourteen with colored pictures of the principal buildings at the St. Louis fair upon them. The coloring is exquisite and every detail is brought out perfectly. It would seem almost impossible to have pictures of such small size so near perfection.

Buttons in a collection are usually mounted on a large piece of dark colored flannel or velvet, preferably the latter, which is stretched in a neat frame of black wood. The sets of buttons are arranged on this in various pleasing designs and the whole when finished is truly a beautiful and novel sight.

I should be pleased to hear from anyone who is at all intererested in this hobby or in forming a button collector's club or who has any buttons to sell or exchange.

P. R. Keyes,
339 Walker St. Lowell, Mass.

A Picture Postcard Mirror —A novelty has recently been brought under our notice in the shape of the "Wonderful" Duplex Mirror, which (acting like a stereoscope) enlarges and reflects picture postcards, photographs, etc. The reverse side is flat and may be used for shaving and toilet purposes. The makers of this mirror are Messrs. J. Eckford & Co., 4 Queen's Square, Attleborough, Norfolk.

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The Swastika

By Estella Bachman Brokaw.

In "The Basket" for July and October, 1904, George Wharton James gave numerous extracts from an intensely interesting book on the Swastika, by Thomas Wilson, late Curattor, Department of Prehistoric Anthropology, in the United States National Museum.

In the preface of the book Professor Wilson said: No conclusion is attempted as to the time or place of origin, or the primitive meaning of the Swastika, because these are considered to be lost in antiquity. And again in the body of the extracts I find this "We have to plead ignoramus as to the growth and evolution of both cross and Swastika, because the origin of both is lost in antiquity. But all are fair objects for discussion."

The mists of antiquity in which the origin of cross and Swastika, and many another ancient symbol, has long seemed hopelessly lost, are now rapidly clearing away before the light of annular evolution; the great discovery made by Isaac Newton Vail. This discovery, in brief, is "that the earth once had a system of Saturnlike ring which in its progressive collapse became the chief and all competent agent in strata building, causing all the tropical eras, glacial conditions, and legendary floods the world ever saw." and "that vast lingering remnants of the world's annular or ring system hung in the skies of primeval man, and for thousands of years after he came into being formed the celestial battle fields known in the shadowy ages, and gave color to all ancient legendary thought and all ancient writings whatsoever, and that we have here the long-sought-for key to all ancient mythology."

The open letter to George Wharton James, which appeared in the April WEST, was written soon after I read his book on the Grand Canyon. This letter caused Mr. James to read Professor Vail's book "The Waters Above the Firmament," (this work is a revised and enlarged edition of his "Story of the Rocks") which deals mainly with the geological phase of the annular world, and after reading that book Mr. Jones said in "The Basket" "Fortifying his arguments by scientific deduction, by legend, by new presentation of accepted geological data, Professor Vail makes out a strong case—His enthusiasm and evidently well considered statements are worthy of full and careful investigation and to the student or learned who wishes to look at history and geology from a new angle of vision, I can heartily recommend this book."

In Professor Vail's discovery is found a simple explanation of the original or pattern Swastika; which was clearly a phenomenon in the northern skies, as seen by all persons in the northern hemisphere, while living under certain staesg of that long lost and forgotten environment. The lines of light across the polar opening, horizontal at morning and

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and thoughtful gave names to the innumerable and ever changing scenes and conditions of that watery expanse, and especially to the marvelous glories in and about the polar opening, through the ages of life under the last remnants of the earth's annular system.

These names, as a canopy departed, were transferred to the sun, moon, and constellations, as well as localized in names of places and things and persons all over the globe.

I have barely touched upon one point of the wonderful revelation that Professor Vail's discovery opens for those in search of the truth, for those who would solve the mysteries of the past and so gain a flood of light on many problems of today. All agree that the past has made us what we are, and the more clearly we comprehend that past, the better we can understand the present.

Professor Vail offers us a key that unlocks; an explanations that explains; a light that illumes. It rests with the scientific world to use these helps and so make a clear and straightforward, and withal most fascinating, story of what is now, to most scientists, but a misty, hazy, confused mass of half understood symbols, fairy tales, myths, and seemingly impossible "yarns." I would urge all persons who are interested in understanding prehistoric relics of every sort, as well as ancient records of all kinds, to carefully investigate annular evolution. Enough evidence has been accumulated by Professor Vail during more than thirty years of research (an he is still adding to it) to demonstrate the truth of his discovery.

In the interest of science, and especially that of anthropology, I call the attention of A. S. of C. C. members to this important discovery. It throws light on archaeology, for it shows where and how the patterns for all ancient work was given; on ethmology, for it points the way to clear and simple explanation of the striking differences between races; on philology, for it clearly suggests the origin of language and why there is such likeness in root words among widely scattered peoples; on biology, for it gives a reasonable explanation of the different life forms in all ages, including persons, and it has no "missing links"; on geology, for it tells the story of the rocks in a plain and simple fashion that explains the problems that have long puzzled geologists——and it has no "great gaps to be filled." This discovery is as simple as it is comprehensive. All Truth is simple and harmonious, and, by that token, Professor Vail's discovery is true. It clearly explains the source of all religions, and accounts for the striking likeness between the religious concepts of widely separated peoples. Need I urge investigation? I am willing to answer any questions that I can, on any phase of this subject.

Station A, Passadena, Cal.

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MINERALOGY

NOTE: Readers are invited to contribute interesting notes, items miscellany to this department. Also reports of new discoveries of mines and minerals. All letters addressed to the editor, at Glendive, Mont., will be answered, as far as possible in this department.—Forest Gains, Ed

New oil wells are constantly opened up in the Kansas fields. The residents are very hopeful, of soon opening up a state refinery so that they may have an equal chance of competing with the great Standard Oil Company. This great octopus is trying to gobble up all the best wells in the state, and having failed to do so, in many cases, has reduced the price of oil in the state, so that private producers can not realize a margin. The governor himself is taking a great personal interest in the matter and it is hoped that the matter will be settled favorable to the private producers.

Petroleum itself is an interesting liquid to those who have never seen any. There is a great variation in its density according to the district where it is produced. The typical petroleum is a thick black liquid with a decidedly hydro-carbon odor. Many and various are the by-products from it Among those most familiar to us are kerosene or "coal-oil," paraffine, gasoline, benzine, vaseline, etc. These are mostly produced by distillation at different temperatures.

The oil in its natural state is now being used for the firing of locomotives. Two of the last companies to turn to its use for this purpose, are the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific. Petroleum is far superior to coal for the reason that it is much cleaner and that there is very little residue remaining after the combustion

It was our good fortune to lately take a trip through the Ohio and West Virginia oil-fields It is only by so doing that one can realize what the oil industry will do for any section of a country. To one who has never seen a well in operation, the process must be doubly interesting in those states.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell in "The Story of Standard Oil" has given some lucid facts regarding the industry. She is at present making a study of the situation in the Kansas fields.

One of the most historic minerals is jade or jadeite, used to a great extent in ancient times by the Chinese for the manufacture of various ornamental objects. It is also used to a considerable extent at the present, for the making of statuettes and bric-a brac. The reason for this use of the mineral seems to be, because it can easily be carved and reduced to any desired form.

The mineralogical name now used for jade, is nephrite It is a rather beautiful mineral much resembling marble and the usual color is white with splotches or zones of a greenish tint. It is found in some parts of Massachusetts.

Nephrite is a sub-species of amphibole and belongs properly in the group, actmolite, chemically, it is a silicate of calcium, magnesium, and iron, and in this respect, is closely related to asbestus, and the various forms of the latter, such as mountain wood, mountain cork, mountain leather, mountain paper, fibrous asbestus, massive asbestus, etc. The silicates are by far the most important group of minerals, and the part they have taken in the manufacture of the earth's crust, should not be understimated. Quartz is the most common variety of the silicates.

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Post Card Collecting.

By E. A. Bailey.

Postal card collecting is a fad that should stand the storms of time as it is a hobby which embraces not only the beautiful, scenery, and comical cards, but cards showing places of historic interest, which appeals so strongly to the Philatelist.

The scenery post card, if taken from a truly beautiful object, is certainly a handsome addition to anybody's collection, whether their cards be numbered by the hundreds, or by the thousands, and any of these cards of the falls, rivers, and handsome buildings of this and other countries, show up well and add greatly to the attractiveness of the collection. The comic card is intended especially for people who possess a keen sense of the ridiculous, and when glancing over a collection which contains a number of comic cards, the observer can not fail to smile, or to notice that men of brains and wit were their designers.

The historic post card, the pride of a true Philatelist will, in my humble opinion, far outlive all other types of post cards as a hobby, for it is generally known that some people collect cards only for their commercial value, or because somebody else collects them, but the Philatelist enjoys especially the historic post card, not because of its commercial value, or attractiveness (for it may be taken from some old log cabin) but owing to the fact that it was taken from an authentic original, which has witnessed many scenes of the Revolutionary or Civil wars, or is itself a building erected by the early settlers in this country, and an American who is proud of the development of this country, can not fail to love and cherish such tokens and remembrances of the country's early colonial days. I would advise everyone to collect all kinds of post cards, for a collection is hardly complete unless it embraces all three departments of the hobby, but if you desire especially cards in which you will never lose interest, which will never cease to be funny, and whose architectural and scenic beauty will never fade, I would suggest that you make a specialty of collecting historic post cards, which will not only increase in interest, but in authentic value as the years roll by, and the object from which they are taken crumble and decay in the course of time, and no more pictures can be taken therefrom, and these post cards will be the only things from which future generations will learn the true history of this country as it really was, and not as given in the various and sundry histories.

Less Space.

At 8 p. m , while Pa and Ma
  Helped entertain, with Sis,
Both John and May in distant seats
  Were far apart like this.

At 9 p. m., as Pa withdrew
  And sought his room upstairs,
The lovers found some photographs
  And nearer brought their chairs.

At 10 p. m., Mama decamped—
  And then, ye gods! What bliss!
Those lovers sat till nearly one
  Aboutascloseasthis.

P. S.– Try more space on your ads and get better display and greater results.

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Hints to Buyers of Oriental Antiquities.

By C W Anderson—Neary

Continued from last month.

They were made of powdered lapin-lazuli and consequently of a fine blue colour, but during the 17th dynasty red, purple, chocolate and yellow coloured scarabs were produced. It is quite as important to know what scarabs to buy as it is to be able to detect imitations for a large collection of meaningless object is of no interest to anyone. It is well to remember that the best glaze was made during the 12th and and 13th Dynasties (Dynastic date to be explained hereafter) and the best colour and cutting during the 18th Dynasty with occasional exceptions. If a scarab is desired to be worn as a jewel, one of the fine blue or green Royal specimens be selected or else a brown or white scarab with an interesting inscription or one made of coloured hard stone. Royal scarabs are those which bear the cartonche or name of a King or Queen and are the most valuable for all collectors, yet there are many names which are missing. It was only in December 1904, just a few weeks ago, that the first scarab of the King Repi of the 5th Dynasty was found. The scarab Thothemes III, Amenhotep III, and Romeses the great are easily procured as they were made in great numbers. The theory has been advanced that the people in older days wore scarabs bearing the name of a dead king so that the Royal good luck would follow the wearer. From the 11th to 16th Dynasties interesting scarabs were made with various sacred animals cut upon the bases, others show scroll designs which represent the flight of the soul to the other world. These latter designs formed the foundation of Egyptian and Greek decorative art and are well worth collecting. Scarabs with the various divinities are also very interesting when well cut as are also those with curious backs, also the 18th Dynasty scarabs with figures of kings slaying prisoners or with sphinxes surmounted by heads of divinities. The private name scarabs are rare and if one has the time to search for and the cash to purchase this class, they are well repaid in the end. There are a few symbols on scarabs which make them still more interesting, i, e, a hand and a crocodile were supposed to act as a medicine for the sick (according to a recently discovered papyrus.) the Hathor head chased away evil spirits, the head of the god Bes prevented evil dreams, two scorpions protected the wearer against the bad influence of both. The scarabs containing good wishes about complete the list of those worth collecting, unless one wishes to go in for a set consisting of all the different materials which were used. The gold and turquois scarabs are perhaps the rarest as to material.

Egyptain mythology is a study of immense magnitude. During 5,000 years the many changes, owing to

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local conditions and modifications in its various cults at its chief religion centers have combined to mix up the whole into a confused mass, yet the chief deities are easily distinguished by their forms and a collection of these figures in porcelain or bronzes of vast interest. They may be roughly divided into four classes; (1) human figures with some distinguishing mark; (2) human bodies with heads of animals, etc ; (3) animals and insects; (4) animals or insects with human heads. Of the human figures the following should be looked for: Osirus with various crowns, Guardian of the dead. Piah as child and as a mummy, Guardian of Artists. Horns as a child with the side lock of hair. Amen-ra with feather crown, God of the Sun. Bes with a feather crown, God of the Toilette Shu, with arms uplifted supporting the skies. Hopi, God of the Cataracts. Isis, with crown, Goddess of Philae. Nepthys with crown, Goddess of Sais. Maat with feather head-dress, Goddess of Truth. Isis and Horns, these two form the earliest conception of christain Madonna. For human bodies with heads of animals etc., look for Ra with head of hawk as the sun god. Tehuti with head of ibis, as the moon god. Khen mus with Ram's head, as god of Elephantine. Bast with cats head, as goddess of joy. Sekhet, lion-headed sister of Bast. Annbis, jackal-headed god of the dead. Hathor, cow-headed goddess of love. Neb-ka-ha, the serpent-headed god. Sebek, the alligator water-god. For animals, insects etc., look for the Hare of Osiris, Ram of Mendes, Cat of Bast, Lion of Sekhet, Ibis and Ape of Thoth, Hippopotamus of Toeris, Apis Bull of Memphis, Silurius first of Mehit, Hawk of Horns. Animals, etc., with human heads, look for the Cat symboliznig Bast, Scorpim symboliznig Selkhet and so on. The antiquities which are practically never imitated are amulets and charms so that the novice can collect these with small fear of buying false pieces, a partial list of those worth having would be Hati, a heart in the form of a vase, the Thet or buckle of Isis usually made in red material giving to the possessor the protection of Isis. The Dad or emblem the Nile, often seen in the Osiris pillar of a sculptors stand. The Sam, said to be the organs of thora but usually identified with the heart and large artery, is the emblem of reunion. The Maukket, ornamented collar for allaying thrist. The Anka, emblem of life. Nit, emblem of Nieth. The Khon or Sun on the horizon. Hap, the carpenters square. The Hedj or white crown of upper Egypt. Desher, red crown of lower Egypt. Sma or sacrificed bull to cure illness. Tebi, the two fingers placed upon the tongue of mummies. Onadj, sacred eye was buried under the sarcophagus to sanctify the surrounding sand and also worn about the neck. Maat, or the future of truth Match, the lotus stem and blossom placed upon the neck of a mummy to insure eternal youth in the other

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world. Ren, a cartouched shaped ornament sometimes bearing an inscribed royal name. Ursh or pillow to insure rest in the next world, lovely specimens may be found of this amulet in hermatite and sometimes in porceleain.

Ushabti figures made for people of note are found from time to time. Those of generals, princes, p i sts of Amen, prophets of Ptah and of the princesses of Thebes are occasionally discovered in a lot and well worth buying for those bearing royal cartouches are becoming rare and fetch good prices. Ushabti figures or Answers are in the various shapes of Osiris and made usually of stone green or blue glazed porcelain, etc., these were deposited in the tombs of the ancient dead to answer and perform for them the field labours decreed by Osiris, king of the under world and judge of the dead The figures are frequently less than one inch in length and in modern days ornament watch chains and bracelets, etc. Many of the Ushabti have the hieroglyphics of royal names of various kings and queens, but these generally belong to some one named after a monarch unless the oval cartouche or Ren surrounds the name it is most likely the name is not royal The inscriptions which are indented or painted perpendicular line of characters down usually the front of the Ushabti frequently announce the deceased as Osiris, then comes the title of the person, if one is possessed of title, next the given name and sometimes to more exactly identify deceased there is a further statement giving family name. Very small figures seldom have inscriptions. Here are examples from figures found near Gizch of 26th Dynasty, "The Osiris, priest Im Hotel, son of Lasinahat, he was just of voice," "The Osiris prince chancellor, Haroeris, prophet of Bast, priest judging both gods, Ra-Nefer-Ab, son of Rhrod-Le-Ahar. When the inscriptions are in horizontal lines, they are generally statements of the work which the Ushabti figure is willing to do for the deceased in the other world. Sometimes hundreds of these figures may be discovered in a single tomb of the same person and show signs of having being made by various artists as hieroglyphics having the same sound but of different form appear in the inscriptions on different specimens and the corrections made by the manufactures are also a guide and most interesting. These characters were either incised in the soft farience with a sharp tool before glazing and baking, or were painted in dark blue or black enamel and afterwards fired. After obtaining a few specimens it is well to wash them in benzine and after thoroughly drying to rub over some almond oil, this restores the dead surface and brings up the colour stone in a surprising manner almost equal to original appearance. Ushabti figures, or servants of deceased, are ever interesting even to the layman, for they sometimes have the form of a mummy and found in most varied colours, shapes and sizes. The larger ones are usually inscribed with the 6th chapter of the Book of the Dead, they were originally made of wood, but specimens are also found by copper, faience, stone and albaster.

To be continued

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Mandan and Arikara Notes.

The pummice stone which Geo. J. Remsburg of Potters, Kan., as also the early travelers up the Missouri speak of, is frequently found in our section of the Dakotas among the debris and the refuse piles of the ancient Mandan and Arikara village sites. It is a porous vulcanic product (and for this reason I call it lava) of blueish, violet, brown or reddish color. While it is found on the village sites and as far underground as the deposits of rubbish reach, in smaller pieces up to the size of a small fist, showing use by either a smooth flat surface or by slight incisions and grooves, lumps of the same material are nothing uncommon of dimensions large enough to lift the cutterbar of a mower a foot or more higher than desired at the cutting of the wild thick grass between the conish clay and scorio hills in the scattered patches of Bad Lands here about.

The grooves or incisions in pieces of used lava found here are too narrow and slim for an indication of smoothing or polishing of arrow shafts. For that purpose flat sandstones were used in such a manner that two flat sandstone pieces were rubbed up and down the arrowshaft, thus gradually forming grooves, till finally the stone was rubbed down so thin that it broke in the groove. We find such sandstones among the debris of the earliest Mandan Indian villages as well as in the graves of the Arikara Indians of 1837 in the neighborhood of Fort Clark, till the flint lock gun of the white man took the place of bow and arrows. For the straightening of the green arrowshafts, the Sioux used their teeth. The Mandans and Arikara had a bone, generally a piece of a larger rib. They used also other strong bones, with holes drilled through, for the purpose of bending and straightening their arrowshafts. At the same time they used such bone as a gage for the equal thickness of their arrowshafts. Such holes, as we find sometimes as many as four in one rib, are drilled by applying a flint drill. I have found drills of different size and shape, one just exactly of the same peculiar design as the one from Montgomery, Mo., which Mr. J. T. Bowne of Springfield, Mass., has sent me in exchange for potsherds and bone implements from our region. Flints were used to cut and shape bones and horn. Bones and horn, often softened in hot oil or grease, were applied in the manufacture of flint implements. The Mandan and Arikara arrowheads, knives, scrapers, and drills are all of a more refined finish than any flint implements of the eastern Indians that I have yet seen.

E. R. STEINBRUECK.

Mandan, North Dakota.

Uncle Sam's Diction.

Probably a small percentage of the people who use postal cards ever stop to read the legend which directs them where to write the address which they wish the card to reach. And even should they do so they probably have no idea how many attempts were made before the information was couched in satisfactory language, If indeed it is yet a permanent form. At first the card asserted:

"Nothing but the address can be placed on this side."

It was obvious, however, that any person sufficiently well educated could write whatever he chose on

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he side degignated, so the sentence was change to:

"Nothing but the address to be on this side."

This sounded like prophecy rather than instructive; so it was again changed to:

"Write only the address on this side'

This seems clear enough; but it was said that it precluded writing on the other side at all, so, the next effort ran:

"Write the address only on this side the message on the other."

This was judged clumsy, and moreover it seemed to forbid the writting of the address on the other side also, which, of course, a free American citizen ought to do, if he so chose. Then came:

"Write the address on this side, the me sage on the other."

This also was verbose and awkard and soon gave way to.

"This side is for the address only." Now, of course, the side in question is also for the printed stamp and necessary lettering; so condensation brought about.

"This side for address only."

But of late all this is changed, and the present issue of postal cards bear directions to the general public just as ambiguous as any of the earlier issues Literally, one is not now forbidden to write messages on either end of the address side; but it is wiser not to do so.

Cutting down the advertising appropriation in the dull season is like cutting down your horses' rations—may save money the first week—but.
—Rusty Mike's Dairy.

Archaeological Research in Michigan

Prehistoric America, contains no better field for Archaeological research than Michigan, especially in the central and southern portions of the lower penninsula. That this locality was the home of an extensive population of the mystic people of the stone age is evidenced by the stone impliments so plentifully destributed. The Counties of Huron, Tuscola Genessee, Shiawassee, Oakland and Wayne has bountifully contribnted their share of Ancient art.

Probably one of the most complete and interesting private collections in the State is the collection of W. J. England of Caro, which was gathered by him during the past 15 years, and contains all the typical forms of impliments found in the locality, such as Grooved axes, Celts, Pestles, Spears, Arrows, Drills, Pipes and Cermonial objects of various kinds. The collection of arrows is an exceptionally fine one and consists of a great variety of forms and sizes. Many of them being of the finest workmanship, the materials used being the usual flint, quartz, agate, etc. The collection contains some rare specimens of pottery and many impliments of war of historic interest.

As one looks over a collection of those relics, which is about all the history that is left to tell us of the primitive past, our mind wanders back to the many years ago when this country was mostly a dense wilderness and the "Red men" went silently along the trail.

X. Y. Z. Michigan.

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There is Money in Post Cards.

The post card idea first originated in Europe. In all of the continental countries it has obtained a wonderful development. While still young in years the Souvenir post card idea is becoming universal. Not only is it universal, but all indications are that it will be permanent. The reason for this is that post cards, as they are issued today, are not only very beautiful art subjects, but their educational value is very high. The pictoral representation of people and scenes, both goegraphical and historcal, afford a high class of instruction besides being very interesting. These facts are best illustrated by the remark of a gentleman who was traveling in Switzerland. Speaking of his wife, whom he had left at home, he remarked: "She makes the journey with me," because of the fact that each day he mailed to her a number of post cards of the interesting places which he had visited.

There is no reason to believe that the idea will ever be given up owing to the fact that the idea is a very practical one. It is practical in the first place, because a pictorial representation is always better than a written description. Everyone will immediately appreciate this fact. The beauty of the scenery and the places visited can never be described in such a way as to take the place of a beautiful photograph. The second reason is; because souvenir post cards do away with the necessity of writing long letters. The practical American has been very quick to appreciate this fact, and before very long he will be using more post cards than our German friends, who think nothing of mailing twenty-five post cards every day when traveling.

Large stores of this kind are now being operated in New York City, St. Louis and Chicago. These stores are fitted up exclusively throughout with nothing but souvenir p ost cards, which are retailed in the usual way. This is absolutely the strongest argument that can be brought as to the permanence of the post card idea, and the profits that may be realized by those who may undertake the business.

See the card ads in the WEST.

Collecting cards is one of the most interesting pastimes of intelligent people in all parts of the world. Many persons will be only too glad to exchange cards with any other collector.

Next to travelling nothing is so interesting as a collection of Pictures Post Cards. Travellers and tourists well know their value. Instead of writing long letters of places visited, they mail their friends cards, illustrating thereby what they wish to write—the cards tell the story better than a long letter and saves a lot of time by so doing.

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CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Organized September, 1898, as the League of Canadian Philatelists.

OFFICERS FOR 1905.

President—O. W. Barwick, 17 Tara Hall Ave., Montreal, Que., Can.
Vice-President—H. L. Hart, 71 Gottingen St., Halifax, N. S.
Vice-President for the United States—C. H. Fowle, 43 Magoon Ave., Medford, Mass.
Secretary-Treasurer—F. B. Archer, 995 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Can.
Sales Superintendent—H. Smith, 42 Dudley St., Medford, Mass.
Auction Manager—G. P. LeGrand, Paspebiac West, P. Q., Can.
Librarian—H. A. Chapman, Box 72, Rocky Hill, Conn.
Attorney—G. F. Downes, Drawer G., Strathcona, Alberta, N. W. T.
Purchasing Agent—W. James Wurtele, 126 St. James St., Montreal, Can.
Executive Committee—Geo. Van Guilder, J. Perez-Pelinto, J. E. Warrington, Montreal.
Official Organ—The WEST.

SECY-TREAS. REPORT,

282 R. J. Machen, book seller, age 31, 7019-23 St., San Francisco, Cal., Ref. Louis Barhyte, L. Greenberg.

383. A. Harold Brown, age 19, 7 Ross St., Toronto, Ont., Ref.: Eely Marks, G A. Lour.

384. Chas. L, Pond, chief operator, Western Union Telegraph Co., Denver, Colo., Referred to Mecca Stamp Co., Omaha, Neb, and P. M. Wolsieffer, Chicago.

385. Herman Kuck Hospital Stewart age 46, 113 Stockton, St., San Francisco, Cal, Ref. O. Narcrass, F. C. Seeba.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

223. Rev. W. H. Langille to Bridgetown, N. S

382. A. Chagnon to 107 Cadieux St., Montrerl, Que.

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP

379. L. Crandall, Ithaca, N G.

380 L B. Archibald, 71 Queen St. Turno, N. S.

381. Hy J. Bacher, 1212 Mason St San Francisco, Cal.

I regret to report the following dropped for non-payment of dues, all of whom have been duly notified.

63. W. J. Wurtell.
147. F. W. Wurtell.
255. E. G. L. Webb.
263. J. Perez Petinto (address unknown.)
340. A. H. D. Bazette.
341. A. M. Mackay.
342. Wm. Boyd.
343. K. M. Bell.
361. Jas. Wilson.

Yours faithfully,
F. B. ARCHER.
Sec'y-Treas.

The Hobby Cure.

The best thing in the world for nerves is sleep, the next proper food, and the third proper dress. But as good as any of these is a hobby. Hobbies are amongst the best things in life—promoters of health, peace, and happiness.—Scottish Patriot.

There are practically no illiterates in Norway. The men are, perhaps, the finest in the world physically. Army service is universal; only 2.3 per cent of youths are rejected for physical defects.

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METROPOLITAN PHILATELTIC ASSOCIATION

President ..... H. D. Munger, Corning, N. Y.
Vice-President ..... J. A. Solomon, East Greenwich, R. I.
Secretary-Treasurer ..... F. A. Mueller, Peake, Neb.
Sales Superintendent ..... L. V. Cass, Sunbury, Pa.
Exchange Superintendent ..... J. R. Oaken, Corning, N. Y.
Attorney ..... J. S. Robertson, St. Thomas, Ont.
Counterfeit Detector ..... Rev. R. Von Pirch, Berlin, Ont.
Librarian ..... Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Canada ..... Fred Cruse, Walkerville, Ont.
Great Britain ..... W. W. Webster, 11 Leonard St., Derby
Costa Rica ..... O. P. Nunes, Box 15, Port Limon
New Zealand ..... Robert Brown, Dennison
Guatemala ..... A. L. Godoy, Guatemala City
Australia ..... H. W. Shelton, Castlemaine, Victoria
Trustees
..... L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
..... A. D. Blair, Elmira, N. Y.
..... Fred Cruse, Walkerville, Ont.

To the Members of the M. P. A.:

Dear Fellow Members—At the recent election and meeting of our society I had the honor to be elected President. This is a special favor and confidence you have in me and which is highly appreciated by me, and for which one and all accept my hearty thanks. I will endeavor to prove myself worthy and use all honorable means in the upbuilding of our association and in protection of its members. We need and want a clean and well organized organization, rivaling with None. Again thanking you and assuring you that it is with pleasure that I would like to hear from you all. Your obedient servant,

H. WENDT,
Dunlap, Iowa.

Secretary's Report.

Fellow Members: West is late on account of our reports not being in on time. As I had hung business on the nail for awhile, and have been away on a pleasure trip from which I have just returned, and am now going to take hold of M. P. A. work again, and can today again report a goodly list of new members.

Hoping you will all take hold and help me ring in a good big list of new members till Christmas, I am fraternally yours,

F. A. MUELLER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW MEMBERS.

Owen D. Brewer, Montgomery, Ala. Ref. L. Crandall.

Wm. G. Klacke, 30 Clifton Ave., Chicago, Ill. Ref. A. L. Keading.

Henry Valtz, 428 Ralph St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ref. H. Wendt.

J. E. Dennett, Mt. Veman St., Arlington, Mass. Ref. H. Wendt.

John Sohn, Deadwood, S. D. Ref. H. Wendt.

E. C. Lancaster, 623 Prescot Ave., Scranton, Pa. Ref. L. Kjellstedt.

Jno. Hecmansader, 632 Thorn St., Reading, Pa. Ref. F. Kirby.

Wm. E. Laver, Findlay, Ohio. Ref. C. Steen.

Percy F. Browne, Pasadena, Cal. Ref. J. Weigel.

A. F. Harris, 360 Exchange St., Geneva, N. Y. Ref. J. Solomon.

Fred Fenner, 2232 So. Rosewood St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ref. J. Solomon.

Silas Chapman, Jr., Hartford, Conn. Ref. J. Solomon.

D. L. Curran, 66 Thorp St., Binghampton, N. Y. Ref. L. Cass.

J. Edw. Udman, 178 Menitt St., Oshkosh, Wis. Ref. H. Wendt.

C. E. Severn, 820 Oxford Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Ref. J. Solomon.

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John Terry, Box 1180, Seattle, Wash. Ref. L. Crandall.

M. P. A. Treasurer's Report from August 28 to October 25, 1905:

RECEIPTS.

On hand, Aug. 8, 28	$21.83
Received for applications and dues	9.45
	$31.28
Due by Sales Dept	2.00
Total	$33.28

EXPENSES.

Total convention expenses, including badges, hotel and railroad fares	$21.62
Two rubber stamps	.40
Mekeels for report	3.70
West for report	2.60
Secretary's postage	1.65
	$29.97
On hand Oct. 25	1.31
	$31.28
Due from Sales Dept	2.00
	$33.28

F. A. MUELLER,
Treasurer.

Rutter with a fishy taste has aroused complaint in Australia where investigation has shown that the flavour had no connection with fish but is due to one or more of four micro-organisms. The rusty iron of cans was found to have a bad effect on milk and cream

---

A letter written by Abraham Lincoln in 1841, relating to political affairs in Illinois, one of a number of autographs collected by Mas. Geo. M. Moulton of Chicago and sold at auction New York brought $100. An autograph poem signed by James Russell Lowell brought $23. A one-page letter signed but not written by George Washington Feb. 20, 1790, sold for $28.—Chicago Record Herald.

Postal Card Fad.

The souvenir postal fad is growing until it threatens to tear all the bands that have hitherto kept Cosmos from bursting. Mr. Joseph Goldman of New York, declares his house alone sells $2,000,000 a year in Europe, in postal cards, and $500,000 a year in this country.

"But the aouvenir postal is yet in its infancy in this country," he added. "Europe has been enjoying the craze for years, and we are make souvenir cards for practically every country on the face of the globe.

For instance, we make cards bearing scenes of farthest Alaska, because the lone traveler in some lost canon hasn't time to stop his reindeer to buy a postal card—but we put them on sale in large cities, for the benefit of collectors. This branch of postal craze has grown immensely, and now the country is full of collectors, who buy in lots of 200 or more whenever they can run across a fresh line and put them by with their thousands. Yes, the collecting fad has taken a firm grip and is hanging on with the tenacity of a bulldog that has obtained a jaw-hold on some unwary tramp.

"We are getting out a new line in Baltimore now—souvenir cards of before and after the fire, and views of your prettiest corners and most famous markers in history. Our photographer comes on in advance of the line, and turns them in to be done up in colors. He works the same way everywhere, and we have photographers on the road now wherever there is anything to photograph."—Baltimore News.

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Largest Stamp Society in America

STAMP COLLECTOR'S

Protective Association

OF AMERICA.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

President, E Chandlee, Roanoke, Va.
Vice-President, W. P Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.
Secy-Treasurer, L. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
Sales Supt., E. Spinony, Box 453, Great Falls, Mont.
Auc. Mgr., H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.
Attorney, H. Swensen, Minneapolis, Minn.
Trustees, Wilkinson, Brown, Hopson, Omah
Official Organ, The WEST.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

E Spinony from Great Falls, Mont to Bx 502 Pocatello, Idaho

NEW MEMBERS.

C E Dye, Bx 22, St Smans Isle, Ga

B F Egan, Indianapolis, Ind, 45 Abbott St

F N Weight, Pasadena, Calif, 110 Mentor Ave

R Gerspacher, Grand Island, Neb, Bx 62

J Terry, Seattle, Wash, Bx 1180

Falls City Stamp Co, Louisville, Ky, 329 St Catharine St

H Smith, Fremont, Neb, Care Eno Hotel

J D Taylor, Vallego, Calif, Bx 192

Ellis Bros, Hong Kong, China, 8 Pedder's Hill

We have a large list of complaints to publish if no reply is made in the next number.

A. Huffman, of Denver, complains of N. Holden, of East Oakland, Calif.

E. Smith, of Illinois, complains of Arthur Weingarter, Rochester, N. Y. Says letters come back marked "Can't be found." Are there any others?

Mr. Imbler reports that Goulding of N. Y. has settled in full.

Does anyone know what has become of Chas. Wilson who used to be in Hutchinson, Kans., and F. Plummer, of Denver, Colo.?

Atlas Stamp Co., of New York, sends a big list which we will publish in next number if not heard from.

A Unique Collection.

I have in my possession a collection of Southern literature which I prize very highly. This includes all manner of publications from 1840 to about 1875.

Among them are DeBows Review, Southern Quarterly Review and several prominent ones. These contain some very interesting articles by the most renown men of that day

The subscription price of most of the magazines are $5 per annum "payable in advance," the postage on each copy was about 12c and they are the size of such publications today. I also have copies in which are articles relative to the reduction of the postage rates. The print is very poor and many mistakes can be detected although on the last page a greater portion of them are mentioned and corrections made. Some very curious advertisements appear and the few illustrations are very rude.

Perhaps the most interesting are the article on the slavery question which is thoroughly debated by prominent writers. A most interesting article is one on the care of slaves and tells what foods are best adapted to them.

As a few numbers are not in my collection I would like to correspond with persons who have any numbers of old magazines and will purchase all I can use. G. EARLE WALKER.

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Nebraska Philatelic Society.

Nebraska's Pride

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGEST STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

Pres.—E. H. Wilkinson, Omaha, Sta. C.
Vice-Pres.—F. B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.
Sec'y-Treas.—L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
Sales Supt.—Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.
Attorney—H. Whipple, Omaha, N. Y. Life Bldg.
Trustees—W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel; Hopson & Brown, Omaha, Neb.

There are several offices in this society which we hope to see filled by next number, for Sales Supt. Wendt wishes the society combined in M. P. A. Would like to hear all members' views.

CHANGE OF ADDSESS

Jesse Cramer from Denver to Wakeffeld, Neb.

APPLICATION

H T Davis, Rushville, R Gerspacher, Bx 62, Grand Island, Harry Smith, Fremont, Care Eno Hotel

Profits From Little Things

Picture post cards, which are now so plentiful, bring to the government a most profitable line of postal business. The rate, at a cent each for carrying them through the mail, amounts to about one dollar and a quarter a pound varying somewhat with the weight of the card. This compares advantageously with the cent a pound on newspapers, the eight cents on books, and the sixteen cents on merchandise Letter mail would pay twice the postal-card rate, even if every letter weighed its full ounce.

The collecting habit, in other ways, brings to the treasury many an honest penny. All postage-stamps which get into albums before being used are so much clear profit, and although the greater number of stamps in albums have doubtless done postal service, there is a natural preference amog collectors for new, clean ones. In issues like those for the several world's fairs, the sales to collectors formed an appreciable element in the postal revenues.

Coin-collecting, although much less general, is profitable to the government because of the difference between the face and the metallic value of all pieces of money except those made of gold. The entire mint service is paid for by the profit on the one-and five cent pieces.

The post-card craze, which is the newest collecting habit and the most recent source of revenue, leads small communities to see what they have in the way of natural beauty or of artistic work that deserves a wide circulation.

The harder they have to look, the more ready they may be to help the next plan that is proposed for beautifying what is about them.

Lincoln Letter Sells for $100

A letter written by Abraham Lincoln in 1841, relating to political affairs in Illinois, one of a number of autographs collected by Mas. Geo. M. Moulton of Chicago and sold at auction New York brought $100 An autograph poem signed by James Russell Lowell brought $23. A one-page letter signed but not written by George Washington Feb. 20, 1790, sold for $28.—Chicago Record Herald.

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Union Souvenir Card Exchange.

A world-wide society for active post-card collectors. Organized April, 1904.

Officers.

President—H. W. Lintz, Hebron, Ark.
Vice-President—Herman J. Funk, 171 25th Place, Chicago, Ill.
Sec'y-Treas.—J. Park Graybell, 1113 East Alameda Ave., Denver, Colo.
Arthur L. Shaver, Eastern Representative, Altoona, Pa.; Takvor M. Takvorian, Asiatic Representative, Ismid, Turkey-in-Asia.
Chief of Bureau of Translation—Alois Vedernjak, 221 East 85th St., New York, N. Y.
Dues for U. S. 50c per year; foreign 75c. Application blanks free upon request. Address all communications to the secretary.

Answer All Your Cards Promptly.

October, 1905.

As we desire to make THE UNION a society for active and honest card collectors only, it is absolutely necessary that each one promptly answer all cards sent by their fellow members. Any complaints we receive will be published as heretofore and the third complaint against the same member will mean that he is no longer considered a member of the society and his name will be dropped from our lists. We take these steps to protect our members, but cannot in any way guarantee or force replies from our members to outside parties who make it a practice of using our lists at their pleasure.

Change of Address.

125 August H. Hoffman, from 742 East 32nd street, Los Angeles, California, to 1219 South 10th street, Denver, Colorado.

162 H. Lawrence Rogers, from Juniata, Pa., to 1602 11th street, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

269. Donald Stuart, from St. Thomas, Ontario, to Aylmer, Ont.

Resignations.

183 Harold F. Kennerley, General Delivery, Portland, Oregon.

Expired Memberships.

71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 231, 232, 233 and 234. We wish to thank all those who have already renewed their memberships, and hope ALL delinquents will do so in the near future.

Complaints.

299 against 19, 30, 42, 67, 100, 134, 166, 175 ar d 186.

Election of Officers.

Dear Fellow Members: I herewith announce as candidate for the offices of President and Second Vice-President of THE UNION, Prof. Moritz Loewy and Mr. Earle K. Bryan; it being understood that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes will be elected President, and the other candidate will be elected Second Vice-President. Please fill out the voting coupon at once and return to Secretary. Hoping that all members will take a hearty interest in the voting, I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,
HERMAN J. FUNK,
Vice-President.

Voting Coupon.

☐ Prof. M. Loewy.

☐ Mr. Earle K. Bryan.

For President mark with X.
For Second Vice-President mark with O.
No..... Sign.....

New Members.

281 John Hall, Union National Bank, Rochester, Minn.

282 Mrs. W. W. Norton, Lime Rock, Conn.

283 Felix de Prat y Delcourt, Captain del Regimmiento San Fernando No. 11. Lugo, Galicia, Spain.

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284 Charles Bertrand, Eleve Interne au Lyces, Oran, Algeria.
285 Leon Christman, Albertstrasse 15, Freinenau bei Berlin, Germany.
286 Henry Schott, 818 Loraln street, Cleveland, Ohio.
287 Prince de Maghans, Rue Vibbaria Colonua No. 14, Naples, Italy.
288 Miss B. Collard, Hikutaia, Thames, New Zealand.
289 Mss Hlida Farmer, 138 Eureka street, Ballarat East, Victoria.
290 Miss M. Corbett, Pioneer Hotel, Hikutaia, Thames, New Zealand.
291 Lindsay A. White, care of Hon. P. White, Pembroke, Ont., Canada.
292 Miss Marie L. Fapia y Iimenez, Truoilla, Peru.
293 Miss Margaret Biggs, 12 North High street, Columbus, Ohio.
294 Charles Moate, Sousse, Tunis.
295 John Waidie, 21 Jones street, Dunedin, New Zealand.
296 Miss Alice J. Dinsmore, 40 London avenue, Oneonta, N. Y.
297 J. Edw. Mueller, 352 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
298 Maurice W. Holsten, 19 Schick Place, Chicago, Ill.
299 Dr. W. I. Mitchell, 1727 Church street, Galveston, Texas.
300 Frederick A. Boese, Box 825, Des Moines, Iowa.
301 Miss Maria Morelli, Padova, Italy.
302 Hagop Kasbarian, Ismidt, Turkey-in-Asia.
303 R. G. Slaton, P. O. Box 56, Rome, Georgia.
304 A. A. Mueller, 327 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
305 Edward E. Benson, Amityville P. O., N. Y.
306 Miss Florence M. Kaufman, Rome, N. Y.
307 C. Yamamota, care of S. Tobikawa, 24 Nichome, Sugamo, Tokio, Japan.
308 Wm. Beyer, 1006 Olive street, Philadelphia, Pa.
309 Penrose Young, Siegfried, Pa.
310 Chas. Edw. Cameron, 101 Victoria street, St. John, N. B., Canada.
311 Lewis Gibson, St. Thomas, Ont., Canada, Box 538.
312 Melles Helene et Marthe Ramella, Caracas, Venezuela.
313 James Wilson, Jr., 2723 C street, Philadelphia, Pa.
314 Miss M. Hays, 25 East 94th street, New York, N. Y.
315 Mevr. I. G. M. de Bruijn-Brinkman, Kelzersgracht 717, Amsterdam, Holland.
316 Anderson-Neary, Jones & Company, Alexandria, Egypt.
317 Miss D. Simpson, Napier, New Zealand.
318 Miss Augusta Fuller, Erie, Illinois.
319 George M. Doebereiner, 1100 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.
320 Juan Roig Vails, Princesa 53-1, Barcelona, Spain.
321 W. M. Gonder, 1009 Green avenue, Altoona, Pa.
322 S. H. Lloyd, Ossining, N. Y.
323 Ed. Barrett, 15 South Marr street, Foud du Lac, Wisconsin.
324 Fred A. Holman, 41 City Road, St. John, N. B., Canada.
325 Miss Irma L. Ponscarme, 3117 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
326 W. H. Roberts, Box 34, Grovania, Georgia.

Clouds of Dragon Flies Infest All Patagonia.

"A number of years ago" said J. M. Sothard of California, "I was traveling in that desolate part of South Africa known as Patagonia, a region I do not care to visit a second time.

"Among its curious phenomena I distinctly remember the clouds of dragon flies which are to be seen on the barren plains. These insects fly before the strong winds that blow from the interior, and rush through in terror of the gale which they precede. Nearly all are blue, but now and then one is seen of a brilliant scarlet color. You encounter a storm of these flies without any warning of their approach, the air a few feet above the ground being darkened by them, and men and horses in their path become absolutely covered with them. They are larger, somewhat, than the ordinary dragon fly, being about three inches in length."—Washington Post.

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INTERSTATE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1905.

President—H. C. Grisel, 91 Front St., Portland, Ore.
Vice-Pres.—H. Moeller, 264 12th St., Portland, Ore.
Sec'y-Treas.—F. L. Applegate, Yainax, Ore.
Sales Supt.—Edwin Coswell, 191 Oreston St., Portland, Ore.
Trustees—H. C. Grisel, M. L. Gumbert and Peter Wagner, all of Portland, Ore.
Official Organ—The WEST.
Convention Seat—Portland, Ore.

I have to report the following new members whose names have not yet appeared in the official organ.

No 175—John D Trembath 315 1st St Calumet. Mich. Proposed by Applegate.

No 176—Tom Riley Jr, Eagle Point Oregon, Propesed by Gruesel.

No 177—Harry C. Redding, Monumental, Del Worte Co., Calif. Proposed by Applegate.

No 178 Louis M Dillon, 451 Tillemook St Portland, Oregon. Proposed by Wm A Jalley.

No 179—Thos Jones, 285 Yamhill St Portland, Ore. Proposed by Cowell.

No 180—O N Sanford, City Engineers office, San Francisco, Calif. Proposed by Griesel.

No 181—L H Eager, 402 Pine St Seattle, Wash Proposed by H C Fox

FRANK L. APPLEGATE,
Secy-Treas, I P A

Report of the Secretary of the Interstate Philatelic Association.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the I. P A. has been called by President Griesel for the 29th day of December, and we are assured of a good convention in Portland on that day. Nominations for all Officers for Convention List and for Official Organ will be received at this office until the 5th of December.

NEW MEMBERS.

I have to report one new member in addition to WEST list.

No. 182 I. L. Corless, 804 East 14th St. N., Portland, Oregan. Proposed by E. Coswell.

FRANK L. APPLEGATE,
Secy—Treas.

Call For The Ninth Annual Convention of The Interstate Philatelic Ass'n.

Portland, Oregon, Nov. 2nd, 1905.

To the members of the I. P. A.

In compliance with the requirements of the constituation of our Association, I hereby issue a call for our ninth annual convention to be held in the city of Portland, at 8 o'clock p. m., on December 29th, 1905.

I appoint as a committee on credentials for said convention, Messrs. Edwin Caswell, W. E Whitehead and C. H. Precemeder.

Let every member pull together to make this the greatest convention in the history of our Association. Every Portland member, also the members residing in nearby towns, should be on hand when the roll is called. Our two last conventions were not a credit to our society—let this one make up for our past faiures. You owe it to yourself, to our society and to Philately to help make this the most successful meeting ever held in the Northwest.

Any nominations should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary.

Fraternally,
H. C GRIESEL, President.

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The Nebraska Camera Club

Any reader in Nebraska can become a member, a membership card free for the postage.

FOUNDED JANUAY 1898

President—Miss L. Tillotson, 1305 32 St., Sta B Omaha, Nebraska.

Sec'y-Treas.—L. Brodstone, Superior, Ne .

Ones marked x exchange souvenir post cards.

NEW MEMBERS

801 E V Myrop Elgin, r f d 1

x802 E Rector, Lincoln. 2845 Randolph

803 Paul Meyer. Arlington

805 W R Randall, Omaha, 820 Park Avenue

806 L E Higgins, Omaha, 2578 Harney St

APPLICATIONS

806 R Gerspacher, Grand Island, Box 62

807 T A Hepperlen, Beatrice, 1321 S 9th St.

808 x Harry Smith, Fremont, Care Eno Hotel.

809 C W Bish, Weeping Water

810 H T Davis, Rushville, Bx L

811 A M Miles, P O clerk, Lincoln

812 x Gertrude Wells, Crete

813 Rose Gilmore, Lincoln

Beware of Dirt.

The photographer who thinks it makes no difference even if he does use the same tray for both toning and fixing, is making a great mistake. The loss of two or three batches of prints by there being a trace of hypo in the tray used for toning will do more actual damage, in the way of loss of material, than the cost of several trays. To the toning solution hypo is dirt, and dirt is a great enemy to the photographer. There is other dirt and all is bad, but the using of a tray for one purpose, one one day, and for something else, the next, is the worst.

Dirt on the lens may cause fog, at least dimness. on the plate it causes pinholes, on the prints it keeps the toning solution from doing its proper work, on the mount it prevents the print from lying smooth. If you employ too much dirt in your manipulations it will cause the cold chills to run down your backs when they look at your pictures. Keep everything clean,—it pays.

Dense Negatives and Thin Ones

An Indiana subscriber writes to ask what causes these variations in the character of different negatives. By the way, the publishers office is responsible for the delay in my receiving this and some others of the questions for my department, several months late. Returning to the query, density is, when combined with contrast, characteristic of under exposure. It can also be caused by too strong a developer, paricularly by one too strong in pyro, metol or whatever the agent may be. Excessive density can also be produced by allowing the developer to act for too long a time. The effect of the first can be remedied more or less according as the amount of under-exposure smaller or greater, by diluting the developer or by reducing the amount of pyro or other developing agent, or by doing both. The second and third causes mentioned suggest their own remedy. Soft negatives result from over exposure; too weak a developer, one too strong in alkali, or from too short a time in the developer. Too cold a solution acts as does a weak developer and too warm a one as a solution that is too strong.

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The Pacific Souvenir Card Collector's Society

A World-wide Exchange for Wide-Awake Philocartists.

Dues Per Year - 50 Cents. Foreign. 75 Cents

OFFICERS

President, J. A. D. Park, 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N Y. Vice-Pres. Miss Ida Mae Ripper, 61 Allison Ave., Emsworth, Allegheny, Pa. Secretary, Norman L. Sims, 614 4th St., San Rafael, Calif. Inter-National Sec'y, A. Vedernjak, 221 E 85th St., New York, N Y. Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Aylesworth San Rafael, Calif.

TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT

Mr Alois Vendernjak, 221 E 85th St. New York, N Y, Superintendent
This service is Free to All Members. Enclose Postage.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Due care should be taken when dealing with Henry A. Chapman of Rocky Hill, Conn., a philocartist and a one-time member of the Pacific. He owes various members cards—including some of the officers—and seems to be unreliable in his dealings, refusing to answer any mail or communications of any kind sent him. In addition, he alone knows what has become of the money in the treasuries of at least two philatelic societies of which he was treasurer. The officials of this society do not care to brand him as a fraud, but do advise members and all philocartists and philatelists to exercise caution when attempting to deal with him.

Trusting that this notice may be of benefit to some, we are,

The Management of the Pacific.

(Signed) J. A. D. PARK, President.
NORMAN L. SIMS, Secretary.

---

113 Mrs. Wm. A. Poole, Brant Rock, Mass.
114 Mrs. F. D. Carr, Box 227, Los Gatos, Cal.
115 Mrs. G. C. Spencer, Drum Head, N. S., Canada.
116 Mrs. L. S. Codner, Waits, Tiago County, N .Y.
117 J. F. Fargo, 622 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. View cards only.
118 Miss Merta I. Scott, Ferndale, Cal.
119 Miss Emma M. Ketteman, 118 15th St., Flint, Mich.
120 Miss Amy T. Wood, 20 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J.
121 Miss Alicia Bell, Los Gatos, Cal.
122 Miss Emily H. Salles, 246 Adams St., Dorchester, Mass. Colored views and historical.
123 Edward C. West, 10 Wall St., Brockton, Mass.
124 Miss Lela Menihew, 1 Champlain St., Plattsmurgh, N. Y.
125 Mrs. T. E. Hanahan, 1306 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.
126 Lee S. Nelson, 405 Saraparu St., New Orleans, La.
127 Jennie B. Kohn, 1428 5th St., So. Minneapolis, Minn.
128 James Ramsauer, Vadianstr, 44. pr. adr. Neuberger and Co. St. Gall, Switzerland.
129 Miss Mae Conklin, Deer Park, L. I., N. Y.
130 John Hall, 806 M. Zumbro St., Rochester, Minn.
131 M. A. Richardson, Ticonderoga, N. Y. Colored views only.
132 Elisworth T. Phillips, P. O. Trenton, N. J.
133 Miss Emma C. Larkin, 29 Hayden St., Marlboro, Mass.
134 James D. Neddo, River St., Ticonderoga, N. Y.
135 Miss Marie C. Rasmussen, San Jose Ave., Los Gatos, Calif.
136 Charles Perry, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

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137 Osborne B. Prouty, 148 Wells Ave., Dorchester Center, Mass.
138 Mrs. Robert J. Cochrane, 14 Leroy St., Dorchester, Mass.
139 Miss Marjorie G. Taylor, 11 Leonard St., Dorchester, Mass.
140 Miss Irma L. Ponscarme, 3117 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
141 Miss Flora M. Howard, 1229 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
142 Mrs. J. P. Aylesworth, San Rafael, Calif.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

108 Jas D. Ormsby, 677-679 Notre Dame Ave. Care of A. B. Ormsby, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
33 W. A. Imbler, Compton, Calif., respectfully requests that all members refrain from sending him any more cards for exchange on account of illness.
58 Mrs. W. A. Imbler, Compton, Calif.

Printer's Errors.

Our new membership list of September has a couple of mistakes, and in justice to Benj. Solomon, 478 A Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y., his number should have been 26 instead of No. 25, as No. 25 does not exchange.

Also No. 2 exchanges, but not No. 3.

Metropolitan Fiscal Association.

President, C. W. Pepper, Elwood, R. I.
Vice Pres. John Solomon, East Greenwich R. I.
Sales Supt. E. B. Penno, River Point, R. I.
Sec. Treas., Wm. C. Polk, Kingston, R. I
Exchange Mgr C. Abbott Davis, 1131 Elmwood Avenue, Prov.
Fee 100 Revenues, Dues 50c yearly, Official Organ, "West"

At the last meeting an identification committee was elected consisting of Messers. C. Abbott, Davis snd G. W. Pepper. They will as far as possible, identify revenue stamps for members of the association. No charge will be made for the identification, but return postage should be enclosed.

Representatives have already been elected in two foreign countries, and more are coming soon. The two already elected are Porto Rico;—Mr. Gabriel Ferrasa, Arecibo, Porto Rico.

England;—Mr. A. B. Kay,
2 Harlem Mansions,
West Kensington,
London W. England.

In order to give satisfaction to all, Exchange Manager Davis finds it necessary to keep each member's account balanced as nearly as possible. To make this plan practical, it was decided to exclude from the exchange Dept. all stamps catalogued at more than 25c. This is only an experiment and will be continued only as it gives satisfaction. The higher priced stamps may be disposed of through the Sales Dept.

(Signed) Wm. C. Polk, Sec'y.

"MINOR MENTION."

The "M. F. A." is now in full blast. Watch us grow.

Collectors of any kind of revenues should join us; we have good things or them.

It is expected that the society will hold monthly meetings during the winter.

Speaking of Revenues, Pres. Pepper has them by the car load.

Exchange Supt Davis says he has something up his sleeve; keep an eye on him.

We have two foreign counsels now, and more are on the way.

Sales Supt. Penno has one circuit out already. There are more to follow and they are good ones.

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CAMERA NEWS

Editor, F. J. CLUTE, San Francisco

Making a Camera Pay.

Amateur photograpy requires a more or less expenditure of money. The camera, plate-holders, developing-trays, measuring glasses and printing-frames, when once paid for, are permanent possessions which seldom require any further outlay; but plates and films disappear with astonishing rapidity, and there is a constant outgo for printing paper, chemicals, mounts and other incidentals. The problem of how to make the amusement profitable is of interest to many amateur photographers.

First of all, the young photographer must study his field. His opportunities may be greater in a large city than in the country, but they will be harder to discover and open to more competitors. The newspapers, weekly as well as daily, and national as well as local, are good customers for photographs which illustrate the news of the day; but this work requires great promptness, both of perception and execution.

Scenes in the path of a tornodo, the debris of a railroad wreck, the ruins of a great fire, glimpses of important gatherings, such as the Grand Army encampment, the annual convention of the Young People's Society of Christain Endeavor or the convocation of the House of Bishops—these are all matters of news, which if presented picturesquely find purchasers among the papers at good prices. Unusual snap-shot pictures of prominent persons, too, or of groups of persons, will often sell for a good price. But the young photographer should not forget that courtesy is more important than cash, and that the "camera fiend" may easily become a nuisance

In most cities photographs of places or objects of historic interest, if placed on view in conspicuous shop windows, find a steady sale, Such objects are fine public buildings, monuments, birthplaces of noted persons, and occasionally a famous tree. Scenes of unusual beauty in public parks are also in good demand, both among residents and among visitors.

The public libraries and the collections of historical societies are good hunting grounds for the young city amateur photographer. If he watches the newspaper closely, he will often find notices of coming anniversaries or celebrations, for

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which objects in the libraries and historical society collections will furnish good illustrations, salable in other cities as well as in his own. A forgotten or little-known portrait of some noted character will frequently bring an especially good price, and may be "syndicated," that is, sold by agreement to one paper in each of several cities.

There is always a demand for views, both interior and exterior, of historic churches, such as the old Missions of California, St Michael's in Charleston, and Christ Church ("Paul Revere's") or the Old South in Boston. The sexton, since he is so often called upon to show visitors about, is the best person to act as agent for these photographs.

To the dweller in the country, town or the suburban village, opportunities for making money with a camera are more common and easier to discover, although perhaps less important. First comes the reproduction of attractive local scenes which have pleasant associations for residents and visitors.

The "old home week" celebrations offer peculiarly good opportunities for the sale of pictures of this sort. One young photographer cleared a very pretty neat little sum by printing his pictures on postal cards, which he sold for three and five cents apiece.

The reproduction of family portraits—old paintings or drawings, old photographs or daguerreotypes is another opening for the wide-awake youth. It requires good lenses and skill, but it is within the reach of the ambitious. Attractive photographs of private houses will often appeal to the dwellers. Photographs of houses that are for sale or to rent are often desired by real estate agents.

The making of pictures of school groups or buildings is often a source of good profit. The football and baseball and basketball teams, and the officers of classes are always possible subjects.

Photographs of pets and of live stock have become a sort of specialty with one young photographer whose home is in the country, and another, who lives in a city, makes a business of calling upon parents whose homes have been blessed with a new baby, and who want photographs of it at once.

These are but a few of the countless ways in which the boy or girl with a camera can pick up a dollar here and a quarter there. Other ways, which depend upon particular local conditions or pecular ingenuity, will present themselves to the alert. But it may be said with certainty that no one will make a camera pay who waits for chances to come to him. Wherever he lives and whatever field he culivates, he will have to look for his opportunities himself.—Youth's Companion.

The study of pictures probably constitutes, for those who really care for it, a source of rest, delight, inspiration and profit second to none within the reach of everyday people. —M. S. Emery.

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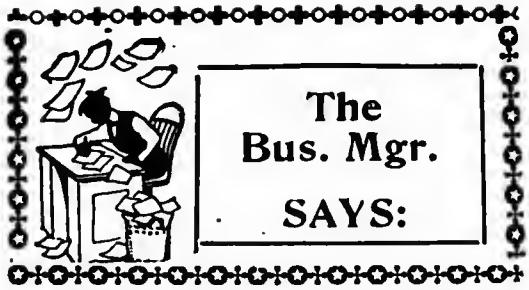

Delayed as usual by the printers on the past six issues. We expect to make a change next month, to be more on time, for our circulation is increasing so fast. All those subscribers will have their subscriptions extended by delays and missing issues.

Pleased to hear from any printers who are out of work, as strikes makes it hard to get enough help, is why we wish names of any of our readers who are printers or have friends that are, to let us know at once.

We find that the WEST is not the only one to be late this year. Some of the leading photo and other journals have advanced dates.

Our next number we expect as usual a larger holiday number than has been, and have some of our best mss. and photo illustrations to use in it, that any reader will find well worth the price, and will start an England department going again.

One of the most handy accident emergency cases for the injured is got out by the U. S. Emergency Case Co., of Utica, N. Y. Will pay to ask them for prices.

"Picture Making for Pleasure and Profit," is one of the best books of its kind we have seen, and it will pay you to ask F. J. Drake & Co. of Chicago, regards same. See their ad on another page on law books.

We are glad to see Washington, D. C., and Denver form local societies. It is what every city needs.

Another book for anyone who has been a salesman or who has not. It is the best of its kind got out, namely, Tales of the Road. This is a book that will help you to sell and pay dividends. We can offer it with the WEST at $1 75 and include a year's subscription. Can write to the publishers.

How many readers have Nebraska wild cat money or paper bills used during the civil war? Pleased to hear from all.

We are shy the three issuef so the WEST, June. July and September numbers, and offer two months' subscription for each copy sent the WEST.

Our delays of the WEST being late has so far been caused by the printers that we hope to remidy next month, and trust may be better than ever, for the coming issues to make up for what should have been, for if you have any notes, clippings or article on any hobby, will be pleased to see it' as well as photos.

☞ Eratta in ads of W. H. Hodge of Chicago.

Price of —— 1895 is 10c and year 1900, not 1809. We expect to show illustrations of this dealer and other collectors in the next issue.

P. G. Beals, of Boston, 1000 hinges 35c, should be 10,000 hinges, not 1,000.

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American Camera Club Exchange

President—H. V. Thornton, 304, N tate St. hi cago, Illinois.
Secretary—L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.
Why not become a member? It costs you nothing if a subscriber. Membersh'p card sent for 5c, Foreign 10c.

The ones marked x are souvenir post card collectors.

5586 xLouis Kerr, 707 E 15th St, Pittsburg, Kas
7 xE R True, 307 E 20 St, Pittsburg, Kas
x8 W Speasley, Bx 20, Christchurch, New Zealand
x9 L Leesh. Reims. France
5590 Ted Kite, 4 Salisbury Terrace, Ramsgate, Eng.
1 xR W Ge uque, 96 Wall St, New York City
2 xR Lomax, Manor House, Darwen, England, Lancashire
3 xH I Jackman, St John, N B, Canada
4 xM C Nelson, 49 Quincy St, Washington, D C
5 xA H Wright, San Diego, Calf
6 xGertrude Wells, Crete, Neb
7 xAlice Charette, Montreal, Can, 651 Boulevard St Josesh
8 xJas L Hobson, San Bernandino, Calif
9 xJ R Brown, Mosgiel, New Zealand
5600 xW Rathrok, Chicago, 18 Pearson St
1 M A Brunner, Chicago, 4527 Vincennes Ave
2 W Bird, Floral Park, N Y, Bx 78
3 W Roberts, Bx 34, Gravonia, Ga
4 E J. Linson, Kingston, N Y, 113 Fair St
5 H C Stuart, Morris Plain, N J State Hospital
6 M Gibbs, Glenville, Penn
7 L O Philbrick, Haverhill, Mass, 195 Lawrence St
8 xE J Miller, San Francisco, Calif, 139 Post St
9 C D Eppley, Bx 103, Marysville, Penn
5610 L Brown, Brockton, Mass, 343 Ceter St.
1 L K Haucke, 191 W Main St, Springfield, O
2 Mrs C Townsend, Taunton, Mass, 61 Broadway
3 xJ R McFarren, Diller, Neb
4 W A Semple, Norwalk, Ct
5 Jesse Cochran, 120 W 12 St, N Y City
6 J P Case, Moville, Ia
7 Wesley Currier, Nicolett, Minn
8 J P Paulson, Jr, Milwaukee, Wis, 1807 Vilet St
9 xL W Spicer, Albert Lea, Minn
5620 xG L Brightman, Westport Point, Mass
1 xC S Moss, Charles City, Ia
3 T P Hepperlen, Beatrice, Neb
4 H M Smith, Fremont, Neb, Care Eno Hotel
5 C W Bish, Weeping Water, Neb
6 xChas M Kepple, York, Penn, 336 S Duke St
7 xE M Jones, New Britian, Ct, 77 Maple St

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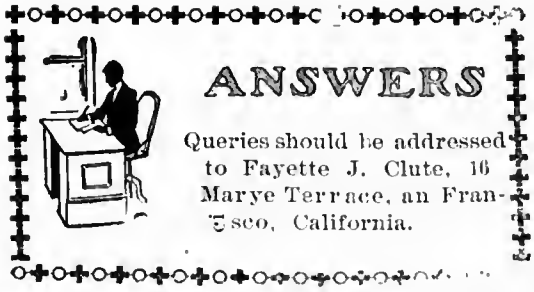

W. J. B.—Fixing and Hardening Bath;

Formalin is a valuable remedy for frilling in negative making. and of equal importance in preventing blistering when using bromide papers. The following fixing and hardening bath is recommended. To each gallon of the ordinary fixing bath add:

1 oz. metabisulphate of potassium.
1 oz formalin.

If the addition of these two in gredients forms a milky precipitate, no attention need be paid to it, as it in no way interferes with the value of the bath

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A J. L B.—Brown Tones:

A formula which will give some variation from the black and white and olive tones is the following recommended by The Camera for any brand of developing paper, to be well suited for their purpose, givivg tones through all fhe shades of browns to red, according to the exposure given:

Edinol.....48 grains
Acetone sulphite.....168 grains
Sodium carbonate, crystals 168 grains
Water.....10 ounces

For brown tones expose ten times the normal· for red tones fifty times the normal.

Portraiture With A Supplementary Lens.

A Kansas correspondent asks if the improvement in his portrait work would justify him in buying one of these supplimentary portrait lenses for his short focus hand camora. I am quite sure that the improvement n his work would be justifiable for even more expensive appliances. Portraiture with a short focus lens is not pleasing or satisfactory. If his work is disappointing from other reasons than bad perspective and distorted features the supplementary lens will not do much to improve, but granted that lightning, pose and expression are all good; that the various manipulations are well carried out; the difference between a portrait made with a short focus lens and one of more suitable length is something remarkable. By all means get one of the lenses mentioned. Get it on trial if possible as they do not in every case perfectly combine with the lens in use. This is no fault of the makers. From the nature of the case, they can hardly be expected to do as well as they do without having your own lense sent to them, to be fitted.—Western Camera Notes.

The top of the photographic ladder of fame is not full yet, there are thirteen aspirants who consider themselves fully qualified to fill any vacant spaces.—A. Bogardus, St. L. & C. Phot.

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Universal Exchange Magazine

Published Monthly at Belvidere, Illinois.

VOLUME I. JANUARY, 1905. NUMBER 2.

Among the Publishers.

"Badger Stamp Notes" is the name of a new publication in the World of Philately. It is to be issued quarterly, the first number of which will appear January 19th. The Reim Stamp Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., are the proprietors of the venture.

No. 2 of the "American Indian" is among the publications on our exchange desk this month. It is of standard size, consisting of ten pages, and is published monthly at Butler, N. J. We do not approve of the manner in which the advertising is edited, as plain type is far ahead of the fancy display used in this paper

"The Conewago Curio" is one of the amateur journals that is improving with every issue. This month, their fourth number, they come out with a 6 x 9 paper of four pages, the type is clearer, and many other improvements are noticed. We like to see, and approve of the change.

"The American Advertiser" is one of the recent Philatelic journals that seems to be making good. It is the official organ of the International Philatelic Society, and is published by Gustav H. Becker. the popular Chicago dealer and collector. Long live this publication.

"The Boys of Canada" is the name of a new paper to be published by McCulloch and Macbeth at Hamilton, Canada. It will contain a department on stamp collecting and will also carry an exchange. The subscription price will be 50 cents a year and the first number appeared December 28th. We welcome this publication and wish it a long and prosperous career.

"The Globe", published at Minneapolis, Minn., ought to be a good paying medium for advertisers of souvenir post cards, as it is the official organ of the Globe Souvenir Card Exchange and circulates among a large number of card collectors both in this and foreign countries.

We have received Volume 1, Number 1, of "The Collector's Review and Exchang", published by Wm. Haddon at Burnt Tree, England. As an advertising sheet it is not so bad, but beyond that we can say nothing in its favor. although we would like to.

"The Philatelic Monthly" is one of the new ones for December. It contains a great deal more reading matter than the average paper of this size, and for an initial number we praise it very highly. Mr. H. Grimsland of Chicago is the publisher and editor.

Mr. Robert J. Wythe has purchased "The Collector's Note Book" from Thomas Burnett, the former proprietor. The paper will continue to be published at Camden, N. J., and as Mr. Wythe is a publisher of wide experience, it is safe to say that he will receive the same support accorded Mr. Burnett.

"The Stamp Lovers' Weekly", published by E. T. Parker at Bethlehem, Pa., is one of the new publications that is deserving of a great deal of praise. It is a high grade Philatelic journal, and one that is sure to do a lot of good in the world of Philately. One of the good features is the gossip from different Philatelic centers, such as London, Chicago, Philadelphia, etc. Although their advertising is not very heavy at present, it is bound to come if their present standard is maintained. At least we hope so, as there is lots of room for several good Philatelic journals, such as this is.

We think that the proprietors of the old "Metropolis", which was published at Corning, N. Y., and afterward purchased by L. T. Brodstone and consolidated with the "Philatelic West", would do well to withdraw their advertisement from the English journals, as a great deal of harm is done to Philatelic advertising by an "ad" that is so ancient that the value is dead. Please attend to this and do correspondents a favor by saving them postage.

In answering advertisements please mention this paper.

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The Number of Postage Stamps.

According to "Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World," the total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the governments of the world up to the present time is 19,242. Of this number 205 have been issued in Great Britain, and 5,711 in the various British colonies and protectorates, leaving 13,326 for the rest of the world. Dividing the totals among the continents, Europe issued 4,089; Asia, 3,628; Africa, 4,005; America, including the West Indies, 6,095, and Oceania, 1425. Salvador has issued more varieties of postage stamps than any other country, numbering over 450. Poland and Wadhwan have each found a solitary specimen suffice for their postal needs.

Pope's Mail Greatest.

No one else in all Europe receives as many letters as the Pope. About 22,000 reach the Vatican every day, and thirty-five secretaries are kept constantly busy reading and answering them. Next to the Pope eomes King Edward of England, who receives about 1,500 letters daily, and then in succession come the Czar and Emperor William, each of whom receives from 600 to 700; the King of Italy, who receives 500, and Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, who receives from 100 to 150.

Dwarf Remains Found.

Extinct pigmy elephants and hippopotami have been found in several islands of the Mediterranean, remains lately discovered, seeming to be those of an elephant hardly three feet high. Dwarfing of these animals appears to have come from a restriction of the area over which they could range.

Old English Coin.

J. S. Smiledge has an old coin which was recently dug up on the Carlos Tilden farm in Tolland, Conn. The date of the coin is 1735, and it is a particularly well preserved English coin. On one side is inscribed Georgius II., Rex, and on the other side, Briton N. I. A., 1735. It is a little larger than the American 25-cent piece.

Emperor's Fad is Billiard Tables.

The emperor of Morocco is said to have a weakness for collecting billiard tables. He already has specimens from England, France, America, Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia.

PICTURE POST CARDS

The next best thing to traveling around the world is to get a lot of nice Picture Post Cards from all over the globe. Japan, China, Australia, Africa, Java, Finland, Belgium, Brazil, Mexico, England, India, etc., etc. They are all on our lists.

For a single dime we will send you the names and addresses of 100 Home and Foreign Picture Post Card Collectors who would like to exchange cards with you.

If you send us 25 cents we will insert your name in the exchange Directory, printed monthly, and send you twenty Picture Post Cards, assorted, colored and half tones, and send you the 100 names as well.

All the above offer for **25c** in stamps.

Post Cards Made to Order:

1,000 Half tones, $8; 1,000 Colored, $10; 1,000 Hand Colored, $13. Send photo, we do the rest. Yours truly,

GLOBE STAMP COMPANY,
Stamford, Conn., U S.A.

DON'T BE A CHUMP and pay somebody ten or fifteen cents for a plan to get rich—it's to cheap to be good. I took in over $100 in four weeks, only $3 capital required. Full directions on my letterheads for 50c. No canvassing; sit at home. Don't be a slave. **C. S. R.,**
Box 14, Mulberry, Ohio.

SEND TEN CENTS

For this beautiful Wild Rose centerpiece and receive **FREE** one large doily, one book mark, one postage stamp case, one pin tray cover, and our new catalogue of nice things for nice people.

ROYAL NOVELTY COMPANY,
Department 12, Toledo, Ohio.

PRINTING: Cheapest on earth Cards, Envelopes, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, etc, 25c per 100, post paid, printed as desired.

Money in Honey. Make it yourself Receipt 10c, with full directions, to put up in glass tumblers.

We Mail Circulars at 10c per 100. Trial Ads 1 cent per word. Address **Inland Review. Akron, Ohio.**

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Publisher's Notice.

Universal Exchange Magazine

Published the 10th of each Month at Belvidere, Illinois.

GEO. A. RUSS, - - - President and Editor
CHAS. M. BELL, - - - - Associate Editor
JAMES M. HETHERINGTON, - Business Manager
EMIL SPINONY, Great Falls, Mont., - Western Rep.

Subscriptions

In the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska, Canada, Mexico and the Philippines, 5 cents per copy, 25 cents per year. To other countries in the postal union, 25 cents must be added to pay postage.

Each yearly subscriber is entitled to a 25-word notice in any of our columns free of charge. Additional words are paid for at one cent each. Regular rates, one cent a word.

Send money in a safe way; money sent in an unregistered letter will be at remitter's risk.

An X marked opposite this notice indicates that your subscription has expired, and unless your subscription is promptly renewed, you will not receive the paper.

Advertising

Per line	$ .07
Per inch	.75
Per ¼ page	2.50
Per ½ page	4.50
Per page	7.00
Back page, printed in two colors	12.00

Count seven words to the line and 12 lines to the inch.

No discount of any kind—same rates to all.

No contract required for stipulated time—stop the ad if it doesn't pay.

Cash must accompany all orders—no accounts opened. Remit by post office or express money order, or by draft. We prefer money to stamps, but where stamps are sent please send one-cent.

The publishers reserve the right to refuse any advertisement they choose.

Last forms close the 25th of the month preceding the date of issue.

Contributions

Articles of interest to collectors of stamps, coins, post cards, curios, autographs, books, and mail order dealers, advertisers, etc., are solicited, and will be paid for according to their value.

Exchanges

The Editor requests that all exchangers using any of the departments of this paper will honestly fulfill their obligation to send article for article and to see that the articles sent in reply are as good as those received. On receipt of two authenticated complaints, after due notice, the name of the defaulting exchanger will be kept out of the columns of this publication, and no further responsibility on his or her account will be undertaken by the proprietors of this paper.

From Press of the
Northwestern Printing and Publishing Company,
Belvidere, Ill.

Chats With Our Readers and Advertisers

We send this, our January number, out as a vast improvement over our December issue. We have enlarged it by adding four pages, and have also inserted it in a handsome colored cover. We have changed its general form considerably by introducing a liberal amount of high grade reading matter, specially written for us, and have also illustrated the issue quite extensively. But we are far from being satisfied with its appearance and make-up. It is not near up to our ideal or standard. We will not be satisfied until we have the largest and best collectors' publication in the world, and we are willing to pay for it, too. Watch us improve and grow.

Our Directory of Collectors' Journals on page 20 of this issue we intend to make the most complete of any similar work published, and therefore we ask that publishers send us the information contained therein, also two copies of their publication.

In our February issue we will give a beautiful full-page half-tone of the American Numismatic association, which will be worth a year's subscription in itself.

In looking over the advertisements in this issue you will notice that many of the largest stamp, coin, curio, etc., dealers in the United States have space with us. What is more, they will be with us every month.

Beginning with our February issue, we will run a series of character sketches. These will be full-page half-tones, and will illustrate many characters from many climes. We will begin with Negro and Southern characters. You should not miss a single one of these, as they will form a valuable collection.

We would like to hear from secretaries of clubs and societies, with the view of becoming their official organ. It will be beneficial for all to write, whether you have ten members or ten hundred members. Let us hear from you on this subject.

Our subscription list is growing at a rapid gait, and if they come in for the next two months as fast as they have during the past month we will be able to guarantee advertisers the largest circulation of any similar journal in the world. At present our "ad" is appearing in eighty different papers and magazines throughout the world, and this in itself ought to be a suitable guarantee to advertisers as to our circulation.

Look at our directory on page 20.

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POST CARDS AND THEIR COLLECTION.

BY VERNA WESTON HANWAY.

Souvenir post card collecting, or "philocarty", as we devotees love to call it, is particularly rampant at this holiday time of the year. The ubiquitious Christmas post card monopolizes the interest, carrying with it the essence of the blessed Christmastide. Beautiful cards, mediocre cards, poor cards —all bear the stamp of these holiday times.

It is not of the holiday post cards, however, that I fain would speak, but of the collectors themselves. New collectors are everywhere in evidence, some whose interest born of the season will decay with its decay; others who for all time have developed an interest and a liking for the miniature works of art. Let me give to these an insight to the workings of the experienced collectors, for many and varied are the ways of the cult.

Some collectors collect colored cards, others prints. Some scenic works of architecture, or of art. Others, likenesses of personages, rural scenes, comic scenes, etc., etc., as varied as are other subjects. Each individual after a time develops a liking for a particular class, as his tastes incline. Perchance it is things literary that interest, then those cards bearing a relation to literature and its makers are collected with assiduous care—likenesses of authors, scenes that illustrate his works, his birthplace, his environments, his travels, home, pets, anything and everything having a relationship to the particular subject. Perhaps his tastes run to things military or naval. The notes of the trumpet, the sound of the bugle, the rattle of hoofs, the roar of the cannon, may quicken his blood and send it dancing through his veins. If so, then the collection is of things relating to battles and battlefields, great commanders and the soldiers who make peace possible. Again it may be art; then there are the beautiful reproductions of paintings, or a bit of nature.

Now and then one finds a collector who voraciously collects anything and everything—the beautiful, the artistic, the devotional, or the homely, the crude and that that is an offense against good taste.

As for the methods used in exchanging and building the collection, there are numerous ones. But, as in all else, there is a proper and correct way, a system by which one may accomplish their ends. Join a good, or several good, clubs and exchange societies. Subscribe for literature connected with the hobby—there are numerous journals devoted entirely to post card collecting. Put a few exchange notices in collectors' journals. Purchase a variety of cards of all classes for exchange purposes. Never send your correspondent an inferior card. Always sign your name and address upon each card repeatedly. Many collectors use a rubber stamp of their name and habitation. Never cover the face of a card with writing, and never scribble. Continue to ask your tried and true fellow collectors for new names and addresses, through which means you will get cards from countries which you never expected to receive. You will find that no land is outside of the sphere of post cards, even those semi-barbaric.

As you advance in your knowledge of cards and their collecting you will discover that it is not the stiff, unartistic card that compels interest, but that card that carries with it an appeal to the sentiments. A child's face, a view of some beautiful bit of nature, some grand painting, that that pertains to the highest and best, and awakens our nobler nature. those are the cards that make the hobby worth-while and that have brought about the world-wide affection.

Under a new postal regulation, sums under $2.50 may be transmitted by post card to any part of the Austrian Empire.

For forty-six years the portrait of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has been used on the stamps of that country, and that of Queen victoria was printed on the stamps of Great Britain for sixty-one consecutive years.

The most remarkable book in the world, so far as its appearance is concerned, is neither written nor printed. It is in the Imperial Library of Paris, and the letters have been cut out of tissue paper with a pair of scissors. A sheet of blue tissue, in which the letters are cut, is placed between two pages of white, and so the matter is read.

It is the wise that advertise.

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Exchanges

Stamps to exchange with U. S. or Foreign collectors. E. R. Cook, Woonsocket, R. I.

I have a good $12.00 tenor drum that I will exchange for a clarinet, or for $8.00 cash. Harry Thompson, Belvidere, Ill.

Story papers and novelettes in bundles of twenty exchanged for forty cents, catalogue value, postage stamps. V. W. Hanway, Dallas, Pa., U. S. A.

Why not let me mail your circulars with mine at 5 cents per 100. S. Van Aken, Port Ewen, N. Y.

I will exchange five tobacco tags for a 5 cent novel. Oscar Dimm, Kilmer, Pa.

Will exchange select mineral specimens for second hand typewriter in good condition. Bennet C. Wheeler, Pylesville, Md.

Late magazines to exchange for others. Write first. Clarence R. Bell, Belvidere, Ill.

Ancient Roman and European coins, buffalo horns, whale's teeth, mastodon teeth, Roman pottery, exchanged for Indian relics. Dr. W. O. Emery, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Exchange—Send me twelve different 5 cent novels and receive twelve different novels by return mail. Geary Feagans, Ashland, Kentucky.

Old China, furniture, firearms, Indian goods, merchandise, books, etc., for sale or exchange. Hatch, South Columbia, N. Y.

To exchange—Knitting machine, for 4x5 camera; state make. J. C. Bingley, Charleston, S. C.

For Sale—Stevens Favorite Rifle and Elgin watch. John Menihan, Livonia, N.Y.

Ten rare old books exchanged for collection postage stamps, or unused souvenir post cards. V. W. Hanway, Dallas, Pa.

Wanted—Effigy or fancy mound pottery, copper and hematite implements, bird stones, ancient Peruvian pottery, genuine idols, barbaric weapons. Donald O. Boudeman, collector, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Presses, type, everything for printers, second hand. Low prices. Catalogue for stamp. U. Printers' Bargains, Peru, Ill.

To Exchange—$40.00 worth of mounted birds—wood duck, golden eye, California quail, etc.,—for 4x5 Premo camera. Philo W. Smith, Jr., Mona House, St.Louis, Mo.

Will exchange fine select mineral specimens for perfect Indian relics, U. S. and foreign coins, old paper money in good condition, and desirable mineral specimens for my private collection. Bennet C. Wheeler, Pylesville, Md.

FREE! STAMPS! FREE!

Send today for our 1905 price list of Packets and Sets of Stamps. Every Stamp Collector should have it. Your name on a postal card brings it to you. Full of Bargains. Agents wanted to sell our 60 per cent discount stamps. Send a good reference. For a trial selection try a few of these bargains. Postage 2 cents extra.

1,000 mixed U. S.	12c
1,000 mixed Foreign	18c
100 different foreign	10c
25 different U. S.	5c
15 different Australia	5c
15 different British Colonies	5c
15 different Belgium	5c
10 different Argentine	5c
12 different Canada	5c
30 different Sweden	10c
50 different Spain	20c
10 different Brazil	5c
10 different India	5c
25 different Italy	8c

On a purchase of 50 cents from above to beginners we will give FREE an album to hold 1200 stamps post free 1905 Collector's Own Catalogue, pricing all stamps, post free. 10 cents. The Globe album, just out, no toy, 12 cents. Twenty varieties King's Head, 15 cents.

THE HARVARD STAMP CO.,
827 Main St., - Cambridge, Mass.

A FINE LOT OF REVENUES.

	Catalogue Price	Our Price
$5 d Bl'k and Vermilllon, 3d issue,	.75	.30
$3 d Black and Green, 3d issue	1.50	.40
$10 d Gray and Black, 1 00 issue	.40	.15
$5 d Orange, 1898 issue	.25	.10

Faultless King, 1,000, 8c; 3,000, 20c.

READING STAMP COMPANY,
725 North 11th St., - - Reading, Pa.

YES, 1000! well mixed Foreign or U. S., **13c**

U. S. Columbians, 1c to 10c	.10
U. S. Trans Miss., 1c to 10c	.10
U. S. St. Louis, 1c to 10c	.10
Belgium, 1903, postal jackets, 10c, 20c, 50c, 60c, 70c 80c, 90c and 1 franc,	.15
Hungary, 1900, 3 kr, green	.08
Zanzibar, 1896, ½, 1, 2, 2½a	.20
North Borneo, 1893, 1c to 24c	.50
Lauban, 1894, 12c, 18c, 24c	.20
Canada, 1892, 50c, deep blue	.10
Nicaraugua, 1890, official, 20c to 10 p	.20
200 var U. S.	.50
500 var Foreign	.75
1000 " "	3.00
2000 " "	8.00

Also have complete line of U S. and British Col. Price list free. Approval of U. S and Foreign 10 per cent. discount. Good references required. Postage extra on all orders.

WESTERN STAMP COMPANY,
701-2 N. Y. Life Bldg., - - Omaha, Neb

FREE! Send me 2 cents for postage and I will send fifty different stamps and ten assorted Japan stamps ***FREE!***

GEORGE B. BROWN,
5731 Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Character sketches begin in next issue.

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Exchanges—Continued.

Sell or Trade—Young Coach dog, disc graphophone, parlor heating stove, parlor hanging lamps, typewriter, telephone, sewing machine, Stevens rifle, 22 cal. Wanted —Poultry or anything useful. Amos Deckard, Esop, Ohio.

Wanted—Old coins in exchange for books. Send list and get mine. Taylor Rockwell, Fayette Co., Route 3, Uniontown, Pa.

Photo-multiplier, or photo of Virginia's Historic Church for No. 2 Brownie films or equal value. K. L. Gould, Molusk, Va.

Folding camera, Seneca No. 2, 4x5, to exchange for best offer, Indian curios preferred. E. J. Westrman, Verona, Pa.

High-class souvenir post cards exchanged with American and Continental collectors. V. W. Hanway, Dallas, Pa., U. S. A.

Everything in printing at lowest prices. Samples for stamp. U. West Co., Peru, Ill.

Drum, fiddle, ocarinas, orchestra bells, snare drum to trade for best offer. 623 Union Ave., Belvidere, Ill.

Notice—¾ Poland China pigs; price, $10 each; or will exchange for a standard typewriter in good condition, or printing press 8x10 or larger, in good condition, or poultry, animals or anything of equal value. Write first what you have. J. A. Corbell, L. B. 64, Charleston, Ark.

Philatelic Wests, Star Monthlys and American Boys to exchange for tobacco tags. B. H. Walz, Chillicothe, Mo., R.4.

Sale or Exchange—Patent, and machinery for manufacturing Norton's Thread Fastening and Cutting Attachments for Spools. Samples and particulars, 25 cents. F. E. Norton, Sidney, N. Y.

To Exchange—Souvenir or plain post cards from all countries. J. C. Bingley, Charleston, S. C.

Five volume sets of the works of Henty, optic, etc., exchanged for collection of stamps, curios, sea shells, Indian relics, coins or minerals. Describe articles accurately. V. W. Hanway, Dallas, Pa.

Souvenir badges to exchange for those not in my collection. Chas. M. Bell, Belvidere, Ill.

Stereoscopic views, arrow heads, sea curios, to exchange for butterflies, badges, eggs, shells and curios. C. M. Seymour, West Hartford, Conn.

(Continued on page 15)

CHEAP U. S. STAMPS

50c orange, 1895 issue,	.06
50c orange, 1902 issue,	.06
$1.00 black, 1895 issue,	.21
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10c, Columbian issue	.13

U. S. Revenues

5c Express	.02	50c P. ticket	.09
10c For. Exp.	.15	50c S. Bond	.04
$3.00 brown doc.,	.04	$10.00 black doc.,	.20
$5.00 orange doc.,	.04	$10.00 grey doc., cut,	.17
Set of $1, $2, $3, $5 and $10 grey			25

Foreign Stamps

5 Lira Italy	.12
Set of 1, 2, 5, 10, 30 and 50c Chili, 1900,	.15
Set of 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10c Cuba, 1899,	.10
Set of 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10c Salvador, 1899,	.12

Packets, etc.

100 different foreign stamps,	.10
200 different foreign stamps,	.23
50 different U. S. stamps,	.10
100 different U. S. stamps,	.30
50 different British Colonies,	.20
1000 mixed foreign stamps,	.25
Perfect stamp hinges, per 1000,	.09
Celluloid perforation gauges,	.10

Postage extra on orders under 25 cents.

United States and foreign stamps on approval at 50 per cent. discount sent to parties giving good references. Send stamp for my premium list. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

EDWARD J. BENDER,

2615 Norwood Ave., - Allegheny, Pa.

LOOK! 115 Varieties; 5 different U. S. $1 and $2 revenues, 15 Cuba revenues, unused; 150 assorted and 5 approval sheets, only 12c.

EDWARD NUETZEL,

4927 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PHILATELIC INTER OCEAN.

Six Months for 5 Cents.

Send your 5 cents now and begin the new year right. We have a good list of readers but are desirous of increasing same. You'll get your money's worth. If you see it in the **Inter Ocean** you will know it is right.

This year will be better than ever.
Our ad rates are low:

25 cents per inch for one insertion; three insertions for price of two.

We can use stamps or philatelic papers if sent on approval.

COOK & JONES, - Waterloo, Ia.

Let us know how you like our paper.

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ARE YOU GUILTY?

BY EDWARD P. HENNESSEY, IN AUGUST "FOCUS."

Have you ever stopped on your whirl through this world of ours to think are our philatelic papers receiving the amount of support from dealers and collectors they should receive in return for the information gathered and imparted by them for the success of the collector and dealer? The assertion is warranted by the conditions that exist and the apparent apathy indulged in by a majority of the craft to those who are guilty of these assertions. Attention is called to your dereliction of duty in the cause and advancement of Philately. Have you in your spare moments realized the cost, patience and time lost in the furtherance and maintenance of a weekly or monthly journal devoted to the art? It is not the original expenditure, but it is the constant expense of the time to time publishing, the cost of securing manuscripts, of placing it before its readers as something with a soul teeming at all times with subjects relative to the art, and then in the majority of cases to be patronized by intimate friends only, who think that they are favoring the publisher in placing coppers in his fast accumulating treasury. But how far from the truth. Many an editor today would gladly sell his entire plant for 50 per cent. off his investment, but for the fact that he is loyal to the art, and in time that his work will be appreciated by the rank and file of the readers of his journal. You, perhaps, are not aware of the fact that the press dominates the world today. Its voice is the soul of life, politics, society, science and the very heart of the foundation and existence of this planet of ours, and the philatelic papers of today and the past are what have made the blending of the art so pleasing to the eyes of its thousands of devotees, and we lay in lethargy and dream of the nice bank account of the publisher—which is fast vanishing.

It has often been urged upon the devotees of philately, and is advice to be heeded, that every collector should be a subscriber to at least one stamp paper and to be a member of some philatelic society. The cost is small, and you not only benefit yourself but you benefit the press, which is always imparting to you knowledge and also to the dealer, who, as you are well aware, is not in business for fun. He may sympathize with the editor in his struggle for existence and will assist him to some extent, still he has to guide his own ship to keep it from foundering on the waters of the great battle for life.

Even the government puts forth her hand of assistance in placing the publication on the second-class list, which without this it might not exist. While we, who receive the cargoes from these messengers of advancement, sit idly on the sands and see those papers wash ashore without our help.

While the writer does not wish to be placed in the light of criticising his fellow craftsmen, still he is of the opinion that probably a great many philatelists look upon the stamp journal as an investment on the part of the publisher for his own benefit, while he certainly wishes to make a financial success of this venture. We should patronize it for the wisdom, knowledge and information it imparts to us, without which we could not guide the bark of philately safely.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Columbian Exposition Official Souvenir Post Cards. Chicago, 1903.

4 Varieties unused, lithographed in colors, with an unused 1-cent Columbian stamp on each, for 15c. Free, with each order, a new Japanese coin.

Wanted:

Pre-canceled postage stamos with name of office printed on; also will exchange souvenir cards from Hudson for one from your city or town. Let me hear from you.

D. C. NEEFUS,
Hudson, New York.

SHELLS, MINERALS, FOSSILS

Mounted Birds, etc., Naturalists' tools and Supplies. Catalog free. Or better get one of the following bargain collections:

8 Nice Fossils, post paid, only..... 25c
10 Nice Minerals, post paid, only..... 25c
6 Showy Shells, post paid, only..... 25c
Fine *Silico-Barite Concretion*, only.. 15c
25 pretty shells, all different, post paid.. 50c

A. W. JONES,

Box 377, - Salina, Kansas

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A Fine Collection of Marine Curios

This month we present to our readers an illustration of a portion of the collection of marine curios owned by Chas. M. Bell of Belvidere, Ill. Mr. Bell is an enthusiastic collector and today has a collection of curios that is valued at $1,000. He has traveled extensively and therefore has been able to make many valuable additions to his collection.

In the illustration we have numbered the specimens as follows: 1—Sea Lace, or Lichen; 2—Flowers, natural tints, composed of sea-shells and moss; 3—Sea Moss; 4—Sponge, with spar-coral; 5—Great Bahama Star Fish; 6—Scales from Gar-fish; 7—Shark Tooth; 8—Gar-Fish Head. The shells are from the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans and intermediate waters. We will illustrate another portion of this fine collection in our next number.

Canada Picture Post Cards.

Large variety of beautiful Canadian scenes, views, Indians, winter scenes, etc., in black or in colors; six for 15c. 12 for 25c. St Hyacinthe views, 5 for 15c, 10 for 25c, post paid JOSEPH RIGHER. P. O. box 313, St. Hyacinthe. P. Q., Canada

FREE!

One 12c Globe Stamp Album holding 1200 stamps, and one year's subscription to "Badger Stamp Notes," a 16 to 40 page stamp and curio paper. All above FREE, if 18 cents is sent to cover postage on album and paper. Address, REIM STAMP CO., 624 26th street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MY SECRET Don't be a slave for anybody else, I have taken in over $100.00 in four weeks. Less than $3.00 capital required. Send me 50 cents only, and will write you full particulars on my own letterheads. There is no canvassing, you sit at at home. Start a business of your own. C. S R., Box 14, Mulberry, Ohio.

A First-Class receipt for making baking powder. Full directions, 25 cents Also many other receipts. **The Ideal Sharpener.** Sharpen your own knives, scissors, etc ; best on the market; 20 cents, Also new catalogue of novelties. Address, Dept. D., R. D. WHITMORE, 142 So. Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

200 Foreign Stamps (assorted) for 10 cents post paid. Old coin and stamp guide and your choice of 100 stamps or a large old coin for 25 cents. I. T. SCHUPPERT, Waupun, Wis.

BOOKS The MYSTERIOUS, ILLUSTRATED. Send DIME for a **$1.00** BOOK. Box 541, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

DENTALBA Tooth Wash Tablets are the latest and best luxury. No liquid to spill, no messy pastes, no scattering powders. Sample package, 10 cents. D GASKILL, 2714 E Albert St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Indian Buck Skin Bead Work, Indian Photos and Baskets, Arrow Heads and Stone Relics, Shells, Fossils, Minerals, Fur Rugs, Elk Teeth, Eagle Claws.

$10,000 stock, wholesale and retail, 52-page catalogue 5c stamps, wholesale catalogue to dealers only, free. Collectors, schools, museums, curio dealers and jewelers supplied with any quantity required.

L. W. STILWELL,
Deadwood, - - So. Dakota

P. S. I want to buy fine stone relics—Flint spears 5x8 inches long, ancient pipes, Hewebites. copper implements, Elk Teeth, and any good curios. write making your offers.

Good articles are wanted for publication.

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Advertising Hints.

FROM OTHER JOURNALS.

No one can reasonably expect to make a fortune off his first little adv. We must "build the ladder by which we rise."—White's Sayings.

Where advertising is deemed a luxury, success is never found.—Mahin's Magazine.

If possible, show a cut of the thing advertised and take up enough space to properly describe it.—The Schemer.

The man who spends money for advertising should spend it so well that he will get more to spend.—Smith's Partner.

On one thing you can place unbounded faith—that is, for every advertisement there is a bill.—Mail Order Journal.

Good advertising is the tonic that drives away all the ills of a run-down business. It is the silent salesman—but what a talker it is.—The Hustler.

Tell what you have to sell, why the customer ought to buy it, what you will sell it for, and, if a cut price, your reason for so doing. Then see the goods move.—Your Opportunity.

Change copy often. You know the saying: "Too much of a good thing is good for nothing."—Advertising World.

Put out one deceptive ad and you will have to put out a score of honest ones to regain the confidence lost by the one. Honesty is surely the only policy that can safely be followed in advertising.—Western Monthly.

It is much easier to get too much type than white space in an ad. The former is a very prevailing fault with mail order advertisers, while the latter is very much the exception.—The West.

To keep "plugging away" and spend your good money for advertising when the whole thing looks like a blooming failure, is what people call pluck. Now—have you got it? Can you fill the bill? If you can you are bound to win.—Bulletin of Information.

Do not give all your attention to the tail of the kite. Have something to follow up as well as to follow up with.—Profitable Advertising.

The wisest advertiser is he who buys what space he needs and uses it for talk that is worth while.—Advertising World.

ARROWHEADS and about 200 new and second-hand cloth-bound books—historical, scientific, biographical and fiction—for sale cheap; or will exchange for paper-backed tobacco tags and coupons. Send stamp for full list. Geo. W. Dixon, Watertown, S. D.

Fine Vanila Extracts

at 10 cents per quart. Full directions, 15 cents.

Silver Plating.

With this receipt you can plate a dozen knives or forks for 10 cents. Full directions 25 cents. Send for list of receipts. R. D. Whitmore, 142 So. Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—U. S. coins, all kinds and dates, from the old dollars down to ½ cents; some are nearly full sets. Tokens, store cards and medals; also foreign silver and copper. Will exchange 1 full suit Japanese armour, 50 good cloth books, 25 novels, 50 London News, new solar lamp, a man's National wheel, for curios, Indian relics, or anything for a den. Send me list of what you need in coins. F. Pinkerton, Marshalltown, Iowa.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

The Focus is only 50c a year.

One Magazine exclusively for amatuers.

Beautifully Illustrated,

Official organ of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Of

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

Of America.

With departments for the Amatuer Journalist, Stamp, Coin and Curio collectors.

Sample Copy Free.

THE FOCUS, No. 1, N. Broadway St. Louis, Missouri.

Scratch Your Neighbor's name down and use my new, legitimate postal card plan to sell these names for 25 cents per hundred (it pulls the quarters). Requires no advertising or printed matter—simply postals. Investigate by writing (kindly inclose stamp) Linwood Flintt, North Waterford, Maine.

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Samples Received.

Mr. L. W. Stillwell of Deadwood, S. D., has favored us with his latest catalogue. It is a handsome piece of work, containing fifty-one pages, and is the most complete curio catalogue we have seen. It is arranged in parts as follows: Minerals, fossils, tertiary fossils, fossil fishes, fossil plants, fossil corals, sea shells, agate novelties, pressed wild flowers, elk teeth, eagle claws, taxidermy, Mexican hand-carved leather goods, Mexican linen drawn work, Indian baskets, Indian curiosities, Indian photographs, Indian bead work, American archaeology, and is profusely illustrated.

A copy of the Natural History and Photographic Supplies catalogue issued by Alfred W. Jones of Salina, Kans., is among the samples this month. It is a very complete catalogue and is splendidly illustrated. A large variety of mounted birds is listed therein, as are also minerals, corals, shells and photographic supplies.

The Arnold Numismatic Co. of Providence, R. I., has sent us a copy of the seventh edition of their Numismatic Guide. It is a beautiful work and should be in the hands of all coin collectors.

A copy of the fifteenth edition of Deitrick's paper money catalogue has reached us from Lorraine, Va. It is a very complete reference work and lists broken bank bills, Wild Cat issues, Confederate currency, U. S. fractional currency, issue of merchants and corporations, state treasury issues, etc.

J. F. Powell, the popular shell and curio dealer of Waukegan, Ill., favored us with a box of his shells, advertised on page 23 of this issue for 25c a box. We recommend this assortment very highly to anyone starting a collection, as it contains many excellent varieties, and as the expense is not very great, is a first rate assortment for a beginner.

Catalogues and price lists were also received from the Western Stamp Co., Omaha, Neb.; Grimsland Stamp Co., Chicago, Ill.; Tiffin Stamp Co., Tiffin, O.; Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada; Frank Hammond, Eldora, Ia.; Davis Bros., Kent, O.; Farran Zerbe, St. Louis, Mo.; Lyman H. Low, New York, N. Y.; H. E. Morey, Boston, Mass.; Walter F. Webb, Rochester, N. Y.

I. T. Schuppert of Waupun, Wis., sent his catalogue of household novelties, and it is a most complete book, listing everything imaginable. He is also sending out a beautiful picture catalogue, which should be in every home.

Money In the Mail

Order business. Our triple plan mail order system is a very gold mine of opportunity to beginners. Result of twenty years' experience. Sent to any address for stamp to pay postage.

R. EWING MFG. CO.,
Aiken, S. C.

Shells! Shells! Shells!

Scientific shells from here and there and everywhere to exchange for those not in my collection, all named. Send list and try a small package by mail. Many from California. Unnamed star-fish for those that are named. C. M. Slayton, Belding, Mich., R. R. 17.

Indian tomahawk, 35c; Indian hatchet, 35c; five Indian implements, 35c; five choice old coins, 12c; three old Liberty cents, 15c; five Rebellion tokens, 18c,; three old bills, 12c; five old Canadian coins, 20c; hog cent, 18c; jackass cent, 15c. All the above for $1.75. Coins and relics on approval against good references. Price list 100 stamps Sold Liberty cent for a dime W. P. Arnold, Peace Dale, R. I.

H. H. Kimball, Tucson, Ariz., has for sale scientific skins of Arizona and California birds, desirable eggs in sets, and will collect to order during season of 1905, bird skins, eggs and insects. Fragments Indian pottery for stamps. **Correspondence solicited.**

The Oologist

Is growing every day, in every way—growing a larger circulation, growing more interesting in every department.

If You Collect

Or study birds or their nest and eggs, if you are a taxidermist, you need the

Oologist

Issued every month. Just beginning its twenty-second volume.

One year - - 50c.
Four years - $1.00.

A free 25-word exchange notice to every subscriber. Sample copy for stamp. Address,

ERNEST H. SHORT,
Chili, - - New York.

Correspondents wanted in every country.

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Philatelic Notes.

One badly damaged stamp frequently spoils the appearance of an entire page.

The Philatelic society of Holland is about to publish a catalogue of the stamps of its country. The volume cannot be one of ordinary size for the most slight differences in paper, type, design and perforation will be mentioned.

It is rumored that in 1905 Spain wil issue a series of stamps to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the writing of Cervante's "Don Quixote."

The 10p red brown of Great Britain, 1865, now sells for $150, and is going up in price steadily.

The Philatelic West and Camera News of November says the following: "The word 'Anotido' on the 1868 issue of Mexico means registered or unaccounted for." This is an error. It should read "or accounted for."

The new 1, 2 and 5c Uruguay stamps are products of the Montevideo "School of Arts and Trades" and are far inferior to the general run of stamps of this country.

The profit to the government on the 11,161,790 stamp books sold last fiscal year was $77,432.61. The use of these books is increasing at the rate of two million a year.

A Chicago firm that receives a huge mail is about to adopt the plan of asking bids from dealers at regular intervals on the accumulations of stamps that the mail of the firm affords.

For one ton of stamps from Cyprus, a well known firm of London paid $4,000. There were over seven million stamps in the purchase.

The Earl of Crawford has one of the most complete collections of U. S. stamps in the world.

The rarest stamp is thought to be the one-cent British Guiana of 1856, only one being known to be in existence.

Confederate Bonds.

$500 C. S. A. Bond - - - 30c
$100 C. S. A. Bond - - - - 20c
Send 10 cents for 1905 catalogue of 27 pages of Confederate stamps. money, U. S: fractional currency, old coins and Civil War relics I sell, buy and exchange. R. E. DEITRICK, Lorraine, Va.

HYPNOTISM! You'll master it in a few minutes by reading our book on Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Clairvoyance and Mind Reading. It's a $10 course boiled down into book form; 60 pages and fully illustrated. Regular price $1.00, our price one dime.

NEW YORK SPECIALTY CO.,
Dept. X. 115 96th St, - - New York City

BE WISE.

Make good use of your duplicates. I allow three-quarter value in fine stamps for those you send me in good condition, catalogue 5c and over. References exchanged. Emil Spinony, S.C P.A of A., M.P.A, M.P.S, etc, Western agent for Universal Exchange Magazine, P. O. Box 1453, Great Falls, Montana.

Relics and Antiques

From the homes of other days and the people of other times. Old decorated china, pewterware, old flasks and bottles, flint lock guns and pistols, candlesticks, war and Indian relics List Free. Davis Brothers, Lock Drawer 1086, Kent, Ohio.

ARNOLD NUMISMATIC CO.,
128 Washington St., - Prov., R. I.

WE BUY COINS	WE SELL
U. S. half cents at 15c, or two (different dates) -	$ 25
8 old U. S. cents prior to 1857 (different dates) - -	25
U. S. cents 1797-8-1800, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14 -	16
The above 11 cents and 1 old ½ cent, lot - - -	1 75
Roman coin 1500 years old. fully described - -	25
U. S. silver dollars 1798-9- 8 0, near fine, at - -	2 25
U. S. $½ or $¼ prior to 1819 (order now) - - -	70
Our 28-page illustrated coin book, postpaid - -	10
PSECIAL—15 foreign coins, all different, only - -	25
New U. S. Philippine dollar, uncirculated - -	1 15
Oom Paul Kruger penny 1898 V. Fine, rare - -	50

DO YOU EXCHANGE ?

Federation of Traders—That original exchange paper has a circulation of 37,000 guaranteed. Want For Sale, Exchange ads, 4c per word,

—BUT—

any reader of this magazine sending 25c for one year's subscription can use columns of above for only one cent per word.

HURST BROS.,
East Riverside, Pa.

LET ME START YOU IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.

10 cents in silver pays for any one of these formulas, with detailed directions and advice; chewing gum, liquid court plaster, sheet blueing, artificial honey, face powder, rouge, ink, waterproof shoe polish, rubber stamp ink, corn cure Any three for 25 cents. My circulars about the mail order business go free with every order, or will be sent for a 2-cent stamp. **FRANK HAMMOND,**
Eldora, Hardin Co., Iowa.

Our advertising is all paid in advance.

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The Devilish Fraud.

BY S. D. PIERCE.

It was in the month of June, 18—, that C. W. N. Ussher, thinking that perhaps it would be easier to collect stamps by going around to different cities and writing dealers for selections on approval.

So he went to Troy, N. Y., for his first trial. He wrote 37 dealers and got letters that contained stamps from 23. From these he bought liberally the first time, but said that they all were too cheap for him, but those he purchased were for a friend. The assistant postmaster was a young lady of nearly 20 years. Of course she fell in love with him at first sight. The next eve he met her out of town at a reception and he escorted her to her home. At the door he asked her to marry him. She would not give him an answer that evening, but consider same and let him know on the morrow. The next evening found them side by side upon an old rustic bench down by the river. He was holding her hands and awaiting her answer, which was yes. The days went swiftly by until the return mail brought $420 worth of good stamps. He gathered all of the stamps together and left that town between days; and left his sweetheart to wither and die by the river.

His next stop-over was West Chester, Pa., where, of course, there was more mail awaiting him. There were 43 letters and they contained $598 worth of stamps. By this time the dealers were beginning to get suspicious of the same fellow.

The next time he showed up was in Pittsbury, Pa., under the name of Perrie DeVere. That time the best he could do was $25.35 worth of stamps. Then from there he went to Montreal, Canada. There he rented Box 419, and in about a week there were 63 ordinary and 12 registered letters. When he dropped around to get his mail the assistant informed him that the postmaster was out and he had no authority to give out mail to parties unknown to them, and that he would have to wait until the postmaster came in. So he said that he would be around in an hour or so and perhaps would be in, but he failed to show up that day. That night the postoffice was broken into and there was taken $413.55 in hard cash and $69.76 worth of unused stamps, besides the letters being gone. He made a haul of $946.73 catalogue worth of stamps out of those letters. But he was a shrewd old fellow and he made his get-away and left nothing behind for the authorities to tell where he was going. He has kept quiet for some time now; the last time he was heard from he was in Toronto, Ont.

The little lady he left down in Troy married a dealer by the name of Wilson, and is very happy and glad that she did not get that Ussher.

THE AMATEUR NATURALIST

A Magazine for Those Who Study Nature

Not restricted to any one branch but publishes the things you want to know about plant life, birds, animals, insects, minerals, electricity, etc., and the interesting things in astronomy, chemistry, geology and the other natural sciences. While aiming to be scientifically accurate the facts will be stated in language interesting, plain, and from a popular standpoint. Subscription, 50 cents per year. Sample copy may be had for the asking.

CHAS. D. PENDELL, Publisher,

85 and 87 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.

COPIED CABINET PHOTOS!

59 Cents a Dozen.

We have perfected a system by which we are able to supply the trade with cabinet mounted photos, copied from any photo, tintype, daguerreotype, or kodak picture, mounted on light or dark beveled edge Collins mounts, all work guaranteed equal to the photo copied, for the remarkably low sum of 39 cents a dozen, postage prepaid. This is certainly the greatest proposition ever offered for merchants, who wish to give what looks like a very liberal premium to their customers after they have traded a stipulated sum. We have put out over seven thousand dozen of these pictures the past year, in every part of the civilized world, and the hundreds of testimonials and re-orders testify to the worth of our work at the low prices we charge. We get up trade tickets for stores calling for $2.00 and $5.00 cash trade, also display cards showing samples of the work for show-case and counter display, at the cost of printing. They are indeed beauties, and we shall be pleased to send a sample of the workf which is done either in the dull or gloss finish, upon receipt of a red stamp to pay the postage. We have a special proposition to make traveling salesmen to place these tickets with merchants. Write for full particulars.

KEYSTONE STUDIO,

47 Main St., - - Warren, Ohio.

STAMP COLLECTORS!

FREE, a set of five unused stamps with each order, including a 2-cent stamp for postage.

100 var fine stamps	10c
1,000 mixed foreign stamps	25c
150 fine and unused	20c
Collector's own catalogue	10c
1,000 stamp hinges	10c

We have fine approval sheets at 50 per cent. com. - Reference required.

BASSIL PERRY,

Coolspring, - - - Del.

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Exchanges— Concluded.

Dogs, twelve breeds—Fox terriors, collies, hunters—extra fine parrots, finest talkers; southern song birds, homer pigeons, heavy double case coin silver watch, lady's gold watch, Eastman kodak, Smith & Weston pistol, to exchange for dogs, cats, or any salable merchandise goods; foreign stamps exchanged. W. W. Garig, Baton Rouge, La.

Old China, relics, guns, swords, Indian relics, shells, curios, books, and some cash to exchange for similar relics not in my collection. Box 66, So. Columbia, N. Y.

Will exchange good Ginseng roots and seed for type, typewriter, camera, or for cash. J. H. Winchell, Painesville, O.

For sale or exchange—Camera, spy-glass, side-saddle, war relics, advertising space, shot-gun (new), and revolver, for best offer. New York Specialty Co., Dept. X, 115 W. 96th St. New York City.

For trade—A pair of fish line twisters. Want gun, rifle, steel traps, stone Indian relics, black squirrels, phonograph, or offers. Jack Means, Vinton Ia.

Wanted—Standard typewriter, for guns agents' books, new fine sellers; $20.00 gold watch, stamps, etc.; part cash. C. L. Hoevet, Fairfield, Neb.

New Britain Currency.

Dewarra, a currency of New Britain, is an instance of how the spoils of the chase may be turned to account as the outward and visible sign of wealth. Dewarra is made by stringing the shells of a dog-whelk upon the ribs of palm leaves. These strings may be retailed at so much a fathom—usually the price is equivalent to about three shillings a fathom length—or they may be made into various articles of personal adornment to be worn on great occasions. In New Britain the dewarra hoarded up by a rich man is produced at his funeral and divided among his heirs in much the same kind of way as personal property is divided amongst us.

A party is writing from Reval, Russia, under the name of J. Strehl, and is endeavoring to get dealers to trust him with approval selections. The man is most probably the arch-swindler Schneiders. Anyhow collectors and dealers are warned not to have dealings with him.

THE NUMISMATIST.

This is the only illustrated monthly magazine in America devoted to coins and their collecting. It has been published continuously since 1888. One dollar per annum to any post office on the globe Postage prepaid with souvenir issues, when asked for, to foreign countries. Volume XVIII begins with January, 1905.

THE NUMISMATIST is the organ of the

American Numismatic Association,

which has today over 650 members. If you are interested in coin collecting, or the study of coinage, we want to hear from you, and to demonstrate to you the futility of trying to collect coins without the NUMISMATIST. As one subscriber puts it, "you can no more collect coins without the NUMISMATIST than you can catch fish without bait." Address,

THE NUMISMATIST,

Lock Box 727, - - Monroe, Mich.

Your Printing.

We print and send prepaid any of the following at 40 cents per 100. Bill Heads, Note Heads, Memo Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Business and Mailing Cards. We use the best of bond on all jobs. Printing for the Stamp Dealer and Collector, Approval sheets, etc. Our printing may not be the cheapest, but it's the BEST. List and samples for 2 cents. Address, **S. D. PIERCE & CO., St. Francis, Minn.**

FOR SALE—PRINTING OUTFIT.

Excelsior Press, self inker; prints 5x3 inches; wood furniture, and font of type. Order now. Price $5.00. Receiver pays express.

Perfect Printing for Particular People.

100 best white envelopes, 6 1-4 - -	$ .60
100 sheets white note paper - -	.60
Both orders at same time - - -	1.00

S. N. FOSTER,
6246 Jackson park Ave., - Chicago, Ill.

PRINTING! 100 BUSINESS ENVELOPES, neatly printed with your return card, postpaid for only 25 cents; 250 for 50c. Better quality, 100 for 35c, 250 for 75c. We do all kinds of Printing Price List Free. CURTISS' PRINTING HOUSE, LEHIGH, N. Y.

The Corfu Enterprise.

The Big Mail Order Monthly. Up-to-date and reliable. Best Recipe and Formula, Circular Mailers and other Departments, Mail Order Notes, Choice Stories, Etc Low Adv. rates. Sample copy free. Address: **Pub. ENTERPRISE, Corfu, N. Y.**

Mr. MAIL ORDER MAN!

We manufacture a large line of Books and Mail Order Specialties. Fast Sellers. We have circulars and electrotypes which pull the orders. Wholesale list free. **C. E. CURTISS, Lehigh, N. Y.**

Advertising rates, 75 cents per inch.

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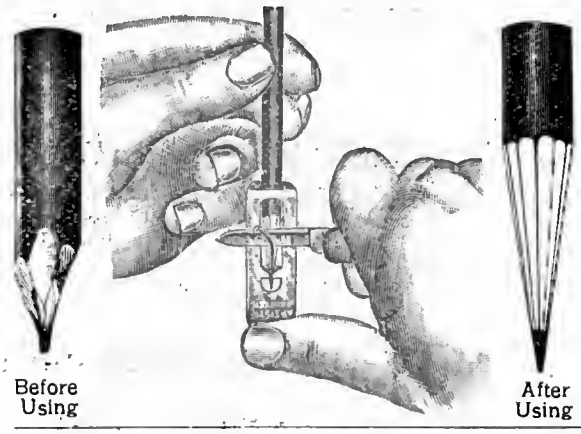

THE ARTISTIC PENCIL POINTER.

Guides your knife and makes a beautifully tapered point.

A nicely finished practical device for pocket or desk. Sample by return mail 15c, two for 25c. Special price to agents.

Mfd. by E. L. McDivitt,

807 W. Lincoln Ave. Belvidere, Ill.

Hints to Beginners in the Mail Order Business.

In choosing a name for your company, we advise every one to use their own name in some way. Say your name is Jones, you can use it in several different ways like the following: Jones Bros., Jones Nov. Co., H. Jones & Co., Jones Mfg. Co. Henry Jones & Bro., and several other ways can be used. It is not necessary for you to have a brother or partner to call your company Jones Bros., or Jones & Co. Beginners seem to want to drop their own name and call their company Standard Nov. Co., or some such name, but it does not pay. The people have no confidence in such names, as there are too many of them. You will notice that all the largest mail order houses, those who started with nothing and have made a million or more, have always used their own name, such as Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. Lynn, Ingersoll Bros., and hundreds of others.

There are a number of concerns who claim to start people in the mail order business, but we warn you to look out for them and not get loaded up with a lot of printed matter that will not bring in orders enough to pay for the postage. They want to sell you some printed matter at a big profit and they do not care if you sell a thing. They are sharks and their teeth are sharp. Os course there are some concerns who will start you all right. Your own judgment will readily point them out.

There are hundreds of people advertising schemes to make money in the mail order business. Now good schemes are all right, we see good ones in the trade papers, and every mail order merchant will have plenty

(Continued on page 17)

START A MAGAZINE of your own if you are in the Mail Order business and get "publishers' rates on your "ads" in other papers. It pays best of all. We print complete papers for you and give your advertisers 100,000 circulation. Send 2 stamps for plan and samples. Harry Elliott, 506 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

100 Visiting Cards

Neatly printed, with your name and address, postpaid, **35 cents.**

A Rubber Stamp,

With your name and address, two lines, postpaid, **25 cents.**

Anything in the printing or rubber stamp line at bed-rock prices.

HITT PRINTING AND STAMP CO.,

Vincennes, - Ind., U. S. A.

The Mysteries

of Occultism teach how to win Friends, Health and Wealth.

A Special Test Offer to All.

Send **20 cents at once** for Dr. Nagel's latest **illustrated**, copyrighted book, "Hidden Treasures; How to Locate by Divining Rod." Gold, silver, mines and wells, with secrets to attain riches and **success** in **business** by **magnetic forces**, with **special offer**, and **FREE 30 days' treatment** for better success. **Send today** to Dr. Nagel, D. M. D. O., Box 541 Pasadena, California, U. S. A.

COLLECTORS.

I will furnish upon request of reliable persons, good assortments of stamps on approval and at most reasonable prices.

5 varieties unused rare, 5c.
10 varieties unused rare, 12c.
100 varieties used, 16c.

KENYON B. CORNER (Stamp Dealer), **Valdosta, Ga.**

VEGETABLE IVORY

Comes as a nut from Brazil, South America. Will exchange some for anything adding to a coin, stamp and curio cabinet. Wish especially Indian relics. Answer all letters. References, any bank in Warsaw. Limited stock on hand, and will sell cheap a whole collection. **FREDERICK J McCLURE,** Box 596, Warsaw, N. Y.

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Hints to Beginners in the Mail Order Business.

(Continued from page 16.)

of opportunities to use them, but beware of about nine out of ten of the advertised schemes that are offered you. They are intended to "work" the mail order man, and many of them are not only fakes but of the class that may prove illegal. Steer clear of anything but honest ways of promoting your business. The only way to build up a successful mail order trade is to follow the straight and honest way that has established such successful firms as the Montgomery Wards, the Spauldings, the Maceys, and the countless others.

Not That Kind of a Business.

A person who gets the idea that he can go into the mail order business with a few ten-dollar bills, back anything, and begin to make money, is not usually in the business very long before he finds out what a disappointing illusion he has been harboring. Were it a business of that kind what use would there be of exercising keen judgment, of thinking up ideas, or the test of skill which prevails in every line of trade and acts as an incentive to bring out the best that is in everyone and, lastly, holds out as a reward the greater gains for the brightest minds? We have not reached the time when any field of effort has become so easy to master that all that is necessary is to drift into it and have Providence afterward look after you. The age where some men are masters and others their workmen still has us firmly in its grasp. The only advantage the mail order business holds out as an inducement is that it still offers ambitious men of limited means an opportunity to better themselves—advantages which are more promising than can be found anywhere else, simply because it has as yet not been concentrated in the hands of the few, nor can it ever be, on account of its nature.

And when successful in the mail order business the reward is a greater financial gain. There are a few questions each person should ask himself before attempting such a venture: "Am I fitted for a business

(Continued on page 18.)

MONEY Easily made in a New Business of your own. No capital required. Work light, pleasant and respectable. No canvassing. $25 to $50 per week from the start. Particulars free.
SEED TIME AND HARVEST,
Scranton, - - - Pa.

GOT A CAMERA?
America's Largest Paper
or HAVE YOU A HOBBY?

Get the habit. Send ten cents to the undersigned and you will receive for three months the oldest, largest, and best collectors' monthly for all kinds of Hobbies: Natural History and American Historical Discoveries, Coins, Stamps, Curios, Relics, Photography, Minerals, Sciences, Illustrated Souvenir Post Cards, Rarities, and New Finds for all Kinds of Collectors.

The Philatelic West and Camera News,
Superior, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Greatest of its kind in the World. Fifty cents entitles you to a year's subscription and a free 15 word exchange notice in the largest exchange department extant

This 100 Page Illustrated Monthly
was established in 1895, and has the largest circulation of any Collectors monthly in the world, and in size has no rival. More ads. in the West than in all other American Philatelic monthlies combined. The best paying medium for advertisers. Rates small, results large. It will pay you to write us about it.

OUR MOTTO: "The best and lots of it."
Invest 10 cents judiciously by sending it to

L. T. BRODSTONE, Publisher,
Superior, Nebraska, U. S. A

send five cents for membership card to American Camera Club Exchange. Over 4,500 members in all parts of the world, or 50 cents for one year's membership to American Historical and Natural History Society. Try it.

IT IS FINE AND HANDY.
No matter what your Hobby, THE WEST keeps you posted.

WE NEED MEN

To tack up signs, distribute advertising matter, deliver goods to storekeepers and make collections. No peddling, canvassing or selling. Pleasant, profitable and permanent employment to honest, energetic, industrious men. Your pay every two weeks. Good positions for ladies also. If you are in earnest and can devote all or spare time to our business write at once, giving two references and enclose 10c to pay postage on contract, samples of goods, advertising matter, etc.

M. E. KALE & CO.,
6-5-4 Walnut Ave., Alliance, O.

Can we become the official organ of your club?

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Not That Kind of a Business.

(Continued from page 17.)

of my own?" "A good correspondent?" "Are my articles such for which a demand could be created?" and lastly, "Will my capital last long enough to insure my business being placed on a profitable basis?"

It would pay a person to even spend a little money with someone who would honestly counsel him in this respect, a man of experience who will tell a person frankly what the actual prospects are for any particular proposition. The money would be well spent and be a very cheap investment, for if he should detect that there is no future for the venture it would save him considerable money he would otherwise spend to find this out for himself.-Mail Order Journal.

How and Why to Collect.

BY J. H. STAMBAUGH.

The possibilities of collecting are not limited except by time and opportunity. What to collect is a question one must decide for himself. Every curious and wide awake person continuously gathers articles of interest. These may be of historical, geological, geographical, scientific and financial worth. The field of collecting is world-wide and interests young and old, all ages and sexes, races and conditions.

How collect? Be interested, observant, obliging, persistent; then arrange, classify, mount catalog and preserve what you may. Collect to satisfy your innate curiosity and desire to gain and hold. Become a philatelist, geologist, mineralogist, numismatist, conchologist, bibliomaniac or what not and you will have few idle moments. Diligence will cause you to be in action at all times, watching for an opportunity to add to your treasures.

Correspondence while exchanging will broaden you and travel will enlighten you. The mania may develop on any line. Books, pictures, stamps, papers, autographs, shells, woods, birds, eggs, money, tokens, badges, post cards, dishes, buttons, may be in your line. Paintings are only for the very wealthy, it seems. You will meet with some strange experiences with people who are not in accord with your hobby. You will become a marked person and may be of value to your community when your career closes, by the collection you made. Above all, become a collector and exchanger.

THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS

There's Money In It if You Know These Three Things.

First—Save money by knowing *where to buy*. The Bulletin of Information tells where.

Second—Find a market for your invention, idea or the goods you have for sale and sell *at a profit*. The Bulletin of Information tells where.

Third—Economize in advertising by using small space in the right papers then follow it up with good literature. The Bulletin of Information tells how.

If you want to know more about this money-making business send 25 cents for a year's subscription.

THE BULLETIN OF INFORMATION
1207 Dillon St, St. Louis, Mo.

FREE!

50 DIFFERENT STAMPS OF SPAIN.

One Free Advertisement of Four Lines offered to all Subscribers of

L'Annonce Philatelique

A Monthly Journal in its Third Year.
4000 Readers.

SUBSCRIPTION, 30C PER ANNUM.
(Less than cost of postage and prize.)

Advertisements of 4 lines inserted twice at cost of one, namely 20 cents.

Specimen Free

Against Illustrated Post Card.

Director — VERDY-TROYES-FRANCE.

EMIL SPINONY,

General Agent for United States and Canada.

P. O. Box 1453 - Great Falls, Mont

THAT EXCHANGE AD of yours placed in the exchange department of forty-three magazines with a combined circulation of 100,000, for only 2c a word. The Enterprise Publishing Co., Dept. X, 115 W. 96th St. New York City.

FREE! A 15-word exchange ad in forty-three magazines, if you'll send 25c for a 6-months' subscription to that beautiful 40-page Enterprise Magazine—50c a year, 5c a copy; it's worth more. The Enterprise Magazine, Dept. X, 2445 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Send us names of collector friends.

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Ruins of City Found.

More than a thousand years ago there was a great city in Central Africa which was the capital of the empire of the Songhais in the Nigerian Sudan. The empire of the Songhais was the largest and most powerful black empire which ever existed. Even after the fall of the empire Kouklya was a very prominent city, but about one hundred and fifty years ago it was utterly destroyed by the Touaregs and its very site was forgotten. The Academy of Paris recently sent out a mission to discover the ruins and they have just been found by Lieutenant Desplagnes, about one hundred miles south of Gogo on the banks of the Niger.

Solomon Manuscript Found.

Hugues le Roux, the well known French journalist, has discovered in Abyssinia the original manuscript relating the story of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, which has never hitherto been authenticated.

Oldest Love Letter.

The oldest love letter in the world is in the British Museum. It is the proposal of marriage for the hand of an Egyptian princess, and it was made 3,500 years ago. It is in the form of an inscribed brick.

Sword 276 Years Old.

Dr. J. W. Peck of Amoret, Mo., recently in Kansas City, has an heirloom in the form of a sword 276 years old. Dr. Peck declares it is the oldest sword in the United States. It was brought to this country by his great grandfather more than 100 years ago, and has been handed down in his family through the succeeding generations.

The sword bears the date 1629, during the time when Christian, King of Denmark, was carrying on his thirty years' war with Sweden. It bears a picture of the warrior monarch. On one side is an inscription in German as follows: "I am a good blade if you use me well." Another inscription on the reverse side says: "He who hath no love for the beautiful hath no heart in his body."

A Dime Sample copies of 100 different leading news. papers and magazines sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay for mailing. PACIFIC ADVERTISING CO., 120 Sutter St., San Francisco.

GET A BIG MAIL of all kinds of Magazines and Journals and Samples of Mail Order Goods. Put your name in our U. S. Directory sent to 10,000 publishers and advertisers monthly. Send 10 cents to
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Stamps and Picture Post Cards

The English Collectors' Paper

THE PHILATELIC CHRONICLE AND ADVERTISER.

25 cents per year, with 24-word advertisement.

Every issue contains HUNDREDS of advertisements of Wants, Offers and Exchange from every part of the globe.
The PHILATELIC CHRONICLE is the most widely distributed stamp paper in the world.

For 25 cents you may have:

P. C. & A. for one year and 24-word advertisement, or
P. C. & A. for six months and advertisement three times.
Money preferred, but mint unused stamps accepted, higher values if possible.

Specimen free, but send the small subscription and advertisement straight away to save time.

PHILATELIC CHRONICLE,
(15th year)
Handsworth, Birmingham, - - England.

25c per annum with free 24-word advertisement.

THE EVERGREEN NEWS

A handsome illustrated Monthly Magazine devoted to giving more good short stories to American readers than any other Magazine published. It is printed on book paper in book form and contains 32 pages each issue. Our subscription price is 25c a year, but in order to get new subscribers we will make it one year for 10 cents in stamps.

EVERGREEN NEWS,
Milton, Ohio.

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Directory of the Principal Collectors' Journals in This and Foreign Countries, Giving Subscription Price, Advertising Rates, Date of Closing, etc.

Name of Publication	Where Published	Issue	Subscription		Circulation	Dates forms close	Advertis'g Rates 1 Inch	Class
			Dome'tic	Foreign				
American Advertiser	Chicago, Illinois	Monthly	$ 25	$ 35	500		$ 25	Philately
American Indian	Butler, N. J.	"	25		4 000			Indian Goods
Mekeel's Stamp Collector	St. Louis, Mo.	Weekly	1 00		5 000		2 50	Philately
Philatelic Inter Ocean	Waterloo, Ia.	Monthly	25				25	"
Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector	Smethport, Pa.	Weekly	50	1 00		Saturdays	1 00	"
Collector's Note Book	Camden, N. J.	Monthly	25	35		28th	20	General
Perforator	New York, N. Y.	"	50	50		5th	75	Philately
Universal Exchange Magazine	Belvidere, Ill.	"	25	50	6 000	25th	75	General
Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News	Boston, Mass.	Weekly	50	1 00		Saturdays	2 40	Philately
Philatelic West and Camera News	Superior, Neb.	Monthly	50	1 00	20 000	15th	1 00	General
The Focus	St. Louis, Mo.	"	50			5th		"
Youth's Realm	Boston, Mass.	"	35		10 000	25th	90	Youth
Collectors' Advertiser	Rotherham, England	"	25	25		1st	37	General
Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser	London, England	"	25	25	1 000	20th	50	Philately
Numismatist	Monroe, Mich.	"	1 00	1 00			1 00	Numismatics
The Collectors' Medium	London, England	"	12	12		25th	25	Philately
Philatelic Advertiser	Ithaca, N. Y.	"	20	20		10th	25	"
The Globe	Minneapolis, Minn.	"	25	25		15th	25	Post Cards
L'Annonce Philatelique	Troyes, France	"	30	30	4 000			Philately
Virginia Philatelist	Richmond, Va.	"	30	40		5th	40	"
Picture Post Card and Collectors' Chronicle	London, England	"	1 00	1 00		10th	1 25	Post Carda
Stamp Lover's Weekly	Bethlehem, Pa.	Weekly	50	1 00		Saturdays	1 00	Philately
Star Monthly	Oak Park, Ill.	Monthly	50	75			10 00	Junior
American Boy	Detroit, Mich.	"	1 00	1 50		10th	10 50	"
Practical Ynung America	Des Moines, Ia.	"	25				70	"
The East	Washington, D. C.	"	50	50		30th	1 00	Philately
Boys and Girls	Ithaca, N. Y.	"	50					Junior
Amateur Naturalist	Binghamton, N. Y.	Bi-Monthly	50					Natural History
Boy's Own Paper	London, England	Monthly	1 00	1 00				Junior
The Oologist	Chill, N. Y.	"	50	50		25th	50	Oology
American Bird Magazine	Worcester, Mass.	"	1 00	1 25			1 40	Orinthology
Birds and Nature	Chicago, Ill.	"	1 50	1 80	25 000	15th	2 00	Nature
Oceania Philatelic Journal	Greatford, New Zealand	"	36	36	1 000		30	Philately
Collector's Review	Tipton, Staffs, England	"	65	65			62	General
The Conewago Curio	Hanover, Pa.	"	10	10	1 000	25th	20	"
Youth	Philadelphia, Pa.	"	1 00				1 00	Junior

We invite all publishers of journals pertaining to any branch of collecting to send us two copies of their publication each month and we will do the same. We would also like to have subscription prices, circulation, date forms close, advertising rates per inch, etc.

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Regarding Stamp Collecting.

BY FRANK HAMMOND

For some unknown reason the great majority of the non-collecting public look upon stamp collecting as a very silly "hobby", or at best as but a pastime for children. Just why the aforesaid majority of the non-collecting public should look upon numismatics, for instance, as a very worthy branch of science, yet consider philately as nothing but nonsense, is a question that will probably remain unanswered through the ages.

The writer does not want to be understood as saying a word against numismatics or any other worthy branch of collecting—his sentiments are quite the opposite—nor does he care to take up the old argument as to whether or not philately may properly be called a science. But to a person who has collected stamps eleven years, having begun at seventeen years of age, and who is now carrying on correspondence with doctors, lawyers, ministers and men in nearly all branches of business who are stamp collectors, it is aggravating to have one's favorite hobby spoken of so slightingly as many people, with the calm complacency of the man who knows nothing about the matter, do speak of it.

Does any intelligent person, after once stopping to think of the matter, believe for one moment that single postage stamps would sell regularly at auction at prices ranging from one hundred to two thousand dollars if stamp collecting was not the equal of any of the so-called more serious branches of collecting? It is true that untold thousands of boys are interested in stamp collecting—we older collectors are glad of it and proud of it—but back of that, beyond the small boy collectors, are untold thousands of middle aged and elderly men who form the real pillars of philately. And as a class, with but a very small percentage of exceptions, these men are well educated, intellectual, cultured men of whom any class may well be proud.

And why, it may be asked, has so much been written of men and boys with no mention of women and girls? Now we approach the inexplicable; no man knoweth why ninety per cent. of philatelists are men and boys, but so it is. Perhaps six or eight per cent. of the total number of philetelists would be nearer the number composed of the fair sex. But I am sure I express the sentiments of all good philatelists when I say that all new collectors, be they men, women or children, will be gladly welcomed in philately.

Circular Mailers.

Your "ad" will be placed in this department for one cent per word for one insertion, and you will receive this paper one year free. The field this paper covers is not worked to death and is a good one for mailing propositions.

YOUR CIRCULARS MAILED with mine for 15c per 100, or $1 per 1,000. B. W. Witchter Co, Bird, Ala.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES of 200 mail order buyers, the kind that buy, for 20c; 200 circulars mailed for 25c. Basil Perry, Coolspring, Del.

1 mail circulars for 8c per 100 (keyed). Burt V. Dresser, Lewiston, Maine.

CIRCULARS promptly and honestly mailed to fresh classified names for 20c per 100; 85c per 500; $1.50 per 1,000. Cheapest and best; key them. Satisfaction guaranteed; terms cash. B. T. Quaintance, Miller City, Ohio.

CIRCULARS MAILED to every State and Territory in the United States for 10c per 100. Book Buyers' Bureau, Lee St., Bristol, Tenn.

WE MAIL your circulars at 4c a 100. Send us a trial 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charlie Short, Dallas, Texas.

CIRCULARS, 6 x 9 or less, honestly mailed or distributed at 10c per 100. Address Joseph Driscoll, Napa, Cal.

ADVERTISERS!—Your circulars, 6 x 9 or less, mailed for 10c per 100. F. C. Le Clair & Co., Sandusky, Ohio.

CIRCULARS mailed honestly to fresh names, collected by us. Results are sure Key and try us; 20c per 100 flat. F. A. Morville, Marquette, Mich.

A REAL BARGAIN

We will print your 50-word "ad" on 1,000 of our circulars for 15 cents, if you will faithfully mail 100 of them. If you had 1,000 9-inch circulars printed you would pay at least $1.25 for them, and to mail them would cost $10.00 Our plan gives your "ad" a circulation of 1,000 for only 15 cents. Send in your copy at once. Numbers and initials count the same as words. Extra words ¼-cent each. Printed on fine book paper.

UNIVERSAL EXCHANGE MAGAZINE.
Printing Dept. **Belvidere, Ill.**

Don't expect too much from an "ad" of one insertion.

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THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

BY GEORGE C. ARNOLD.

It was my pleasure on a recent business trip to Philadelphia to again visit the parent mint of the U. S., the first money coining institution of our government being established there in 1792. It will be remembered that the old Philadelphia Mint stood at the northwest corner of Chestnut and Juniper streets, but today we find the new mint on Spring Garden street, directly north of the old building. It is a magnificent structure and only recently erected by the government at a cost of some three million dollars.

As visitors we mount the many steps of the fine building and passing through the doorway halt, and in turn are ushered very politely to a small ante-room to the right, where a mint guard informs us that in due course we will be allowed to make a tour of the mint. Directly a guard steps up and informs us that he is now ready to conduct us through the building. Now unlike the old mint the visitor is not allowed to walk through the many departments where the coins are in process of manufacture.

The new mint is so arranged that the visitor is ushered up to a balcony or long corridor, and from one department to another the guard, in very gentlemanly yet automatic way, describes the special points of interest, peculiar to the several departments.

The deposit melting room the visitor is not allowed to see, though it was my privilege to inspect this department in the old mint a number of years ago. Here one would find the large furnaces which reduce the precious metal to a state of pouring fluidity thence moulded into large bars.

But the first department the visitor's attention is called to in the new mint is the melting and refining room. The necessary amount of alloy is regulated at this office of the department and sufficient added to bring the bullion up to the U. S. standard for coin. During the refining smaller bars are made which are prepared for the rolling room.

As we move on through the corridor to the rolling department, we find the metal now reduced into strips, resembling very much so many steel or brass barrel hoops from which the planchets are cut. The gold, in the process of reducing, is passed through the rollers ten times and silver seven.

The guard then ushered us to the adjusting room, and it is here that the weight of every planchet is proven. If too heavy, a few strokes of a fine file makes it perfect, but if greatly over weight it is rejected and returned to be remelted.

The large scales are a feature in this department. They will weigh 1000 pounds or 10,000 ounces of gold and are so sensitive that 1-100 of an ounce in weight will turn them.

Passing on we find ourselves in the milling and coining departments. To the left we will see the milling machine in operation, which turns the edge of the planchet up slightly higher than the device will be in relief after the coin is struck, thus protecting the face of the finished coin.

The coining room is certainly interesting. Here are found different sizes of machines adapted to the different denominations of the coins, and each press is capable of turning out from 80 to 120 coins per minute. During the process of minting the gold is weighed seventeen times and silver fifteen times, same being checked up by the heads of our different departments. These accounts must balance before the mint is closed each day. There are 325 men and 175 women in the employ of the mint. All the sweepings are carefully preserved. The towels, gloves and aprons of the employes, furnished by the government, are also cared for, and even the water used in cleansing is made to yield up the yellow grains, over $20,000 being annually saved.

We advertise this Journal in 75 other papers.

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